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DR N. S. HARDIKER

PAPERS

MICROFILMED AT

GHATPRABHA

ROLL NO 9

DR. N. S. HARDIKER

PAPERS

CONTD. FROM FILE NO 58

20.12.83
S.P.A

ROLL NO 9

DR N. S. HARDIKER

PAPERS

CONTD. FROM FILE NO 58 GAP
↘59

20.12.83
S.P.A

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR
सत्यमेव जयते
BOMBAY

EXPRESS DELIVERY.

No. GS- 4547
RAJ BHAVAN
Bombay 6, 14th Nov. 1958
23rd Kartika 1880.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our conversation over the telephone the other day when you were passing through Bombay en route to Bhopal, I forward herewith the details of the Governor's programme in accordance with which he proposes to visit Ghataprabha. The programme at Ghataprabha itself is based on your proposals and I shall be glad if you will kindly now let me have, as soon as possible, details of the programmes at each event separately, for the Governor's approval, on the lines of the specimen enclosed herewith and also let me have short notes on each of these events and the institutions etc. which will be shown to the Governor so that he will have some material before him for his information.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar, M.P.,
c/o All India Rally of Congress Seva Dal,
Bhopal.

IMMEDIATE PLEASE.

No. GS- 4496.

RAJ BHAVAN,
Bombay 6, 10th Novr. 1958
19th Kartika 1880

Dear Sir,

I am to invite attention to my letter No. GS-4306 of the 31st October 1958 informing you of the proposed visit of the Governor of Bombay to Ghataprabha on the 15th of December 1958 and to say that the date of the visit has now been altered to the 13th of December 1958. I shall be grateful if you will now kindly let me know as early as possible whether the date is convenient to you and to the Karnatak Health Institute so that I can proceed with further arrangements. An immediate reply concerning the suitability of the date will be appreciated; the details of the programme at Ghataprabha could follow in a few days.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar, M.P.,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha (Belgaum district)
(S. R) (Mysore State)

13-11-58.

To,
Shri K.K.Moghe
Militar Secretary to The Governor,
Raj Bhavan BOMBAY.

Dear Shri Moghe,

Your letter addressed to Dr.Hardikar No.4496 dated 10th Nov. received this noon.

Dr.Hardikar left for Bombay and Bhopal last evening. He has written to you and I should expect ~~xxxxx~~ that he will have met you or telephoned you this morning before departing from Bombay.

I am forwarding your letter all the same to his Bhopal address~~xx~~, and you will hear from him again.

The new date suits the Institution quite well and he too will, I am sure make it convenient to be here at the time.

Yours sincerely,

(M.K.Vaidya) M.S.

C.M.O.,K.H.T.Hospitals,
Chataprabha.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR
सत्यमेव जयते
BOMBAY

No. GS-4621
RAJ BHAVAN,
Bombay 6, 15th Novr. 1958
24th Kartika 1880

Dear Sir,

Referring to our conversation over the telephone the other day when you were passing through Bombay en route to Bhopal, I forward herewith the details of the Governor's programme in accordance with which he proposes to visit Ghataprabha. The programme at Ghataprabha itself is based on your proposals and I shall be glad if you will kindly now let me have, as soon as possible, details of the programmes at each event separately, for the Governor's approval, on the lines of the specimen enclosed herewith and also let me have short notes on each of these events and the institutions, etc. which will be shown to the Governor so that he will have some material before him for his information.

I have addressed a similar letter to your Bhopal address yesterday but write this one to Ghataprabha in case the earlier one goes astray.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar,MP,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha
(Belgaum Dist)

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA)

सत्यमेव जयते

Camp: BOMBAY.
20-11-1958.

My dear Moghe,

1. Your letter of the 14th instant to hand at Bhopal. I have gone through the copy of the draft programme. I do suggest three or four changes in it.

   a) The Dhupdhal programme should be fixed at 9 if 8.30 is early. The reason is that at 9.30 Sun rises~~xxx~~ way high and gives out his heat. It will trouble the honored guests.

   b) After Lunch, the Governor goes back to P.W.D. Rest house for rest, until tea time. Then he comes back ti K.H.I. premises, takes his tea. Visits the Institute, lays the foundation Stone and addresses the meeting.

   c) At night, after dinner the Governor witnesses a Cultural programme at the Institute, the Staff and Student of the Nurses' Training School, the Staff and the patients of the hospital and Sanatorium take part in staging the programme. So, I want the Governor to see the programme. It will be in Hindi, Marathi and Kannada; also possibly in Sanskrit.

   These are some of the changes I am suggesting.

2. If the Governor leaves next day in the morning by car, we think, it would be better for us to have dinner with him at the Institute premises instead of the lunch which he may have quietly at the P.W.D. Rest house. I want you to think about it. If necessary, you can consult the Governor on that point and let me know. If he agrees, it will be better.

(P.T.O.)

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

3. After I hear from you we will give you details of the entire programme, as required by you.

4. I want you to let me know how Shri. ShriPrakasa writes his name. We have to inscribe the same on the Slab. So, please do let us know, how the name is to be written in English as also in Hindi.

Sri Prakasa ! ? Please do write immediately.

5. Will you also get a short life sketch of the Governor and send it to us ? I will be highly obliged to you for the same.

6. With kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

V S Kandekar

P.S. My present address:

C/O Karnatak Health Institute,
GHATAPRABHA,
Dist: Belgaum. S.Rly.

To
Shri K.K. Moghe,
Secretary to the Governor of Bombay,
Raj Bhavan,
BOMBAY.

IMMEDIATE PLEASE. 9

No. GS- 4704
RAJ BHAVAN.
Bombay6, 22nd November 1958
1st Agrahayana 1880

Dear Sir,

I write this in continuation of my letter No. GS.4621 of the 15th instant addressed to your Ghataprabha address and to say that the details of the programme at Ghataprabha may kindly be sent to me early in order to enable me to finalise the programme and to send it to the Press for printing. The material and other information, other than the details of the programme itself, may be sent a few days after the programme. The programme itself may, however, be sent to me so as to reach me by the 26th November 1958 at the latest.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar, M.P.,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha
(Belgaum district).

1. Shraddak Time 8.30 or 9 and not 9.30
2. Why not have dinner instead of lunch with the K.H.I. staff But Afternoon is not convenient
3. Cultural programme could be staged Will the governor like to see it ? It will be in Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit

10

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
RAJYA SABHA

Camp: GHATAPRABHA,
Dist: Belgaum.
24-11-1958.

My dear Moghe

1. I have your letter of the 22nd, No.G.S.4704, thanks.

2. I am surprised to find that you have not received my letter dated 20.11.1958 which I posted at Bombay itself. A copy of that letter is attached herewith for your kind perusal and information. That letter is quite clear.

3. I too am anxious to settle the programme so that I may send out invitations to all our members. Therefore please do write to me immediately.

4. I did telephone to Raj Bhawan, Bombay and found out that you had gone to Buldana and the Governor also was out. So, I have to write this letter to you.

5. Whatever items you approve from the changes I have suggested I will accept and proceed. That will be final. You can then go ahead with your printing etc.

6. I am here at the Karnatak Health Institute now.
GHATAPRABHA, Dist: Belgaum.

Please therefore write to the above address.

Your Brother,

N.S. Hardikar

(N.S. Hardikar)

Shri K.K. Moghe,
Secretary to the Governor
of Bombay,
Raj Bhavan, BOMBAY.

BRK/-

No. GS-4840.

RAJ BHAVAN

IMMEDIATE/EXPRESS DELIVERY.

Bombay 6, 26th Nov.1958
5th Agrahayana 1880.

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated the 20th November reached me the same day as your subsequent letter of the 24th November. In view of the changes which you have proposed, I have now re-drafted the programme which may kindly be treated as finally accepted and I would now request you to take all further action and let me have the details of the programmes etc. as requested earlier quickly.

2. As suggested by you, I am now keeping the dinner in your institution instead of lunch and also am including the cultural programme after dinner.

3. The Governor will be accompanied on this tour by his son anddaughter-in-law(Shri Yashovardhan'i and Shrimati Kamini Deviji) for whom you may also kindly let me have individual invitations to all the functions including the tea and the dinner.

4. The Governor writes his name as follows :-

English:- SHRI SRI PRAKASA.

Devanagari: श्री प्रकाश

5. As requested, I also enclose a sketch of the Governor life for your information.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar, MP,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha
(Belgaum District).

Camp:- GHATAPRABHA,
(Dist: Belgaum),
30-11-1958.

My dear Moghe

I have your letter dated 26-11-1958. I have also the copy of the programme and a copy of the life sketch of the Governor. Thank you. As I have already informed you I accept the entire programme now sent by you. It is O.K.

I will be very highly obliged to you if you will kindly let me know the exact number of the persons in the Governor's Party. This is, of course, meht for making arrangements for food etc. I am sure you will write to me immediately.

I am now drafting a detailed programme as suggested by you. I will send the same to you in a day or two.

You might have already received the literature on the Karnatak Health Institute. If you need any more information about this Institute, please let me know.

Your brother,
N.S. Hardikar
(N.S. Hardikar)

To

Shri K.K. Moghe,
Private Secretary to the
Governor of Bombay,
" Raj Bhavan ",
BOMBAY - 6.

BRK/-

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D.O.No.FPO/BGM/58/2292

Five Year Plan Publicity,
Ministry of I. & B., Govt. of India,

Field Publicity Officer,
231, Ranade Road, Belgaum,
2nd December, 1958.

Dear Shri Vaidya,

The Governer of Bombay, Shri Sri Prakasa is visiting the Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha, in Belgaum District of Mysore State, on the morning of the 13th December, 1958. His Excellency will, among other items, lay the foundation stone of the Out-patient Department Building of the Institute on that day.

As you know, the Karnatak Health Institute is a reputed and a well-known medical centre in India. Its living spirit is Padma Bhushan Dr. N.S. Hardikar, M.P. Dr. Keskar has visited it many times and appreciated its expanding activities. You are therefore kindly requested to cover the functions with your movie camera for use in a news reel.

Please write to the Chief Medical Officer, K.H.I., Ghataprabha, when you will be arriving there to enable them to reserve accomodation and other facilities for you there. I shall be there to assist you if necessary. It is better to be there by the evening of the 12th inst. Kindly drop a line. Thanking you.

Yours sincerly,

(R. R. Pai)
Field Publicity Officer,
Belgaum.

copy to Dr. N.S. Hardikar for information

To

Shri M.N. Vaidya,
Junior Cameraman,
Ministry of I. & B.,
Bangalore.

प्रेस इन्फर्मेशन ब्यूरो : गव्हर्न्मेण्ट ऑफ इंडिया

=o=o=o

D.O.No.FPO/BGM/58/2290
Five Year Plan Publicity,
Ministry of I. & B., Govt. of India,

Field Publicity Office,
231, Ranade Road, Belgaum,
2nd December, 1958.

Dear Sir,

I understand from the Memo No. F.20/5/58-ROCL dated 13th March, 1958 that Shri M.M.Vaidya (alias Prem Vaidya) has been appointed as Officiating Junior Cameraman in the Films Division and posted to Bangalore. The Memo does not indicate his exact address. I shall therefore be grateful if you kindly arrange to send him the accompanying letter to him requesting him to cover the Bombay Governer's visit to the Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha on the 13th December, 1958.

Yours sincerly,

(R R Pai)

To

Shri N. S. Venkoba Rao,
Regional Officer, FPP.,
BANGALORE-4.

Copy f.w.c.s to Padma Bhushan
Dr. N.S.Hardikar, K.H.I., Ghataprabha,
for information.

(R. R. Pai)
Field Publicity Officer,
Belgaum.

16

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES LIMITED

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TELEPHONE: ELGAR 6313
TELEGRAMS:
COLLOSOL, HARLES, LONDON.

Dear Sir,

CROOKES LACTO-CALAMINE LOTION

In Lacto-Calamine, The Crookes Laboratories offer a superior Calamine Lotion, the enhanced therapeutic properties of which are primarily attributable to the fine particle size of the calamine used, which ensures greater intimacy of contact with the skin tissues.

The semi-emollient and non-greasy nature of Lacto-Calamine permits its daily use for routine application on the face, and will safeguard delicate and sensitive skins.

Lacto-Calamine is indicated in the treatment of many skin conditions where a mildly antiseptic, gently stimulating and soothing agent is required.

Sunburn, chapped skin, sore nipples and itching conditions around the anal and vaginal orifices can be effectively treated with Lacto-Calamine. To these can be added acne, various forms of dermatitis, eczema and urticaria, and the irritable skin rashes accompanying such infections as chicken-pox, measles and scarlet fever, forming a long list of skin conditions which are benefited by the application of Lacto-Calamine.

Yours faithfully,
For THE CROOKES LABORATORIES LIMITED,

F. A. Hunter.

10-12-51

Telephone Message 2.45 ~~PM~~.

I Nimitz reaching 10.30 P.M on 11th by Expr
send someone to station

II As soon as he comes inform when and
by what train he wants the reservation
back. Car will be sent if he
wants to come to Bulgan.

III Bahmas is not in town

Pete

D.O. No.FPO/BGM/58/2299
Five Year Plan Publicity,
Ministry of I. & B., Govt. of India,

Field Publicity Office,
231, Ranade Road, Belgaum,
3rd Dec., 1958.

Dear Doctor Saheb,

The whole of Belgaum was today and yesterday scanned for a green hurricane lamp glass by myself and my staff members. We were disappointed to find none of such colour (green) available in any shop here. Only a blue glass is however available with the 'Ogale' agent. Kindly let me know whether you would like me to send the blue glass instead of a green one.

I have written to Shri M.M.Vaidya (alias Prem Vaidya), the Films Division Cameraman at Bangalore to cover the Bombay Governor's visit to the Karnatak Health Institute on the 13th. A copy of the same was sent to you yesterday. As his exact address is not known to me, I have requested our Bangalore office to deliver my letter to him.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerly,

R R Pai

(R. R. Pai)
Field Publicity Officer,
Belgaum.

To
Padma Bhushan
Dr. N.S.Hardikar, M.P.,
GHATAPRABHA.

P.S. The blue glass is sufficient to hold a 60-W bulb and not bigger ones.

R R Pai

ALL INDIA RADIO,
Dharwar.

Dated 5th Dec., 1958.

D. O. No. P-16 (0B)/58

ear Dr. Hardikar,

This acknowledges with thanks eceipt of your letter dated 28.11.1958.

In confirmation of the discussion between you and Shri M.L. Desai (PEX) of our office, the two functions on the 13th instant will be covered by us by a Radio Report to be presented on the 14th inst. at 8:00 p.m. Our Programme Unit will leave Dharwar on the 12th instant by Bangalore-Poona Mail reaching Ghataprabha at about 7:30 P.M. I should be grateful if you would very kindly make all the necessary arrangements for them.

I have explored the possibility of recording the programme on telephone lines and putting out the programme on the same night, but it is regretted it has not been found feasible to do the same.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(N. Iqbal Singh)

Dr.N.S. Hardikar, M.P.,
Karnatak Health Institute,
GHATAPRABHA (S.Ry).

TEL: P. C. O. NO. 4
TEL. OFFICE } GHATAPRABHA
RLY. STATION }

The Karnatak Health Institute

HOSPITAL & SANATORIUM
GHATAPRABHA (DT. BELGAUM)

Ref No.

Date 5.12.58

My dear Yashovardhanji

Shri Sri Prakasaji is visiting our Institute on Saturday, the 13th instant and lays foundation stone of the Out-Patients' Department Building. He will be taken to a Village (Shipdal) in the neighbourhood to study the Health Scheme and talk to the Villagers. He will see and study the Ghataprabha left Bank Canal scheme and at night attend the Cultural Programme to be staged by the Student Nurses of the Nurses Training Centre run by this Institute. At the Institute itself he will have his afternoon tea and dinner at night with us

It will be an honor to us if you will take part in all these functions and activities on that day. May I request you and Mrs Kamini Doniel to invite you

We will consider it an honour if You give us your Company in all these functions and activities on the 13th instant at Shalapatha Mayur most respectfully invite You for the afternoon tea and dinner ~~that night~~?

Hoping to hear from You,

Yours truly
N.S.H.

To the Son
and one to the daughter-in-law

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR
सत्यमेव जयते
BOMBAY

No. GS- 4919

RAJ BHAVAN,

Bombay 6, 2nd December 1958
11th Agrahayana 1880.

Dear Sir,

I forward herewith a ~~[illegible]~~ copy of the Governor's programme at Ghataprabha from which you will notice that he will alight from his saloon on the Ghataprabha Railway Station at 7.00 a.m. on the 13th December 1958 when I hope you will come and receive him at the Station.

I shall be glad if you will now kindly let me have all the detailed programmes and material asked for by the 5th instant at the latest.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar, MP,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha(Belgaum district)

24 AD No 12
6-12-58

R. P. 54

Acknowledgment

(To be returned to office of posting for delivery to sender.)

RECEIVED a registered* AD LETTR No. 12

addressed to (name) Shridhar Kashinath Naik M.S.

21 Princess Street

† Insured for Rs. Bombay No 2

† Weighing (*in words*) Gms. ~~Kilogrammes~~ being raised

Signature of addressee ~~Per~~

Date of delivery 2/12/58 Bombay

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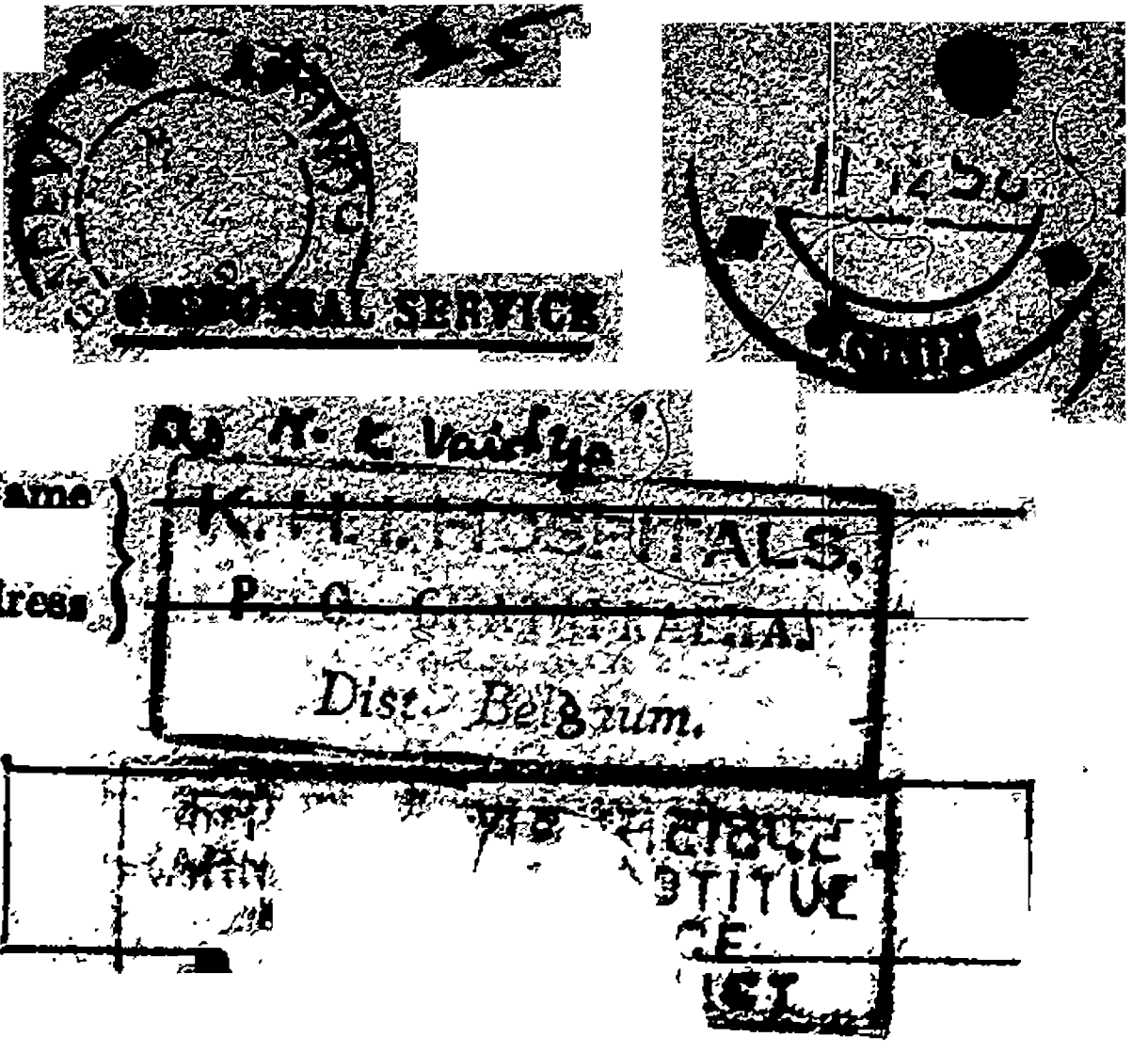
P) Vd 44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Sender's Name
and address
Dist. Belgium.
Name-stamp of
office of posting

A. 26

Bhimrao B. Poldar

B. A. LL. B.

BELGAUM.

Date 9-12-58

My dear Mr Harlikar,

I am sorry I could not wait yesterday till your Return from Shirpal. I attended the meeting today. The Commissioner, The Collector, The D.S.P, The Supdt Engineer (Shri Kankanwadi) The Ex. Engineer (P.W.D. Ghatprabha) Shri — Deshpande Engineer, Ghatprabha The Asst Officers, Nail-Bongal + The Mamlatdar of Gokak were present. Allotment of rooms in the Bungalow to The Governor, his son + daughter-in-law + to the members of his staff was settled. Details about the menue of the lunch + break-fast were settled. The P.W.D. Ghat-prabha has undertaken the full responsibility of the repairs of the road from Station to Shirpal. The rest of the road will be repaired by the D.L.B. The Collector will speak to the Engineer of the D.L.B. your letter to him was read out in the meeting. The Commissioner, the Collector + the D.S.P. will come there on the 12th in the morning. They all will stay in the Cooperative Hospital.

we shall have to make arrangement
about Loud Speaker. I shall try to
contact yatgiri Nava-Hind calling
to ascertain all the details before
this evening. I have also undertaken
to supply food to all the Governor's
retinue on the 13th night the loud
speaker of Govt will be engaged
on that day at Gokak as the Hand-
loom week is to be inaugurated
there on that day. However the
collector has promised to try for
one from the Hukeri Project office,
but he has told me not to rely
upon it. what about the Illumi-
decoration? The Manlekar, Gokak,
has been asked to request the
Stn Master to do the needful. you
will also please help him. the pri-
nted slip about the food arrangement
supplied yesterday to the Manlekar
by you, was also read out in the
meeting. The Collector has also
promised to contact Shri Pai
about recording the speeches. I
shall also speak to Shri Pai about
tapes and loud-speaker.

I have herewith sent the
four photos of Mahatma. I hope
the frames & mounts thereof will
meet with your approval.

Yours truly,

Son of the late Dr. Bhagwan Dass, the well-known philosopher, Shri Sri Prakasa was born on August 3, 1890 at Banaras (U.P.). After finishing his early schooling in India, He proceeded to England for higher education. He completed his Bar-at-Law degree in 1914 from Gray's Inn.

Shri Sri Prakasa has been a member of the Theosophical Society since 1911 and founded a branch at Cambridge in 1912. He has been associated with almost all the important institutions of Uttar -- Pradesh, like the Banaras Hindu University 1914-17, the 'Leader ' (daily), Allahabad, 1917-18, the 'Independent' (daily), Allahabad, 1919,'The Aaj' (daily), 1920-43, Kashi Vidya Pith 1921, Banaras Municipal Board, 1921-25. Ever since his career as a public man, he has been associated with the Indian National Congress and was a member of the All India Congress Committee from 1918 to 1945. He was the president of the Provincial Congress Committee in 1934-35 and a member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935, to which he was re-elected in 1945. He was elected Chairman of the Reception Commi--ttee of the Lucknow Session of the A.I.C.C. in 1936, He participated in all the Congress movements and courted imprisonment in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942. A member of the Indian Constituent Assembly in 1946, he was appointed the first High Commissioner for India in Pakistan in 1947, a post which he relinquished when he was appointed Governor of Assam in February, 1949. On May 16,1950, he took over the portfolio of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Before coming over to Bombay as Governor, he was Governor if Madras.

His publications include " Annie Besant as Woman and as Leader" (English) and "Grihastha Gita", "Sphuta Vichar", "Nagarik Shastra" (Hindi).

----ooOoo----

(2) 29

Bhimrao B. Poldar

B. A. LL. B.

BELGAUM.

Date

I saw shri yadgi. He is willing to go. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ + ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. He will be there on the 13th early in the morning. I have told him that the function is to start at exactly 9 a.m + every thing should be kept ready by 8.A.m. so also in the evening. His charges including the transport will be 70 (seventy) rupees. I believe they are reasonable. He will be going to Kolhapur on the 12th + from there he will go ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ. I think we should fix him up for the occasion.

Ramesh

2/12/58

30 Sit

Bhimrao B. Poldar
B. A. LL. B.

BELGAUM.

Date 9-12-58

My dear Dr Hardikar

Shri Inamdar came
after his return from Ajra
The afternoon. He wanted me
to send the Sit-cloth by mail
today. He had sent for a Burud
who generally do the Sit Sat + Cloth
work. very probably he could
not contact him. I was expecting
him like now i.e. 6-10 P.M. but he
did not turn up. So the cloth
will not be send to you
tomorrow. I have herewith
send the Copy of the minutes
of yesterdays meeting for your
information. I have kindly made the
arrangement of Loud Speaker
with Palgi. He will have also
paid Rs seventy in all for
both the functions. Keep also
will be send tomorrow your cheque

Yours sincerely

पू. ग्रा. सा. न. वि. वि.

परवां ति. ब्रॉन्काइटीसचे पत्र आले होते की C.M.O लुब्ब लिहीनांदे आम्रलो फर. म्हणून मी आपलो पत्रांची अत्यंत आतुरतेने वाट पहात होतो. पण आज चिखलपूर (गारगोटीहून) श्री. जॅ. पिंना नाझीक यांचे सलग पत्र आले व त्यांत त्यांनी आपल्यासंबंधी शिफारशीवरून मला त्यांचे विधायीदामधील आरोग्य विभागाचे, कुटुंब नियोजन विभागाकडे नर्स Instructor चे म्हणून बिनड करीत असल्याचे कळविले आहे. सोबत वेलकमरकड दिलेला बॉडचे पैसे भरण्यास सांगा "वणवणजी करा" म्हणून दणदणीत तयार असल्याचे त्यांनी कळविले आहे व नाशिकच्या कामावर हजर होण्यास सांगितले आहे. मी त्यांना आजच पत्र लिहून कळविले आहे कि मी इकडील नोकरीतून मुक्त होण्यासाठी राजिनामा पाठविला आहे व तो मेसूर हाऊन आठवा वरोवर आपल्याला कळविन आहे. मी राजिनामा लेटरहेड सोबत वेलकमरे बाँडकडेच सरळ पाठविला आहे. निघण्यापो

आदित्या आकाशनकी ही पाठविले आहे.
माझी कोपीदेखील तेंला पाठविली आहे.
यांचा आणि माझा परिचय बालपणापासूनचा
आपल्या शिक्षणासंबंधी तुमचे मत्रे निश्चित
यावद्दल आपणा दोघांचाही मी ऋणी
असुनी आहे. ते तालुकाकानी 13 ता. च्या
कार्यक्रमाच्या निमंत्रण पत्रिका पाठविल्या
या दोघींनाही निमंत्रण. तेवढ्या आपणा
सर्वांची आठवण आहे. शक्य झाल्यास
मी 13 ला सकाळी जनतेने येत आहे.
तोवरची सर्व सोयवार आपल्याच कचेरीतच.
माझी सर्व कि आपणाला निवांतपणे
पुढे काय करायचे ते ठरविणे आहे.
ती तालुकाकाकी प्रकृति कशी आहे? आमचा
दंडवत

32

पोस्ट कार्ड

केवल पत्ता

To,

डॉ. अमृ. के. वैद्य M.S.

कर्नाटक हेल्थ इन्स्टिट्यूट,

घटप्रभा

जि. बेळगांव

GHATAPRABHA

K H. Wilson.
Gokak Mills Ltd.

Gokak Falls.
Dist. Belgaum.

10 · 12 · 38.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your Invitation card for "The laying of the Foundation Stone", held on Saturday the 13th December.

However, as much as I would enjoy the occassion, I regret that due to business undertakings I will be unable to attend.

Would you please give my very best regards to your C.M.C. M. K. Vaidya

Yours faithfully

K.H. Wilson

My wife and family were out to station

Bhimrao B. Poldar
B. A. LL. B.

BELGAUM

Date 10-12-58

My dear Dr. Hardikar,

Shri Nachha did not send the promised cloth for Dr. T. However did his Burnd see me. As for the reels I got your chit at about 6-10 P.M. Yesterday. It was impossible to send them yesterday They are sent today I could get only six. I have already informed you that I have finalised the Lord-Speaker arrangement with Shri Ogalji for Rs Seventy only for the functions at Dhulia & Shirpur. He will be there on the 13th early in the morning. I shall be coming there on the 12th at night.

Yours sincerely
B. B. Poldar.

The accompanying Rly receipts are to be handed over to Shamrao. T.

किर्लोस्कर ब्रदर्स लि.

किर्लोस्करवाडी (जिल्हा सातारा)

तारेचा पत्ता– किर्लोस्कर

डिसेंबर १०, १९५५.

प्रिय माधवराव,

आपलें ता. ८ चें पत्र पोंचलें. त्यावरून बंगला तयार असल्याचे समजून फार आनंद झाला.

आम्ही तिकडे ता. १३ रोजीं येणार असल्य आपल्याला कालच्या पत्राने कळविले आहेच. आतां त्यापू तिकडे जावा येऊंल किंवा कसें याचा विचार करीत आहे. कांहीं तांतडीच्या कामासाठीं सध्यां येथें रहावे लागत आहे. ती कामगिरी पुरी होतांच जिवून निघत आहे.

कळावे, ही विनंती.

आपला.

एस्. वा. किर्लोस्कर

डॉ. माधवराव वैद्य,

घटप्रभा.

BOMBAY.

December 10, 1958

Dr. Vaidya,
Karnatak Health Institute,
GHATAPRABHA
Dist. Belgaum.

Dear Sir,

Please confirm receipt of the telegram as follows:-

"CARVED STONE BOOKED BY BMS/1388 FREIGHT PAID
RETURN KEY OF STONE STOP WIRE RECEIPT - NIMBKAR"

This telegram has been sent as per instructions of Mr. Nimbkar . I hope you will return the key of stone which is sent to you with the stone as it is wanted in Bombay. I am quite sure you must have received the Carved Stones safely by now and must have confirmed the receipt of wire also.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am,

Yours faithfully,

(P.R. MULAY).

cc: Mr. Nimbkar.

37

INVEST WISELY Buy NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Prefix } X Code ND No. 3

Recd. from P...-4

By

Sent at ____ H. ____ M.

To

By

Office-stamp 12 12 58

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
Dharwar	12	12	20	SL	23

TO

Recd. here at ____ H. ____ M.

[illegible] Kannada Research Institute

Pendency not agreed but coming by train stop Monday 2100 hours by car

[illegible]

MGIPAh—2008—10-1-57—1,00,000 Bks. [T-30-5/53]

INVEST WISELY
Buy NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class / Prefix X Code JH No. 6

Recd. from Bom-10

By

Sent at ____ H. ____ M.

To

By

Office stamp 9 12 58

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
Thana	9	19	40	Urgent	23

Recd. here at ____ H. ____ M.

2.1.55

TO Dr Vaidya.

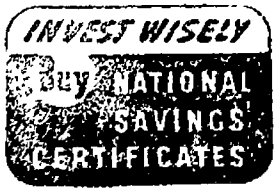
Karnataka Health Institute Ghatkopar

= Carved stone booked by bms/1388 freight paid return key of stone slip wire receipt

Nimbkar

M/TP Ab—10-4-57—1,00,000 Blks. [illegible]

39



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Prefix } X Code TC No. 0

Recd. from Bm-3

By lc

Sent at ____ H. ____ M.

To ____

By ____

Office-stamp 3 6 12 58

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
VO ~~Belgaum 6 12~~				Rec'd. here at ____ H. ____ M.	

Dr N S Hardikar
Chairperson
Please attend meeting in Divisional Commissioners Office Belgaum at 11 A M on 8th December to discuss arrangements regarding Bombay Governors visit to Chairperson Stop send deputy if unable to attend personally
Deputy Commr

1417

FORM Ab.—300—10-1-57—1,00,000 Bks. [T-30-4811]

INVEST WISELY
BUY NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class of Service: X Code RL No. 7

Office stamp: 6 12 58

Recd. from Bombay

By

Sent at ____ H. ____ M.

To

By

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
Bombay CC	6	15	55	Stamp Rcd. Term'd	H. M. 40

To Dr Hardikar Sanatorium 1717

Chatterjee

2 No 3 [illegible] we letters [illegible]
stop thanks for invitations stop
regret governor busy on monday
and tuesday stop you may not
take trouble to come here stop
detailed programme awaited
- Meghe

ಯುರ್,

ಶನಿವಾರ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೩-೧೨-೫೮ ರಂದು ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಸಂಯಾಗಿ ೪

ಮುಂಬಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾದ

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ

ಇವರು ಧೂಪದಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಧಾಮದವರ ಕೈಕೊಂಡ
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮನಿವಾಸಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ವಿಚಾರವಿನಿಮಯ
ಮಾಡುವರು ಶಾವ್ರ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಹಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶೋಭೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು
ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ
ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾ

ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭೂಷಣ. ಡಾ. ಡಿಂಡಿಕರವರು

ಓದಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಮೈಲಾರಪ್ಪ

11-12-58

To
The Chief Medical Officer, K H I
Ghatapradha,

9.15 a.m.

Sir,

This is to bring to your notice that the Post master from Ghatapradha is not attending calls properly. When any attendent or any responsible person asks for call we are to keep a watch and ~~it~~ thereby we cannot concentrat mind on one thing. After the talk is over he never tells the charges and we are to ring again and again for hours together leaving our work aside. Persons are always in hurry and due to the laziness of the P.M. the persons leave the call and go. Naturally ~~cate~~ cancelling charges are recovered by the Institution. Something may be done! so that the section will work properly and smoothly A call ~~be~~ was given at 9 15 A M, Still he has not told us the charges inspite of repeated rings.

yours faithfully
Balaji

GHATAPRABHA.

Date: 12-12-1968.

9.00 a.m. **The Governor leaves the PWD Rest House to visit Dhupdal village.**

9.10 a.m. **On arrival, at some distance from the village, the Governor will be received by Dr. N.S. Hardikar M.P., who will introduce the Sar Panch and the other Panchas of Dhupdal village and request the Governor to declare the approach road to the village open by cutting a ribbon and then plant two trees.**

The Governor will be conducted round Dhupdal village (about 600 feet from the road) where office-bearers of the Karnatak Health Institute will explain the medical aid scheme. The Governor will also speak with villagers and will thereafter be conducted to the dais.

Welcome Song.

Speech by villagers.

Speech by Dr. N.S. Hardikar, M.P.

Address by the Governor.

Vote of thanks by a villager.

National Anthem.

The Governor drives to the PWD Office where the Superintending Engineer (Shri Kankanwadi) will explain the Left Bank Canals System to the Governor.

The Governor inspects the Canals system upto Jagnur village at the ninth milestone.

11.00 a.m. **The Governor returns to the P.W.D. Rest House at Ghataprabha.**

BRK/-

GHATAPRABHA.

Date: 13-12-1958.

4.10 p.m. On arrival at the Karnatak Health Institute, the Governor will be received by Dr. N.S. Hardikar, M.P. who will introduce the office-bearers of the Institute.

I E A.

The Governor is conducted round the Institute by Dr. M.K. Vaidya, Chief Medical Offic of the Institute.

The Governor will be conducted to the dais.

Welcome Song.

Messages received will be read.

Introductory speech by Shri V. Nimbkar, Chairman of the Institute.

Speech by Dr. N.S. Hardikar, M.P.

The Governor lays the corner-stone of the Out-door patients' Building.

Address by the Governor.

Vote of thanks by Shri Shankarrao V. Kirloskar.

National Anthem.

6.30 p.m. Leaves for the P.W.D. Rest House, Ghataprabha.

BRK/-

GHATAPRABHA.

Private programme for the Governor.

Date: 12-12-1958.

9.00 p.m. The Governor arrives at the Nurses Training Centre where the Cultural programme will be held.

(1) Prayer.

(2) Variety Entertainment.

(3) Fourth Act of the Sanskrit drama "SHAKUNTALA ".

(4) Dr. Hardikar's few words.

(5) The Governor's Advice.

(6) Thanks giving.

10.00 p.m. The Governor leaves for the P.W.D. Rest House, Ghataprabha.

----ooOoo----

BRK/-

The Chief Medical Officer,
K.H.I.Ghataprabha Road.

R.Sir,

I the undersigned the guardian of the female patient named Tayawwa Pandappa Yedahalli of Benakatti taluka Bagalkot beg your honour to kindly consider my financial difficulties favourably.

Sir, she was admitted as a T.B.patient four months back in the T.B.ward on condition of paying Rs.125/- per month. After two months,your honour diagonsed that it is lungsabsess and she h s been removed to upper hospital for her treatment Since that time your honour has charged about Rs. 10/- daily.

Sir, I am too poor to pay this heavy bill as I am a poor farmer and have got h rdly 10 acres of land out of which I have to feed many mouths.Sir, umless my patient is treated with ample of concessions layed by your ~~XXXXXXX~~ Institutions of our's for the poor patients,I shall not be able to pay this heavy bill.

I entirely hope that our previous bill will be reduced to Rs.125/- per month here also and our patient will be trated with considerable concessions.

Hoping to be favoured with an early reply,

K S Yedahalli

Dated 29-8-1958. Yours obediently

Shri.K.S.Yedahalli of
Benakatti.
C/O The Taluka Co-operative
Supervising Union,Ltd.,
Bagalkot.
Dist:-Bijapur.

To Apparao. Please see his bills

Poems composed by Shri R.V. Karg ---, the oldest Sevadal workers from Hubli :—

(1) Welcome to your honour, Shriprakashji, who have come amongst us as one of our kith & kin. Your honour has taken birth in Shri Bhagawandasji's house due to the good actions of the past births & has earned a name for the family by the good acts of this birth.

Without caring for name or appreciation, your honour has been trying hard for the welfare of the masses and your Governorship is an opportunity to further the same cause. We welcome your honour again on this occasion

(2) This auspicious day has brought in the midst of us Shriprakashji, peace incarnation. We are fortunate enough to welcome amongst us one whose enjoyment lies in dedication. This Karnataka Health Institute that is serving the suffering humanity has been fortunate enough to welcome this great servant of India.

He has been one of those heroes who have struggled hard for the freedom of our country and have dedicated their whole life for our nation's progress

He has taken birth in Kashi in Shri Bhagawandasji's house and as if by the grace of Shri Vishweshwar, has adorned the Governorship. He has been serving our nation with all his might.

Indeed, this is a great day that has brought this great son of India to us.

Programme of Saturday Night. 10/12/58
at 9 p.m.

(1) Song in praise of Chandika in Sanskrit

(2) Hindi marching song.

(3) Candle-dance

(4) A Kannada poem composed by Mahakavi Bendre.

Synopsis: A son of Karnataka is pondering about the welfare of the state. He sees in his dream an old lady of high birth who is bent with grief. He asks her whether he could do something for her. In answer she asks him whether he would do whatever is wanted of him, by mother Karnataka i.e. herself. He is vexed, afraid as to what was ~~expected~~ of him and when she ~~asks~~ tells him sacrifice even to the extent of losing his life ~~is~~ what is expected / demanded, he is horrified and wakes out of his dream.

(5) "Arati" of Bharat-Mata - dance

(6) Fisherwoman's dance.

(7) Shakuntalam: Shakuntala bidding farewell to her ~~father's~~ ~~house~~. Kashyapa's Ashram.

(8) Thanks giving.

Welcome song
at Chalapradha

ಅಳ್ಳ ಪ್ಪಂ ಚಾಲ್ತಿ।

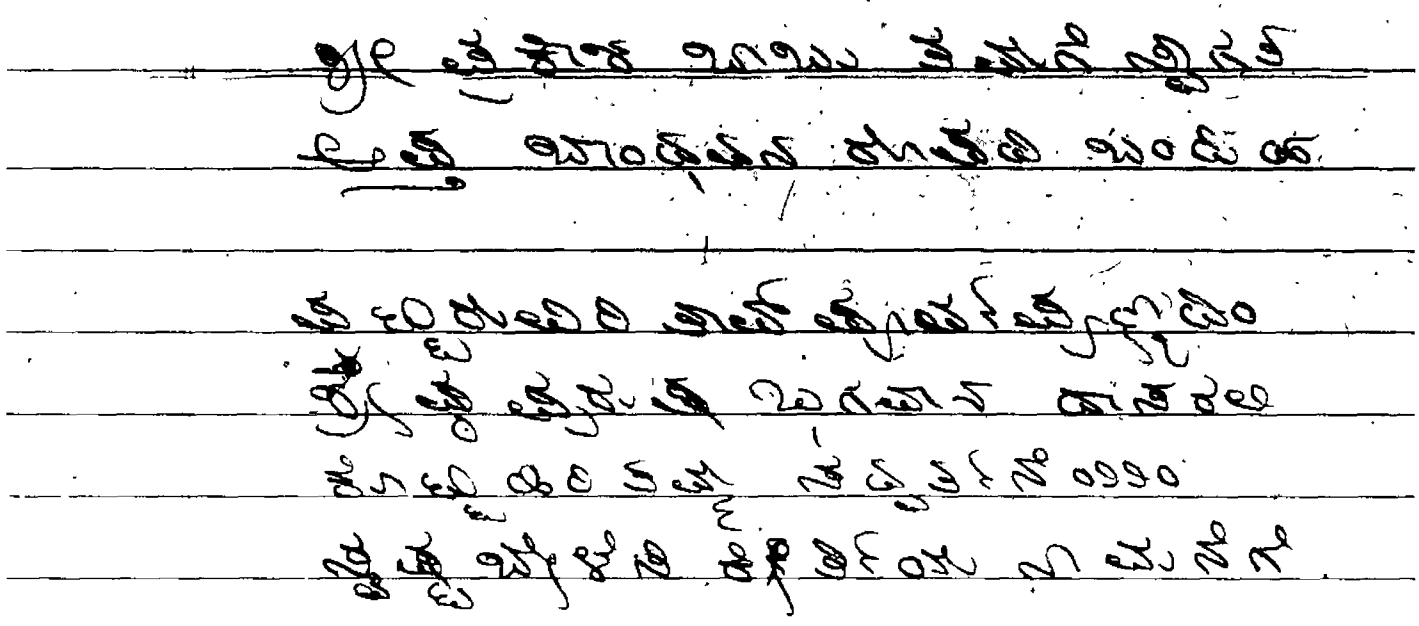
ನೆಂತನಿರ ದಿನವಂದು । ನಾ ಅಡ್ಡುದು ನಕ್ಕಿದುರು ॥
ಕಾಂತಮೂರುತಿ ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರಸಾದನು ಕರೆದಂದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ॥

ನೈದಲವನೆಲ್ಲಕ ನೆಗೆ । ಗಾನ್ಸಡಿಂಗಳಿದ್ರುದಿನವನೆ ।
ಅಲ್ಲಿನವರಲಿ ನಿಳಚಾರ । ಬೇಲನಮೆಂಬವರಿಗೆ ॥
ನಿನಿ ಬಂದಿದರು ಶ್ರೀ । ಶೇಷನಕಾಯಕೆ ನಮ್ಮಲಿ ।
ಶೇಷನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುನ ಕಾಳ್ಗ । ಕಾನುತಿರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಲಿಯನು ॥

ಗಾನರತದ ಗಾಯ್ಕರಿನರ । ಚಾರಲಂತ್ರಗಳ ಕಳ್ಳಿಯೆ ।
ಧೀರಾಚನರಲಿ ರುತಿರ । ಎಲ್ಲರೇನಂದಳ್ಳಿಯ ॥
ನೀರ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಲಂತ್ರಗಳಿಯ । ಭೇರಿ ಮೊಳ್ಳಗಾನಿ ರಥರ ।
ರಥಿಂಗಳೆ ಭೀಚನನ । ರಾಗಿಂಯಿಂಗಳಿರಿವರು ॥

ಕಾಶಿಯು ಭಾನಕಾಗ । ರಾಜರಲಿ ಚಕ್ರಿಯ ಕೈ ।
ಲಾನಿವಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಚಿಂಕನಂ । ಚೆಲ್ಲಲಯಂ ರಾಜಿಸಿತು ॥
ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯರಿ ರಾಜಿಸುತೆ । ಮಲ್ಲಿಗಾಸಿರಿಕರು ।
ಕಾನಿ ಮನರಥಿಕರು । ರಥಾಮಯಕಾಂಕರು ॥

Welcome song at Dhupdhar:— 63



I प्रचण्डचंडिकास्तोत्र:-

वीर्ये जवे च पौरुषे थोवाऽपि विश्वतोऽधिका।
मा पातु विश्वचाण्डिका माता प्रचण्डचाण्डिका॥
पाणे विना करोति सा जानीते मानसं विना।
चक्षुर्विना च वीक्षते माता प्रचण्डचाण्डिका॥
सा भारती मनीषिणां सा मानसं महात्मनाम्।
सा लोचनं प्रजानतां माता प्रचण्डचाण्डिका॥

कदम मिलाके चले आगे कदम मिलाके चले ॥

आलस को आगाह बनायें
चारों तरफ निगाह जुटायें
अशोकसिंह पुकारत आयें
आराम हराम सुन लें ॥१॥

चाहे मुस्लिम चाहे हिन्दू
हम सब आपसमें हैं बन्धू
बिन्दु बिन्दु लहराता सिन्धू
जनम से ही इन्हें पले ॥२॥

जन-गण-मन-अधिनायक जय हे
कोटि कोटि कण्ठोंसे कहे
भारत नारा गूँजता रहे
दुश्मन दिल दहले ॥३॥

~~ఈ కథ ఇంతటితో ముగిసిపోలేదు~~ ముగిసిపోయింది.

ఆ రాత్రి ఆ ఇంట్లో ఏం జరిగిందో ఎవరికీ తెలియదు.
ఆ తరువాత ఆ ఇంట్లో ఎవరూ కాపురం ఉండలేదు.
ఆ ఇంటి చుట్టూ ఎత్తైన ప్రహరీ గోడ కట్టించి
ఆ ఇంటి తలుపులకు పెద్ద తాళాలు వేసి
ఆ ఇంటి ముందు ఒక పెద్ద బోర్డు పెట్టారు.
"ఈ ఇంట్లో దెయ్యాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఎవరూ లోపలికి రాకండి"
అని ఆ బోర్డు మీద రాసి ఉంది.
ఆ ఇంటి చుట్టూ ఎప్పుడూ ఎవరో ఒకరు కాపలా ఉండేవారు.
ఆ ఇంటి తలుపులు ఎప్పుడూ తెరుచుకోలేదు.
ఆ ఇంటి కిటికీలు ఎప్పుడూ మూసే ఉండేవి.
ఆ ఇంటి ముందు ఎప్పుడూ ఎవరో ఒకరు కాపలా ఉండేవారు.
ఆ ఇంటి చుట్టూ ఎప్పుడూ ఎవరో ఒకరు కాపలా ఉండేవారు.
ఆ ఇంటి చుట్టూ ఎప్పుడూ ఎవరో ఒకరు కాపలా ఉండేవారు.

57

No. GS- 4413

RAJ BHAVAN,

Bombay 6, 3rd December 1958
12th Agrahayana 1880.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 30th November 1958, I write to let you know that the Governor's party will consist of (1) the Governor, (2), his son Shri Yashovardhanji, (3) Shrimati Kamini Deviji- the Governor's daughter-in-law, (4) myself, (5) one ADC and (6) one personal attendant of the Governor. Besides these, there will be a couple of ministerial members of the staff viz., the Governor's Personal Assistant and theTour Assistant and about half a dozen servants for whom, of course, we make our own arrangements

A couple of copies of a note on the Governor's food habits are enclosed as desired.

The requisite material about the Institute has arrived. Please expedite detailed programmes and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. V.S.Hardikar, MP,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha(Belgaum district)

58

The President, the Chairman & the Members

of the Governing Council of

the Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha,

request the pleasure of your company on the occassion of

The Laying of the Foundation Stone

of the Out-Patients Department Building

By

Shri Sri Prakasa,

(Governor of the State of Bombay)

on Saturday, the 13th December, 1958,

at 5-30 p m. in the premises of the above Institute

N. S. Lokur	**V. Nimbkar**	**M K. Vaidya**
President	*Chairman*	*C. M. O.*

R S V P

To, The Secretary
Belgaum Branch
Indian Medical Association

Dear friend,

Enclosed is the ~~text of the~~ invitation card for the function of foundation of O.P.D Building to be performed by one of the most venerate ~~leaders~~ sons of India on 12th Dec 1958.

I will be highly thankful to you if you could extend the invitation to the Members of your Association and request them to grace the occasion by their presence and extend them good wishes on which the Institution has so far grown.

With kind regards Yours

61

MAY & BAKER LTD

ESTABLISHED 1834

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MANCHESTER 86 CROSS ST
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ALSO
DUBLIN 39 KILDARE ST

Dear Sir,

The recognition that, in the treatment of bacillary dysentery, drugs should be used which will both control the attack and prevent the establishment of the chronic carrier state, has recently resulted in the production of preparations that meet both requirements more effectively than hitherto.

For this comprehensive treatment for bacillary dysentery, we are introducing 'Streptotriad', which provides an association of the three systemic sulphonamides used in 'Sulphatriad' and the gut-active antibiotic, streptomycin.

Information on 'Streptotriad' is given in the enclosed leaflet, but we shall be pleased to send you further details on request.

Yours faithfully
MAY & BAKER LTD

C.R.Day

C.R.Day
Medical Information Division

वाकरूळ
ता. १५-१२-५८.

सप्रेम साष्टांग नमस्कार

वि. वि.

आपले लिफाफा मजकूर ता. १२ रोजी सायंकाळी मिळाले. विलिंगच्या फाऊंडेशनसाठीं श्री. प्रकाश येणार हे कळतांच आपणांस जातां येणार नाहीं म्हणून वाईट वाटले असो

आपल्या द्वारकेच्या वाढ दिवसाचे वेळी आपली भेट फेकावत आहे. यामुळे आपले यश वाढत राहो

हो इच्छा. 63

आपण आमची आठवण
नेहमी काढता. माझी विद्यार्थी
म्हणून आम्हांला आमंत्रणकार्डात
पण मला येता आलं नाही.
म्हणून क्षमस्व! पोर व्यवस्थे-
चं दर्शनही आम्हांला घडू-
नये ना! असा परमेश्वरेच्छा.
आपला उपकारी न
विसरणारी — सीता मुकेबाय

To,
The Medical Officer
Karnatak Telephone Industries
Dharwad
Dist :- Belgaum

from The Karnatak health Institute, Ghataprabha come to this village twice a wek i.e. Sundays and Wednesdays-with the Chief Medical Office Dr. M.K.Vaidya on every Sunday and Smt. Dr. Athlye on evry Wednesday respectively. Besides the health visitor who comes here daily there are two nurses with their complete equipment who are working in the village and enlightening the women folk. Thus the scheme has reached eve4y door in our village. As already stated, to reform our village into an ideal one and to imbibe the idea of cleanliness in the minds on the school boys, The Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha has donated desk set benches to our Primary School, and with an intention to incula the discipline in the school boys one Drill-teacher ~~has been posted~~ is being sent regularly by The Karnatak Health Institute. Apart from this The Karnatak Health Institute has located one permanent dispensary with all its equipments at Basavan Temple which is at the left side of you, Sir.

With great aptitude to reform our village into an ideal one and to fulfill the long-standing desire of our Dr. M.K.Vaidya and The workers of The Karnatak Health Institute we pledge to improve our village socially, economically and culturally and we do strive hard to maintain the general cleanliness of our village. It is needless to say that the active co-operation and everlasting help from the Government s at Centre and State level and also the National Extension Services is felt most essential, and we urge before your honour for the same.

We feel ~~pride~~ proud and at the same time happy to express our desire that if such health schemes are started in all the villages of this country, the rest of the families can live happily just like us.

We once again express our gratitude in welcoming you, Sir and all

Jai Hind !

From the Villagers of Dhabdal

Respected Sir,

Our Dh[illegible] Taluk. It is nearly 2½ miles away from Ghataprabha railway station on Ghataprabha-Konnur road. It is situated on the banks of Ghataprabha with all its natuaal beauty. The population of this village is 2762 including Karnatak Health Institute and Ghataprabja railway areas. There is a mill at Gokak Falls quite near to this vilage. A large number of residents are mill-labourers and the rest of them are agricultural labourers.

The Community Development Projects were launched on 2nd October 1952. The idea of village improvement set in. The people took up the constructional and cultural activities as under:

S. No.	Name of work	Total expenditure	Govt. Share	Public Cont
1.	One-roomed Primary School Building	Rs. ~~3899~~ 3649/-	Rs. 2133/-	1516/-
2.	Paving within village limits	Rs. ~~2636~~ 3396/-	Rs. 1318/-	Rs. 2048/-
3.	Circulting Library	Rs. 45/-	Rs. 26/-	Rs. 19/-
4.				

We would mention here Shri S.M. Patil who took much pain in organising a new M. P. Society out of the liquidated Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society and contributed Rs. 800/- to the school building as a public contribution.

With the aid of the Com unity Development Project we have located one Khillar breeding bull to grade up the country cattl To improve the present Agricultural practices, Improved seeds, Fertilizer demonstrations and Horticultural activities have been taken up.

The founder of the Seva Dal movement in India, the social worker, a member of the Parliament from Karnatak, PadmaBhushan Doctor N. S. Hardikar paid his frequent visits with a keen desire to reform our village as a "Model Village". He ~~imbibed~~ instilled in us the spirit of co-operation and constructive ~~ideas~~ work. Under his able guidance and the guidance of the Chief Medical Officer of The Karnatak Health Institute we ha ve been working with all our heart for the cause of our village.

On this august occasion, we express our gratitude to the Governor of The Bombay State Shri Prakash for his kind visit, we are indebted to The Karnatak Health Insitute for their sucessful efforts in

arranging the visit of the Governor of Bombay to this tiny village.

The small piece of approach road, which was just now thrown by you Sir, is the symbol of the advice and the technic guidance of the workers from the Karnatak Health Institute and Staff of the Irragation Authorities of G.L. B. C. respectively. The road work was commenced on 14th November 1958 - the Auspicious Day of Nehru Jayanti. This Road, seven hundred and eighty feet in length and twenty feet in width, is completed withing twenty days only through "Shramadan" of the villagers. We feel it pride to name it as " Shi Prakasa Marg".

As planned in the Five Year Plan of India it is contemplated to have Health Centres and Health Amenities for all villages in our conntry. But here the Karnatak Health Institute at Ghataprabha started to work out their own scheme on 2nd October, 1955. As per the scheme the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. M.K. Vaidya, with his Experienced Staff visited our village on every Sunday and treated patients on nominal charges. Over and above this, Health Visitors & Nurses attended our village and visited every house. During their visits to the housed they teach the women folk of the village about cleanliness, cleaning of the utensils care of babies, the development ofthe mental outlook of the babies etc. They also impress constantly upon the women folk about the importance of women in the Nation Building activities, and educated women in the society. This has significantly improved the standard of our Dhupdal village.

The former scheme did not cater to the needs of the poor Therefore the Karnatak Health Institute at Ghataprabha launched another scheme. As per this new scheme every villager has to be a member every year by paying one ruppe as a subscription Charge. The members are grouped into 4 classes namely A, B,C,D, depending upon their economic condition. The members grouped as class C & D get all the Medical Aids together with the medicines free of cost for a period of one year. Similarly the members classed as A & B got Medicines free of cost and remaining medicines injections and other costly on Half Cost Basis. The experienced Doctors, Health Visitors & Nurses

A/C of C.O.R.S.O., Wellington 67

		Dr.	Cr.
			13,287.19
23.3.1956	Donation of £ 1000/-		
1.10.1956	Public Address Equipment	1,104.69	
29.10. 56	Cost of aCamera	569.25	
13.1.1957	Cost of Camera Accessories	200.47	
15.9.1957	Cost of Camera Roll Films	10.50	
22.10. 57	Cost of Roll Films	5.72	
5.1.1958	Cost of Films & Accessories	30.50	
11.7.1958	Balance on account	11,366.06	
	Total Rupees	13,287.19	13,287.19.

For The Karwar Health Institute

[signature]

11-7-58 Accountant

for COKSO

1. Village Health Service report 2 years + 2 charts — N.
2. Annual report 1957. —
3. Covering letter. →
4. Map - showing centres & work →
5. 5 photographs if possible →
6. Notes of Cases - Instructive remarks - ✓
   with letter and Thursdai Vihar —
   6 months report of Nursing centre. →

Doctors visits 52 No of Dro: Visiting 4
Health visits Village visits 185 Home visits 600
Patients treated - 1344 Medicine days →
Actual cost/days ~~170.62 Rs~~ 561.46
Making cases →
Operations --- 14
Concessions at Hospital Rs 618.78
Collections 334.

Gross expenditure -
Drugs → 561 46
Services → 502 + 1244 + 618 78
(334) = 1679.14=
Doctors Visits = 600
H V. → 900
Car & Driver → 288
— 3979.14

Costly Protozoa Pseudo 600.

~~1500~~
5000

465 x 6
2790 / 16 = 174.4

3978.64
~~561 46~~
~~618 78~~
5158.88
1087.74

Kupdal - Centre

Hirle - Natal - Cases : —

January	:—	10
February	:-	Not known.
March	:-	5
April	:—	8
May	:—	2
June	:—	1
Total		26

Deliveries :— Home :- 6.

Vimal H.
28

Now For 13-12-58

This is just to express that
Though I am away on the occassion of
of the laying of the foundation stone
of the out-Patients-Department Building
my thoughts will be with you. I wish
the occassion will be of great succes
and I will pray that our Institution
will be blessed with many more such
occassions

yours affly
Yaima

Novo

Fov 13-12-38

This is just to express that
Though I am away on the occasion of
of the laying of the foundation stone
of the out-Patients - Department Building,
my thoughts will be with you. I wish
the occassion will be of great succes
and I will pray that our Institution
will be blessed with many more such
occassions

yours affly
Yamu.

Dated 15-12-1958.

Ladies & Gentlemen:

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome amongst us this afternoon, Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, on his visit to The Karnatak Health Institute. We are grateful to him for taking the time to visit us here inspite of his numerous activities and pressure of work. He is paying us this visit out of affection and love for the Institute.

The Karna-tak Health Institute is a charitable, non-religious, non-sectarian institute registered as a " Public Charitable Trust" and as such its various services are open to all.

The Main Ideal of the Karnatak Health Institute is to render medical and surgical help to the villagers and promote health, education amongst them. These services of the Institute are open to all in all its various aspects.

This Institute was started 25 years ago as a small Hospital by Dr. G.R. Kohatmoor. Later on a Sanatorium was added. With coming of Independence the Institute secured full cooperation of the social workers of the Province who were freed from bondage This band of selfless workers is led by Dr. N.S.Hardikar who is the Chief Administrator of the Institute.

The Karnatak Health Institute is at present running the following health, educational and social services :-

1 - A General Hospital having at present 65 beds for Indoor patients. The Hospital is fully equipped and possesses the latest and up-to-date surgical equipments. Operations in all Branches of Surgery are undertaken.

2 - A Tuberculosis Sanatorium is run since last twenty years. This has now 91 beds; over 48 numbers of which are receiving heavy concessions towards payment of fees and are practically free.

3 - A maternity service for rural women is run almost free since 1955 and this is doing wonderful service in educating rural women in safer methods fo deliveries as against premitive and unhygienic practices based on superstition.

4 - OPTHALMIC SERVICES started since last year are greatly appreciated and this service makes it possible to

to have Eye Operations performed at cost of Rs. 10/- only.

5 - Services of leading specialists from Bombay from Bombay and other places in various branches of Surgery and Medicine are made available at regular intervals at a very low cost. These specialists' services would otherwise have been beyond the reach of the people served by the Institute.

6 - A Village Medical Service is run with the help of Mobile Unit since 1955. This has now spread over twlve centres and serves nearly 50,000 people.

7 - A Nurses Training Centre for Village Nurses to employed by National Extension Services is conducted since 1958. There are students from Maharashtra, Karnatak, Mysore and Coorg. So far 46 girls have passed from this Training Centre and they are at pre serving the villages in the two states of Bombay and Karnatak.

8 - A Post Graduate/Training programme is started by creating three Resident Posts.

9 - The Institution maintains a Primary School, Physical Training Classes, a Kitchen Garden, a Canteen, a Medical Store, a Library, a Child Welfare Centre, and such other social activities.

10 - The Institute runs a Welfare Extension Project for the District of Belgaum and renders Health Services to a population of about 35,000 people.

The following features make the Karnatak Health Institute unique a a Rural Health Institute :-

A - It was started as a free enterprise without any financial backing but with an intense desire to serve humanity.

B - It is started at a place that was barren and deserted but was selected because of its saliburous climate.

C - It was built up by small men to help small men.

D - It has grown with the help of services it renders.

E - It's biggest donors have often been its own workers.

F - It was planned, started and has progressed as a Rural Health Institute and each one of its activities are run s solely for that purpose.

G - Its reward has been the regognition of th e services rendered by the villagers around the Institute.

H - The success and progress of The Institute is mainly due to sincerity and hard work put in by the workers of the Institute from top to bottom and the ceaseless work done by them despite of many difficulties.

This is the story in brief of the Karnatak Health Institute

I wi l now call upon Dr. Nardikar our Honorary Administrater to introduce to you our esteemed guests Shri Sri Prakasa, more intimately.

Telegrams: "SIGMALAB" Telephone: 458

SIGMA LABORATORIES

PLOT No. 43 (SOUTH)
WADALA, BOMBAY 31

Ref. No. Date 13th Dec. 1958

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, MP.,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghataprabha

Dear Dr. Hardikar,

I thank you for the courtesy extended to my representative, Mr. M. Umeshrao, who had called on you recently to introduce our products. I understand that you are likely to come to Bombay and I extend to you my cordial invitation to visit my laboratory and shall be happy to take you round. I hope you will be able to drop me a line to let me know when you are coming to Bombay so that I could get in touch with you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(S. S. Gowlagi)

Dated: 12-12-1958.

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78

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This is read by Laigamma Lakkappa Mallapur of Dhupdal.

FROM THE VILLAGERS OF DHUPDAL.

79

Respected Sir,

Our Dhupdal is trim and neat village of Gokak Taluk. It is nearly 2½ Miles away from Ghataprabha Railway Station on Ghataprabha - Konnur Road. It is situated on the Banks of Ghataprabha with all its natural beauty. The population of this village is 2762 including Karnatak Health Institute and Ghataprabha Railway Areas. There is a Mill at Gokak Falls quite near to this village. A large number of residents are mill-labourers and the rest of them are agricultural labourers.

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Sl. No.	Name of work..	Total expenditure. Rs.	Govt.Share. Rs.	Public Cont. Rs.
1.	One-roomed Primary School Building. ...	3649/-	2133/-	1516/-
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Contd.on page 2... with .....

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Contd. on page.. 3 They also...

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The former scheme did not cater to the needs of the poor. Therefore the Karnatak Health Institute at Ghataprabha launched another scheme. As per this new - scheme every villagers has to be a member every year by paying one Rupee as a Subscription Charge. The members are grouped into 4 Classes namely A, B, C, D depending upon their economic condition. The members grouped as class C and D get all the Medical Aid together with the medicines free of cost for a period of one year. Similarly the - members classed as A & B get medicines free of cost and Injections and other costly medicines at cost. The - experienced Doctors, Health Visitors and Nurses from The Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha come to this village twice a week i.e., Sunday and Wednesdays with the Chief Medical Officer Dr. M.K.Vaidya on every Sunday and Smt. Dr. Athlye on every Wednesday respectively. Besides the health visitor who comes here daily there are two nurses with their complete equipment who are working in the - village and enlightening the women folk. Thus the scheme has reached every door in our village. As already stated, to reform our village into an ideal one and to imbibe the idea of cleanliness in the minds on the school boys, The Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha has donated desk-sets to our Primary School, and with an intention to - inculcate the discipline in the school boys one Drill-teacher is being sent regularly by The Karnatak Health - Institute. Apart from this The Karnatak Health Institute has located one permanent Dispensary with all its equipments at Basavan Temple which is at the left side of you, Sir.

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JAI HIND.

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ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಕಮಿಟಿ

83 ಧೂಪದಾಳ

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಧೂಪದಾಳ. ತಾ. ಗೋಕಾಕ.

1) ಭೀಮಪ್ಪಿಂಗ ಸ್ಯೋವಿಂದ ರಜಪೂತ (ಕ್ಷಾರಕುಂಜ)

2) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ ಡಂಗಪ್ಪ ಮಲ್ಲಾಪೂರ (ಡಿಪೂಟಿ ಕ್ಷಾರಕುಂಜ)

3) ಪಾರೀಸ ರಾಯಪ್ಪ ಭಂಡಿ (ಸ್ಯಾ. ಚೇರಮನ)

4) ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ವಾಮನ ಕೆರವಲೆ (ಸ್ಯೆ. ಸ. ಚೇರಮನ)

5) ನಿಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ ಜಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಪರಪ್ಪನವರ (ಮೆಂಬರ)

6) ಭೀಮಗೌಡ ರಾಮಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ "

7) ಮಂಡಪ್ಪ ಗಿರಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ನಾಗಲ್ಲನವರ "

8) ಕಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಕೋಣಿನ "

9) ಬಾದಶಾ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ ಕಲ್ಲೂರಿ "

10) ಭೀಮಪ್ಪ ಬಾಲಪ್ಪ ಹಂಜಿನ "

ಸೈನ್ಸ್‌ದಾರಿ — ಶಿವಪ್ಪಗೌಡ ಶಿವಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ

ಪಾಡಗಟ್ಟಿಂದ ಮೇ ತಿಪ್ಪಾಯಿಕ ಅಂಥ ಮುನ್ನೆ — ಬಾಳಪ್ಪ ಅಮಲಪ್ಪ ಸಲಹನ

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದಿತು

ಸಿಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಸಾ. ಸ. ಧೂಪದಾಳ

[redacted]

Respected Sir,

Our Dhupdal is twin and neat village of Gokak Taluk. It is nearly 2½ miles away from Ghataprabha Railway Station on Ghataprabha - Kankanur Road. It is - situated on the Banks of Ghataprabha with all its natural beauty. The population of this village is 3788 including Karnatak Health Institute and Ghataprabha Railway Areas. There is a Mill at Gokak Falls quite near to this village. A large number of residents are mill-labourers and the rest of them are agricultural labourers.

The Community Development Projects were launched on 2nd October 1952. The idea of village improvement set in. The people took up the constructional and cultural activities as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of work..	Total expenditure. Rs.	Govt.Share. Rs.	Public Cont. Rs.
1.	One-roomed Primary School Building. ...	3649/-	2133/-	1516/-
2.	Paving within Village limits. ...	3396/-	1318/-	2048/-
3.	Circulating Library.	45/-	26/-	19/-

We would make special mention here Shri.S.M.Patil who took much pain in organising a new M.P.Society out of the liquidated Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society and - contributed Rs. 800/- to the School Building as a public contribution.

With the aid of the Community Development Project we have located one Khillar breeding bull to grade up the country cattle. To improve the present Agricultural practices, Improved seeds, Fertiliser demonstrations and Horticultural activities have also been taken up.

The founder of the Seva Dal movement in India, the social worker, a member of the Parliament from Karnatak, Padmabhushan Doctor N.S. Hardikar paid his frequent visits

Contd.on page 2... with .....

with a keen desire to reform our village as a "Model Village". We inspired in us the spirit of co-operation and constructive work. Under his ~~xxxx~~ able guidance and the guidance of the Chief Medical Officer of The Karnatak Health Institute we have been working with all our heart for the cause of our village.

On this august occassion, we express our gratitude to the Governor of The Bombay Shri. Sri Prakash for his kind visit, we are indebted to The Karnatak - Health Institute for their successful efforts in arranging the visit of the Governor of Bombay to this tiny - village.

The short length of approach road, which was just now opened by you Sir, is the symbol of the advice and the technical guidance of the workers from the - Karnatak Health Institute and Staff of the Irrigation Authorities of G.L.B.C. respectively. The road work was commenced on 14th November 1958 - the Auspicious Day of Nehru Jayanti. This Road 780 feet in length and 20 feet in width, is completed within ~~xxx~~ 20 days only through "Shramadan" of the villagers. We feel proud to name it as "Sri Prakash Marg".

As planned in the Five Year Plan of India it is contemplated to have Health Centres and Health Amenities for all villages in our country. But here the Karnatak Health Institute at Ghataprabha started to work out their own scheme on 2nd October 1955. As per the scheme the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. A.K. Vaidya, with his trained staff visited our village on every Sunday and treated patients on nominal charges. Over and above this, Health Visitors & Nurses attended our village and visited every house. During their visits to the houses they teach the women folk of the village about cleanliness, cleaning of the utensils care of babies, the development of the mental outlook of the babies etc. They also impress constantly

Contd. on page.. 3 They also...

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Jai HIND.

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ಮಂಬಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರಕಾಶರು ಘಟಪ್ರಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಧಾಮದ ಹೊರರೋಗಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲು ಸಮಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸುತ್ತ ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ತರುಣರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ದುಡಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪರಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಂಪದಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವದು. ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಸಂತೋಷವುಂಟಾಗುವದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊರು ವರುಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಡಾ ಕೊಳಟನೂರರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯು ಈಗ ಜಪತ್ರೆ ದು ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯುಳ್ಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕ್ಷಯರೋಗ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ,ಪ್ರಸೂತಿ ಗೃಹ, ಚಾಕ್ಷುಷೋಪಚಾರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಔಷಧಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಸ್ವಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿರಿದ ದೂರದೂರದ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಮೀಪದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಔಷಧೋಪಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆವರಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತರೆನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗಿಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುವಂತೆ ಅವರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಗಳ ಸೇವೆ ಗೆಯ್ಕೊಂದು ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಡುತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ವವಿದ್ರುತವಾಗಿದೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಂದಲೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಿಗರಿಗೆ ಸುಖ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ದೊರಯುತ್ತಿವೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆವರ ಸುಖ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನಿಸುವದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆನಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು ಒಗೆ ಬಗೆದು ರೋಗ ರುಜಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತಿರುವರು ಅವರ ಉಪಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಧಾಮಗಳಂಥ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಲಿರ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಔಷಧೋಪಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯಿಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ದರಗಳು ಒಹಿಳ ಭಾವವಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಶುಶ್ರೂಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವದನ್ನೇ ಜಿಟ್ಟು ಗೊಡುವದುಂಟು ಹೀಗಾಗದೆ ಸುಲಭ ದರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆವರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ದೊರೆಯಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಆ ಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರಕಾಶರು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರು ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಚರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೆ ಇಂಥ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಆವರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ತಳಹದಿ ಹಾಕುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರಕಾಶರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಭಾರತವು ಸಾರ್ವಾಂಗಿಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರಕಾಶರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗುವರೆಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇವೆ.

२७ × ८ (१+१)

१३ × ८ × १ = १०४
१४ × ८ × १ = १००

रुपये २४४ + ६ = २५० रुपये
+१५
२६५

पत्रकार परिषदेसाठी वर्गणी

गव्हर्नर - श्री. आप्रकाश यांच्याकडील शिल्लक खर्च -

१.	आमंत्रणपत्रिका	६६.८७ ✓
२.	रजिस्टरला रेव्हेन्यू स्टॅम्प	८.५५ ✓
३.	पूजा खर्च	६.६४ ✓
४.	नोटबुकांचे साहित्य	८.३७ ✓
५.	श्री. आबांकडील यांना देणेव	२५.०० ✓
६.	आंतरवाणीचा खर्च	३४.३७ ✓
७.	तिकीट-पाकीट खर्च	३३.८४ ✓
८.	नॅपकिन व झाडी	३५.००
९.	हार तुरे	१०.०० ✓
१०.	जेवणावळी खर्च	२१७.६८ ✓
११.	लाऊडस्पीकर खर्च	७०.००
१२	मोटारीचे पेट्रोल खर्च	३५.०० ✓
१३.	दगडाचा खर्च	२१४.५०
१४.	व्यासपीठ तयार करणे (जमीन साफसफाई)	२५५.००
१५.	इलेक्ट्रिक रचना	१०३४.५२ ✓
१६.	रुमाली, बांकें-वहीखर्च	२५.०० ✓
		१०.०० ✓
		१०६६.५२

91

No. GS-4306

RAJ BHAVAN,
Bombay 6, 31st October 1958
9th Kartika 1880

Dear Sir,

The Governor will be on tour in the districts of Kolhapur and South Satara (Sangli) from the 11th to the 14th of December, both days inclusive, and would like to take the opportunity of visiting the Karnatak Health Institute on the 15th December for a day. He could arrive at Ghatanrabha by train from Miraj/by an early morning train on the 15th December and leave by one of the night trains the same day for Bombay. I shall be grateful if you will kindly let me know whether the date and the time are convenient to you and the Institute and, if so, also let me have a programme for the day, for the information of the Governor, as in the specimen enclosed herewith.

Yours sincerely,

(K.K.Moghe)

Dr. N.S.Hardikar, M.P,
Karnatak Health Institute,
Ghatanrabha(Belgaum dist).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ORGANISERS OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS, ESPECIALLY PUBLIC MEETINGS OR ASSEMBLIES, WHICH THE GOVERNOR IS INVITED TO ADDRESS.

Places of Meetings.

The meetings may, as far as possible, be held in quiet places, away from the din of the traffic. A dais may be arranged for seating of the Governor and his party. Some shade should be provided to keep off direct sunlight from the dais where the Governor is seated.

Duration of functions.

Organisers of functions are requested to see that on the whole the function does not exceed an hour and a half *at the most* and to regulate the proceedings accordingly. One hour should be more than enough for ordinary meetings.

It would be appreciated if there are no open aisles facing the Governor when he addresses the meeting.

Microphones.

The person in charge of the microphone may be instructed to adjust the microphone for the Governor's use to a height of 5 feet from the floor before the Governor arrives at the function. The topmost point of the mike should be 5 feet from the ground so that it will not obstruct the Governor's view of the audience.

Having adjusted it neither this person nor any of the organisers should be permitted to walk in front of the dais or near it.

Electric lights and fans -Regulation.

Electric fans, if any right on top of the place where the Governor will be seated or to his side very close to his seat, may be switched off as soon as the Governor takes his seat.

All powerful electric lights such as flood-lights facing the dais should be switched off before the Governor arrives. There is no objection to ornamental lights on the dais but care should be taken to see that there is no glare.

Avoidance of Distraction.

Persons in charge of the meeting may kindly be instructed not to walk about in front of the dais as this would distract the attention of the speakers on the dais. No one may be permitted to walk about in front of the Governor or between him and the audience, when he or other speakers have commenced to speak.

Photographs.

If there is to be any sitting group photograph to be taken with the Governor, no delay should occur in the actual process of photographing. The camera should be kept ready and focussed and the seats should be arranged in advance. The Governor should not be made to wait while the cameraman makes all adjustments.

Press photographers and others who wish to take photographs of the Governor and party on the dais during the progress of the meeting should not be allowed to cross the floor. They should station themselves in a position at the sides and take photographs. On no account should they be permitted to walk back and forth before the Governor for taking photographs. No photographs will be permitted after the Governor has started speaking.

Distribution of Leaflets, Addresses, etc.

The distribution of any printed matter such as copies of addresses, reports etc., intended for the public, may be done before the function starts. It may be ensured that no distribution takes place after the commencement of the function.

Prayer.

Where prayer forms a part of the programme, it should not exceed one minute in duration The solemnity of the occasion will be preserved by making recitations short

Tea.

If it is proposed to offer tea or coffee to the Governor, it may kindly be noted that the Governor takes only *weak tea* and no coffee.

Translation.

If the Governor's speech is to be translated into the local language, a good translator must be kept close at hand and he should be instructed to translate the Governor's speech sentence by sentence. In the meetings in Bombay City, this may not be necessary.

National Anthem.

When the National Anthem is sung, perfect silence in the hall may be ensured

a.m. arrival

8 – 9 a.m. Breakfast at Bungalow

9.15 a.m. Visit to site & laying the foundation stone of out door building

11 12

12 NOON Lunch at Hotel

12 2 Rest

2 – 4 visit to Ghataprabha Canal works

4 – 4.30 Tea at Bungalow

5 – 6.30 Lunch at site visit & meeting

7 3.– Leave –

Specimen I.

Name of host	...	The Rotary Club.
Nature of fu		Luncheon Meeti
Place		Club's premises
Date		August 15th.
Time		13-00 hours.
Time at which the Governor is expected to arrive	...	13-00 hours.
Time at which the Governor is expected to leave	...	14-20 hours

PROGRAMM I

(1) 13-00 hours	...	The Governor arrives and is received at the entrance by the President who will introduce the Members of the Programme Committee.
(2) 13-05 hours	...	The Governor will be conducted to his seat at the luncheon table.
(3) 13-05 to 13-50 hours	...	Luncheon.
(4) 13-50 hours	...	Speech by the President welcoming the Governor and requesting him to address the assembly.
(5) 13-55 hours	...	The Governor's address.
(6) 14-15 hours	...	Speech of thanks by the Secretary of the Programme Committee.
(7) 14-20 hours	...	The Governor leaves and is seen off by the President.

Specimen II.

Name of host	...	Shri Lalchand.
Nature of function	...	Marriage reception.
Place	...	Cowasjee Hall.
Date	...	August 15th.
Time	...	18-00 hours to 20-00 hours.
Time at which the Governor is expected to arrive	...	19-00 hours.
Time at which the Governor is expected to leave	...	19-15 hours.

PROGRAMME.

(1) 19-00 hours	..	The Governor arrives and is received at the entrance by Shri and Shrimati Lalchand, the bride's parents. Shri Lalchand will introduce the bridegroom's parents and then conduct the Governor to his seat.
(2) 19-05 hours	...	The bride and bridegroom are presented to the Governor.
(3) 19-10 hours to 19-20 hours.		The Governor moves among the assembled guests.
(4) 19-20 hours	...	The Governor leaves and is seen off by the parents of the bride and the bridegroom.

Note.

If the Governor is expected to speak, it is necessary to furnish a short self-contained note that will give the Governor all relevant information about the Institution which he is visiting or the matter which the hosts wish to bring to his attention.

INVITEES FOR TEA AND DINNER AT K.H.I. (4.05 p.m. to 8.15)

Governor & his Staff:

1. Governor, Shri Sri Prakasa.
2. Governor's Son.
3. Governor's Daughter-in-Law.
4. Private Secretary.
5. A.D.C.
6.
7.
8.

Members of Governing Council of K.H.I.:

9. Shri V.Nimbkar.
10. Shri B.B. Potadar.
11. Dr. N.S. Hardikar.
12. Shri Shankarrao Kirloskar,
13. Dr. B.R. Kulkarni.
14. Dr. N.B. Kabbur.
15. Shri B.N. Kanguri.

K.H.I. Doctors:-

16. Dr. M.K. Vaidya.
17. Dr. G.T. Balankhe.
18. Dr. D.K. Ananthrao.
19. Dr. Mrs. Athalye.
20. Dr. S. R. Limaye.
21. Dr. M.M. Sikar.
22. Dr. Miss Radha Raidu.
23. Dr. K.M. Kulkarni.

Other Doctors:-

24. Dr. J.V. Joshi.
25. Dr. Mrs. Bhagwat.
26.

Officials:-

27. Divisional Commissioner.
28. Deputy Commissioner.
29. D.S.P.
30. Superintending Engineer.
31. Executive Engineer.
32. Deputy Engineer.

95.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR S. E. ASIA

PATIALA HOUSE
PRINCES PARK, NEW DELHI

TELEGR. : WORLDHELTH, NEW DELHI
TELEPHONE : 44271

In reply please refer to : PERSONAL

15 December 1958

Dear Dr. Vaidya,

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to attend the Laying of Foundation Stone Ceremony of the Out-Patients-Department Building, which reached me just this morning. It is most kind of you to have remembered me on this occasion and I would have been pleased to attend had there been a possibility.

Yours sincerely,

Anna Marie Gade

Anna Marie Gade
Maternal & Child Health
Officer

Dr. M.K. Vaidya
Chief Medical Officer
Karnatak Health Institute
Ghataprabha.

Telegrams : " UNIQUE "

96

Telephone : 6370

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POST BOX NO. 102
No. 10-A, LADY CURZON ROAD,
Bangalore - 1,

Our Ref. :

Your Ref :

15th Dec. 1958

The Management have pleasure in acknowledging your invitation to attend the Ceremony of The Laying of the Foundation Stone and wish all Sucess in your new venture.

The K.A.I.Hospital,
GHATAPRABHA

ಶ್ರೀ ಇವರು ಮೊಡರೇಶ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ

ಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರಗಳು :-

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೧ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೧ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೨ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಯವರ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೨ ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ಬಸವಯ್ಯ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೩ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಊರು ಯಾವುದು ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೩ ಬಾಣಾವರ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೪ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಯಸ್ಸೆಷ್ಟು ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೪ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೫ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಾತಿ ಯಾವುದು ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೫ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೬ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವೇನು ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೬ ಕೃಷಿ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೭ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೭ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫ ಎಕರೆ ಒಣ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೮ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

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ಉತ್ತರ ೭೬ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೭೭ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೮೨ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೮೬ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೮೭ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೮೮ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೮೯ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೯೦ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೧ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೧ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೯೨ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೩ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೩ ಇಲ್ಲ.

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ಉತ್ತರ ೯೪ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೫ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೫ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೬ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೬ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೭ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೭ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೮ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೯೯ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೯೯ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೧೦೦ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್ತರ ೧೦೦ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೧೦೧ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಉತ್

B.S. Jugale

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನ

ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಒಕ್ಕುಮಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪೂಜಾಕ್ರಮ

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯಂತೂ ಆಕ್ಕಿ ಕಲ್ಲು. ಕ್ಯಾಗಳಿಂದಲೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಊಟಮಾಡಿ. ಅಂಥ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದ ಕ್ಯಾಗಳ ಅಂತೆಸಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಧನಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಹೊಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಃ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಧನಾಶಾನೆಯೆಂದರೆನು? ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಎಂಬುವಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಲ್ಲವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕ್ಯಾ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಂಡೂಡಿ ಪಲ್ಲಕಿಯವರು ಎಂದರೆ ಹೊರಜನರು, ಪಲ್ಲಕಿ ಹೊರುವವರು ಸೇವಾಂಜರ್ಸ್ ಮಾವು ಕೀಳರು ನಾವು ಬಚ್ಚಿಜಾತಿಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಲಗಿದೆವು, ಅವರಮ್ಮ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯು ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಮೂಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಾಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೋಳಿ-ಕುಂಜಿನುಗಳಾಂಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅವ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಧನಾಶಾನೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಗಿ ನಿಲೆಕಾಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಗಾಯದಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲವು ಎಂಥಿಂಥ ಎಲೆ ಮೊಕ್ಷಲು ತಿನ್ನುವರು, ಸೊಪ್ಪಲ್ಲರು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಒಡಚಾಡ ಪಿಂಡಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು. ಮೃಷ್ಟಾನ್ನ ತಿಂದು ಕೂಡ ಕಲೆಯುವ ಜನರೂ ಇದ್ದರು ನಮಗಿಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಿದ್ದರು. ಧನಾಹಾರಿಗಳಾಗುವರು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಮೀಪದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂಥ ಇಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಾಯು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಲ್ಪಡದೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿ ಕೋಗಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹುವಲ್ಲಿಂದಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಷ್ಟಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಜನರು ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆ ತಾವು ಕೀಳು ಜಾತಿಯವರೆಂಬ ಕಾಣಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಿರಿಯರ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಿಯುವಾಗದು ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ವಾದವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಜನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲು ಅಂಜುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಧರ್ಮದವರಿಂದ ಬರೆಮುಕ್ಕಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಂತಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರಿಸಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸದೆಂಥ ಜನರೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಂಗಾ ಮುಕ್ಕಳು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೋಳಿಕುಜಿನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಗುವಂತೆ ತಾವು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಕಾಗಲು ಅಗ ಮೇಲೆಂಬಂತೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಅಸಹ್ಯವೆನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಂಸಾಹಾರ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಅಸಹ್ಯ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಅಸಹ್ಯ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಧೂಮಪಾನ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಅಸಹ್ಯ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟವಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಅವು ಅಸಹ್ಯ. ಇಷ್ಟ ಅಸಹ್ಯಗಳು ಅವರವರ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟ ಅಸಹ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದದ್ದು ಶೌಚಾಲಯ. ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಅದು ಇಷ್ಟ ಅಸಹ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದ್ದು. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಂಥದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಶೌಚಾಲಯವು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಸಿಗುವುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಸಿಗದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಒಂದೆರಡಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಸಿಗದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೂ ಆಗದೆ ಅನುಭವಿಸಲೂ ಆಗದೆ ಒದ್ದಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸುಲಭ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ. ಸುಲಭ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಡಾ. ಬಿಂದೇಶ್ವರ್ ಪಾಠಕ್ ಅವರು. ಅವರು ಸುಲಭ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡೋಣ.

ಬಿಂದೇಶ್ವರ್ ಪಾಠಕ್ ಅವರು ಬಿಹಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವೈಶಾಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಾಮ್‌ಪುರ್ ಬಾಘೇಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೪೩ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಬಿಂದೇಶ್ವರ್ ಪಾಠಕ್ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚುರುಕಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಓದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಪಾಟ್ನಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು. ಅವರು ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಪತ್ನಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಜಗದಂಬಾ ದೇವಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಜನಿಸಿತು. ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ತಂದೆಯ ಆದಾಯ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಬಡತ

ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಯಜಮಾನರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದುಕಿ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬಿದ್ದು ಜೈಲು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕ

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

ಇಂತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯುವ ಬಗೆ

ಇಂತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ - ಎ - ಬಿ - ಸಿ - ಡಿ - ಇ - ಎಫ್ - ಜಿ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು - ಮಯೂರ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿಗೆ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಅವರ ಪೋಷಕರು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಸಂಜೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇಂತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ಎ - ಬಿ - ಸಿ - ಡಿ - ಇ - ಎಫ್ - ಜಿ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯುವ ಬಗೆ

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು - ಮಯೂರ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿಗೆ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಅವರ ಪೋಷಕರು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಸಂಜೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇಂತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ಎ - ಬಿ - ಸಿ - ಡಿ - ಇ - ಎಫ್ - ಜಿ

ಪ್ರಿಯ ಓದುಗರೆ,

ನಮ್ಮ ಹುಲಿದಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಸೋಲಿಗರ ಆಲೂರಿನ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯು. ಇದು ಘಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಭಾ ಕೆರೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೂ ಎರಡುಮೂರು ಮೈಲಿ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಘಟ್ಟಪ್ರಭೆಯ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದು ಸೊಬಗು ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಗಳ ಬೀಡಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೨೬೬. ಸೋಲಿಗ ಪಾಲ್ಗಡಲ್ಲಂಬಿ ಗಿರಣಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಸಮೀಪವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರು ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಗಿರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಡತನವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಕೆಲವರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೊಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

೧೯೫೨ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೨ರಂದು ಭಾರತದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಮ್ಮಜ ವಿಕಾಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದವರು ಅರಿತು ಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಜನರ ಮಂತಾಗಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಂಡಿವು

ಕ್ರಮ	ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಹೆಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು	ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ	ಜನರಿಂದ
೧	ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಗದಕ್ಕೆ	[illegible]	೧೦೦೦	೨೫೦೦
೨	ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	೩೫೦೦	೧೦೦೦	೨೫೦೦
೩	ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಾಚನಾಲಯ	೪೫೦	೨೬೦	೧೯೦

ಈ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವನಂಗಿಡಿ ಯು ಪಾಟೀಲರವರು ರಚ್ಚಾದ ಮಲ್ಲನ ನೀರಾವರಿ ನೀರಾವರಿಯನ್ನು, ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ನೀರಾವರಿ ನೀರಾವರಿಯೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯು ನಿಮಗೂರು ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮಂತಾಗಿಯಂತೆ ಕೂಪಿಡಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಲೆಂದು ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟರು

ನಮ್ಮಜ ವಿಕಾಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಬಿಳಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬೀಜದ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ದನಗಳ ತಳಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಕ್ಕಲು ಆನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬೀಜಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ

105 ಶತ್ರುಮೇ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲ.

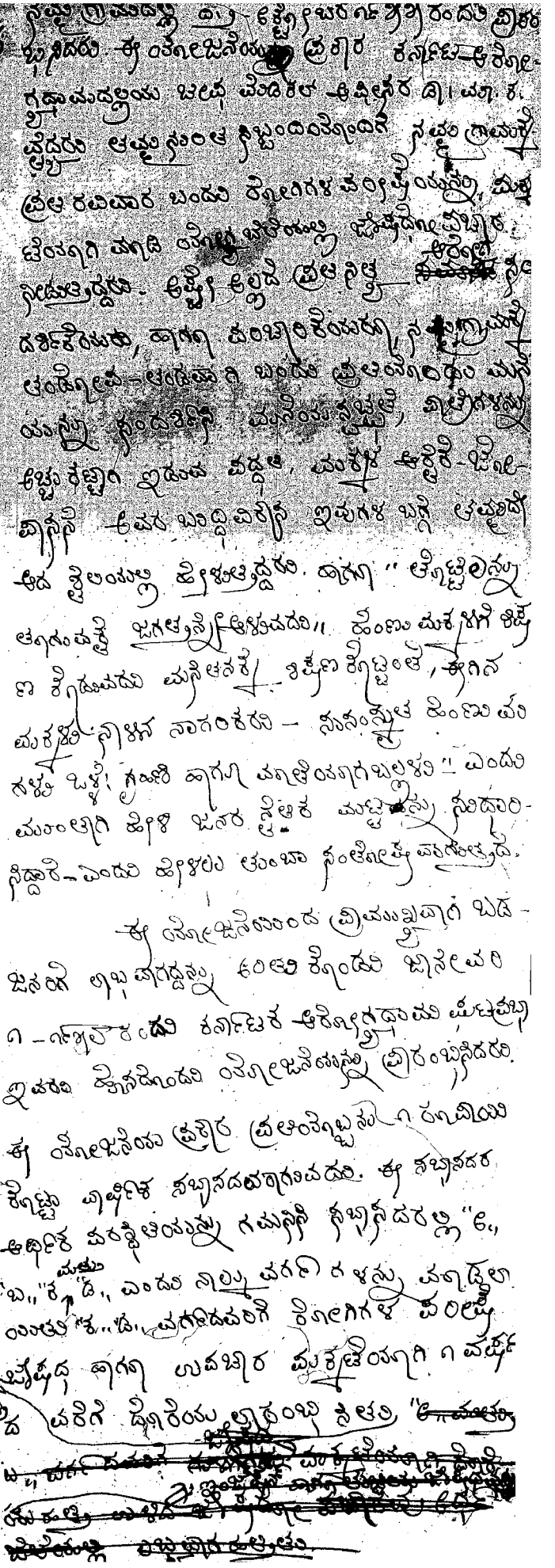
ಭಾರತ ಸೇವಾದಳ - ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರಲ್ಲಿ - ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಕರಲ್ಲಿ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಭಾಗಾಯ ಪಾರ್ಲಮೆಂಟರಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಡ ವಿದ್ವಜ್ಜನಾಪ್ತರಾದ ಡಾ॥ ನಿ॥ ಸುಂದರೇಶರವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಆದರ್ಶ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಕಟ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸಲವನ್ನೆ ಬೇಟಿಯು ಲಾಭ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೂವಕರು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಭಾಂಧವರಿಗೆ ಆತ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಕರವಾದ ಸಂತೋಷದಾಯಕಗಳಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿದರು

ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಶಿಕ್ಷಿತನಿಗೂ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸುವ ಭಾವನೆ, ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆಗಳ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ತನು-ಮನದಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿದರು ಆದೇಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ - ರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಧಾಮದವರು ಆಪತ್ಬಾಂಧವ ಮಾಡಿರಲು ಉಚಿತ ನರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಉರಿಯಿಮಿ - ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು

ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಖ್ಯಾತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾಶರವರ ಆಗಮನವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಧಾಮ ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು ಹಾಗು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾಶರಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಾದ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಥಮದಿನದಿಂದ ಕಡೆಯ ದಿನದವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಡಾ॥ ನಿ॥ ಸುಂದರೇಶರವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಧರ್ಮಪತ್ನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕರ ಸೇವಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಎಡದಂಡೆಯ ಸಕ್ಕರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರ್ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮವರ ಗರ್ಭಾಲ ನೆಡೆಸಲು ಜಂಟುಂಟಾಯಿತು ಕಂಬಿ ಮುಗಿಸಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ರುವುಡಿ ಕೇವಲ ಎಂ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಆಲ್ಮನ ಕೆಲ್ಮಲ ರುನ್ಮಿಂದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣಕ್ಕೆ "ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಮಂಗಣ" ವೆಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲು ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯೆನಿಸಿತ್ತದೆ

ಪಂಚಪಾಂಡವರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುವಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಇವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ. ಆದರೆ! ಕರ್ನಾಟಕರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಧಾಮ ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಇವರು ಆಪತ್ಬಾಂಧವ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರನ್ನು



ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ
ಅನುಭವದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿತ್ತು.
ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಮೆಂಡಕಲ್ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಹಿಂಸೆ
ಮಾಸ್ತರ ವೈಫಲ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಿಂಸೆ. ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಚ್ಚಿ
ನಿಮುಳೆ ಪ್ರಭು ರಂಜಿತ್ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಅನುಕೂಲಸ್ಥರು
ಬರಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ
ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡ ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಪರಿಚಾರಿಕೆಯೆಂಬರು ಊರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ
ಒಬ್ಬಳೆ ಉಪಚರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೆ ಕಿರಿಯಂ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿದ್ದರೆ
ಪ್ರಭಾನಿಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಂದರ್ಶನರೆಂಬರು ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ
ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತಳಾಗಿ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿ
ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪರಿಚಯವಾಗಿ ಪೆಂಗಿರಿಯು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೇರಿ
ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೊಳೆ ಬಿಚರಿಸಿದ ಇನ್ನೊಳದ ನವಚೈತನ್ಯಗಳು
ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪೆಂಗಿರಿಯು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದವು.

ಮೊಳೆ ಪ್ರೇರಿತಳಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು
ಉದಯನ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಗ್ಗಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ್ರಾಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಶಾ
ಮಂಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಿಂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ
ಗಳ ರೂಪದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹುಡುಗು
ಕಿಲ ಮುಳ್ಳು ಚೆಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಾಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಾಸಿರಂಗಳು
ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಒಬಂಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿವನ ಕಲಾಯಲ ಪ್ರೇರಿ
ಕೊಡಲು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಉದಂ ಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದು ಕಿರಿಯಂ ಮಾಡರಿಂಯಲಿ ಆನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಯನ್ನಿಲ್ಲಿ ಯಂಗ್ರವಣ ಆಗ್ರಾ ಉಪಚರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೆ ಆಟವಾ
ಎಡ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬನ್ನವಣ್ಣಿದೇವರ ಗಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ನಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಉದಯನ
ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಗ್ಗಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾ
ಮಾಸ್ತರ ವೈಫಲ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ನಿಬ್ಬಂಧಿಯ ವರ್ತನೆಯಿಂದ
ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಮ್ಮ
ಗ್ರಾಮದ, ಊರಿನ, ನಿಮ್ಮಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು

ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾದ ಸಂತೋಷಗಳು
ಕಿರ್ತಿಯ ಕಳ್ಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ದುಡುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಬದ್ಧರಂಕಣರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಆನಂದ
ಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ
ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ, ಹಾಗೂ ಧೃಢ
ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಹಾದಿಗಿಂತ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ
ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಿ ಬಾಳಿ ಎಂದು
ಜೀವನ ಜೀವಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದುದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೊಲಿಯಿ-
ವರಿಸಿದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವಿನ್ಯಾ
ಸಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಿರುಬಿದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಡಗಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ವಿರ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಈ ಮುದರಿಯು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾದ
ಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ
ಮುಂ ಪ್ರಮುಖಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿಲಕಿಲನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿ-
ಸಿದ್ದಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಂಧುವರ್ಗ
ನಮ್ಮದಿಂದಿಂದ ಬಾಗಿನಿಂಬರು ಎಂದು ಈ-
ಶುಭ ನಂದ ಬರಿದಲ್ಲ ಜೀವಿಸಲು ನಮಗೆ
ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿ ಆನಂದ ಬಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

"ಜೈ ಜಗಲ್"

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು ಊರ
ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು

ಇಂತಿ
೧೧೨-ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ-೧೯೮೮

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ORGANISERS OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS, ESPECIALLY PUBLIC MEETINGS OR ASSEMBLIES, WHICH THE GOVERNOR IS INVITED TO ADDRESS.

Places of Meetings.

The meetings may, as far as possible, be held in quiet places, away from the din of the traffic. A dais may be arranged for seating of the Governor and his party. Some shade should be provided to keep off direct sunlight from the dais where the Governor is seated.

Duration of functions.

Organisers of functions are requested to see that on the whole the function does not exceed an hour and a half *at the most* and to regulate the proceedings accordingly. One hour should be more than enough for ordinary meetings

It would be appreciated if there are no open aisles facing the Governor when he addresses the meeting.

Microphones.

The person in charge of the microphone may be instructed to adjust the microphone for the Governor's use to a height of 5 feet from the floor, before the Governor arrives at the function. The topmost point of the mike should be 5 feet from the ground so that it will not obstruct the Governor's view of the audience.

Having adjusted it, neither this person nor any of the organisers should be permitted to walk in front of the dais or near it.

Electric lights and fans—Regulation.

Electric fans, if any, right on top of the place where the Governor will be seated, or to his side, very close to his seat, may be switched off as soon as the Governor takes his seat.

All powerful electric lights such as flood-lights facing the dais should be switched off before the Governor arrives. There is no objection to ornamental lights on the dais but care should be taken to see that there is no glare.

Avoidance of Distraction.

Persons in charge of the meeting may kindly be instructed not to walk about in front of the dais, as this would distract the attention of the speakers on the dais. No one may be permitted to walk about in front of the Governor or between him and the audience, when he or other speakers have commenced to speak.

Photographs.

If there is to be any sitting group photograph to be taken with the Governor, no delay should occur in the actual process of photographing. The camera should be kept ready and focussed and the seats should be arranged in advance. The Governor should not be made to wait while the cameraman makes all adjustments.

Press photographers and others who wish to take photographs of the Governor and party on the dais during the progress of the meeting should not be allowed to cross the floor. They should station themselves in a position at the sides and take photographs. On no account should they be permitted to walk back and forth before the Governor for taking photographs. No photographs will be permitted after the Governor has started speaking.

Distribution of Leaflets, Addresses, etc.

The distribution of any printed matter such as copies of addresses, reports etc., intended for the public, may be done before the function starts. It may be ensured that no distribution takes place after the commencement of the function.

Pray

Where prayer forms a part of the programme, it should not exceed one minute in duration. The solemnity of the occasion will be preserved by making recitations short.

Tea.

If it is proposed to offer tea or coffee to the Governor, it may kindly be noted that the Governor takes only *weak tea* and no coffee.

Translation.

If the Governor's speech is to be translated into the local language, a good translator must be kept close at hand and he should be instructed to translate the Governor's speech sentence by sentence. In the meetings in Bombay City, this may not be necessary.

National Anthem.

When the National Anthem is sung, perfect silence in the hall may be ensured.

FOOD HABITS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor usually has his lunch at 12-30 p.m. and dinner not later than 8-30 p.m.

When the Governor is invited to a party, it may kindly be ensured that the party commences within ten minutes of the time the Governor is asked to arrive.

In case of dinner parties, the Governor would normally like to leave the party by 10 p.m. at the latest.

The Governor is a strict vegetarian.

He generally avoids taking garlic, onion, or ground coriander seeds or too much of coriander powder or chillies in his food.

He takes only weak tea and NO coffee.

FILE NO. 60

PAGE NOS. 1 TO 176

हिंदुस्तानी समाजवादी
वार्षिक अधिवेशन
(हिंदुस्तान अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक परिषद्)
१९२४, बेलगांव
स्वागतकारिणी सभा (कर्नाटक)
सदस्य-
श्रीमान्
नंबर 96
सामान्य कार्यदर्शी
H.P.W
ONE RUPEE Only

हिं. सं. दुर्ग.
बेलगांव अधिवेशन १९२४
स्वागत सदस्य
96
नं.....

Circular Letter.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL
(2nd All-India Volunteer Conference)
1924
BELGAUM.

MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI TO PRESIDE.

A few weeks ago we have circulated rules for the holding of the Annual Sessions of the Hindustani Seva Dal (2ND ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE). The All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal met at Bombay on November 22, 1924, and with a slight change has accepted the said rules. For the information of those who are interested in the Volunteer Organisation we give below the rules as they stand now. We earnestly request the First Members and Full Members of the Dal wishing to attend the Conference as delegates to write to us before the 15th of December, 1924, to our Belgaum address

The Rules *(as they stand to-day)*

1 The Annual Sessions of the Hindustani Seva Dal (2nd All-India Volunteer Conference) will be held at Belgaum during the Congress week. The exact date and time will be notified later.

2 MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI who was elected by the All India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, has consented to **preside** over the Sessions

3 Every Full Member or First Member of the Hindustani Seva Dal is entitled to become a delegate (This cancels the previous rule)

Note — *a*) Indians above 18 years of age who sign the Sahayak Pledge and who undergo training in accordance with the prescribed schedule and then sign the Ahmedabad pledge are said to be FULL MEMBERS.

(*b*) Those who have signed the AHMEDABAD PLEDGE before **December 28th, 1923,** and have applied to the Dal Head Quarters for First Membership of the Dal, the Members of the PROVISIONAL BOARD, the President and the delegates who attended the FIRST ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE, Cocoanada, and the Office—Bearers of the Reception Committee of the said Conference are the FIRST MEMBERS of the[2]

4 No delegation fee will be charged.

5. Voting will be by Provinces.

6. Certificate forms to be filled in by the delegates have already been sent to the various Organisations, in all the Congress Provinces, interested in the Dal.

We hope our MEMBERS will hurry up and help us in the discharge of our duties.

N. S. HARDIKER,
General Secretary.
HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Hubli,
November 30th, 1924.

Our address at Belgaum .— { HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL,
Congress Camp, BELGAUM

Printed by V. P Chitgupi at the Hubli P. W. & Published by N S Hardikar at his office Hubli,

Annual Conference

OF THE

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL,

2nd All-India Volunteer Conference.

BELGAUM 1924.

The following pledge is to be signed by the Delegate:

1 I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer corps.

2 So long as I remain a member of the corps, I shall remain non-violent in word and deed and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe, that as India is circumstanced, non-violence alone can help the Khilafat and the Panjab and result in the attainment of Swarajya, consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India, whether Hindu, Musalman, Shikh, Parsi, Christian or Jew.

3 I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity.

4 I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's economic, political and moral salvation, and shall use hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of every other clothes.

5 As a Hindu I believe in the justice and necessity of removing evil of untouchability and shall on all possible occasions, seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the submerged classes.

6 I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officers and all the regulations, not inconsistant with the spirit of this pledge, prescribed by the Volunteer Board or the Working Committee or other agency established by the Congress.

7 I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assualt or even death for the sake of my religion and my country without resentment.

8 In the event of my imprisonment I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependents.

Delegate's Signature.....

Full Address.....

Signed in my presence.....

Secretary, Vol-Conf, or Chief of corps
Secretary C. C.
} where no Conference has been held.

Printed by D. R. Thakur, at his 'Tarun Bharat' Press, & Published by N. S. Hardikar, *(Vijayanagar)* Belgaum.

Annual Conference

OF THE

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

2nd All-India Volunteer Conference,

BELGAUM 1924.

Delegate Certificate.

I _____ the

President / Director of the _____ Provincial Volunteer Conference / Board or Senapati of the

Provincial Dal, do hereby Certify that Mr. _____

_____ age _____ of _____ has studied upto

_____ and has worked as / been trained under _____

with / in camp of class at _____ From date _____ to (date) _____

He is a First / Full Member of the Hindustani Seva Dal as per constitution Article No 3 / Article No 4 He has been

elected by the Volunteer Conference / Provincial Dal or Volunteer Board to represent the Province of

_____ at the *annual Sessions of the Hindustani Seva Dal (2nd all-India Volunteer Conference)* 1924 at Belgaum

DATE, _____ *Signed*

PLACE _____ *Designation*

Hindustani Seva Dal

Office:— **HUBLI, KARNATAK**

Telegrams:— **"Balmohan" Hubli**

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

CONSTITUTION

1. **Name:-** Hindustani Seva Dal.

2. **Objects:-** (*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(*b*) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing Volunteer Organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

Note:- The First All-India Volunteer Conference held at Coconada urged the Congress to recognise this Volunteer Organisation. Accordingly the Congress passed the following resolution at its Coconada Sessions.-

"This Congress is of opinion that, in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

In turn the Conference passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for its resolution relating to the Volunteer Organisation passed at its Coconada Sessions and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in the terms of the said resolution."

3. **Membership:** Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the Organisation, provided he [or she] is approved of by some Officer or some Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the Dal and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) Officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the Schedule prescribed for the purpose. Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika.) At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member, provided he [or she] signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge, and is approved of by an Officer or a Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. All Sahayaks [or Sahayikas] who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the Dal.

4. **First Members:**- Those who have signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (28th December 1923) shall be eligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members. The Members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office Bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered Members without any formal application.

5. **Board:**-There shall be an All-India Board of nine Members elected by the Conference. It shall be the duty of the Board:—

   (i) To frame rules for the organisation, training and control of the Volunteers and for the affiliation of the existing Organisations of National workers as also for all other administrative purposes of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

   (ii) The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

(iii) The Board shall be elected annually at a Conference of the representatives of the Dal.

6. Co-option:- The Board shall have power to co-opt provided that the number of such co-opted Members does not exceed three

7. Vacancies:- In case of a vacancy on the Board, the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

Please tear it out here

SAHAYAK MEMBERSHIP FORM

The General Secretary,
Hindustani Seva Dal,
Hubli, Karnatak

I, the undersigned, _____,

of _____, age _____, Religion _____, Education

_____, have read the Constitution and the rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal. (The constitution and rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal have been read & explained to me). I intend to become a Sahayak of the Dal. I agree with the rules of the Dal and will abide by them and will carry out the orders given by the officers of the Dal under whom I may be placed from time to time for the purposes of training or for carrying out the national work.

Kindly enrol me as a Sahayak of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date _____ Signature _____

Place _____ Profession _____

Address _____

Printed by V P. Chitgupi at the Hubli P Works and Published by N S Hardikar at his Hindustani Seva Dal Office Hubli

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

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Kindly enrol me as a Sahayak of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date _____ Signature _____

Place _____ Profession _____

Address _____

Printed by V P. Chitgupi at the Hubli P. Works and Published by N. S. Hardikar at his Hindustani Seva Dal Office Hubli.

PRESIDENT:
PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
ALLAHABAD, U. P.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Dr. N. S. HARDIKAR,
HUBLI, KARNATAK

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL
OFFICE: HUBLI, KARNATAK.
TELEGRAMS: BALMOHAN

DAL'S PRESS SERVICE.

DEAR EDITOR:

Please give early publication to the following matter and help us to train, discipline and organise the volunteers in the country. We shall be very thankful to you for this act of kindness.

No. *Date* *192*

PRESIDENT
PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
ALLAHABAD, U. P.
GENERAL SECRETARY:
DR. N. S. HARDIKER,
HUBLI, [Karnatak.]

Ref. No.

17

Tels:- "BALMOHAN"

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Office : HUBLI, (Karnatak.)

Camp .....

Date, ... 192

हिंदुस्तानी सेवा दल

16

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

TELEGRAMS:-
"BALMOHAN" HUBL

OFFICE:-
, KARNATAK

Ref. No. .....

Date. *1924.*

Dear Brother

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Office: **HUBLI** (*Karnatak.*)

हिंदुस्तानी सेवा दल

PRESIDENT:
PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
ALLAHABAD, U. P.
GENERAL SECRETARY.
DR. N. S. HARDIKER.
HUBLI, (*Karnatak*)

"हिंदुस्थानी सेवादल."

"हिंदुस्थानी सेवादल"

पहिली परिषद, कोकोनाडा.

डिसेंबर २५ व २६, १९२३ व जानेवारी १९२४

ठराव.

ठराव नं. १:—अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवकांची ही परिषद महात्मा गांधींच्या ठिकाणी आपली अढळ निष्ठा प्रगट करून अनत्याचारी असहकारितेचा कार्यक्रम पार पाडण्याचा आपला निश्चय जाहीर करते.

ठराव न. २:—ही पहिली स्वयंसेवक परिषद राष्ट्रीय निशाणाचे झगड्यांत, नागपूरचे तुरुंगांमध्ये ज्यांनी आपल्या प्राणाची आहुती दिली, त्या बिहारचे शूर सत्याग्रही श्री. हरदेव नारायणसिंग यांचा सन्मान पूर्वक उल्लेख करते

ठराव नं ३—विधायक कार्यक्रम पार पाडण्यास मदत करण्याकरीता व प्रसंगी कायदेभंगाची तयारी व्हावी म्हणून स्वयसेवकांना शिक्षण देऊन शिस्त लावण्याची अत्यंत जरूरी आहे, असे या परिषदेस वाटते. व या अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक संस्थेस काँग्रेसनें मान्यता दऊन, आर्थिक व नैतिक पाठिंबा द्यावा अशी विनंति करते.

ठराव न. ४:—हा परिषद असा ठराव करते की, एक अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक संस्था स्थापन करण्यांत यावी व तात्पुरत्या मंडळाने तिच्या घटनेचा मसुदा तयार करून, काग्रेसची बैठक चालू असतांना अगर संपल्यावर लगेच, परिषदेस सादर करावा; त्याचप्रमाणे मंडळानें पुढील कामासबधी एक योजनाही तयार करावी.

काँग्रेसच्या अधिकाऱ्यांशी वरील योजनेच्या बाबतीत विचार विनियम करण्याचा मंडळास अधिकार दिला आहे.

ठराव नं. ५:—हिंदुस्थानी सेवादलाची पुढील प्रमाणे घटना असावी.

"हिंदुस्थानी सेवादल"

घटना

१ नांव —हिंदुस्थानी सेवादल.

२ उद्देश:—(अ) शांततेच्या व न्याय्य मार्गानें स्वराज्य मिळविण्याकरितां, हिंदुस्थानच्या लोकांना देशसेवेचे व शिस्तीच्या स्वार्थत्यागाचें शिक्षण देऊन सुसघटीत करणें.

(ब) हल्लीं अस्तित्वांत असलेल्या सर्व स्वयसेवकसंस्था ताब्यात घेऊन सारख्याच शिस्तींत ठेवणें व जरूर तेथें व जरूर तेव्हां नवीन संस्था स्थापणें.

३ सभासदत्व:—अठरा वर्षांवरील प्रत्येक हिंदवासियास या संस्थेत घेतले जाईल, मात्र त्याला (किंवा तिला) 'दला'च्या याच कामाकरितां नेमलेल्या एखाद्या अधिकाऱ्याने अगर सभासदाने पसंत केलें पाहिजे अशा प्रत्येक इसमाला आपल्या दलाचे नियम मान्य आहेत, ते आपण पाळूं व दलाच्या अधिकाऱ्याची प्रत्येक आज्ञा आपण बिनतक्रार पाळूं, अशा अर्थाचा लेखी करारनामा करून दिला पाहिजे. दलांत दाखल झालेल्या प्रत्येक इसमाला दल ठरवील, त्या शिक्षणक्रमातून गेले पाहिजे. शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या सर्व इसमांना साहाय्यक (अगर साहाय्यिका) म्हटले जाईल. शिक्षणक्रम संपल्यानंतर साहाय्यक (अगर साहाय्यिका) पूर्ण सभासद होऊं शकेल. मात्र त्यानें (अगर तिनें) अहमदाबादचें शपथ पत्रिकेवर सही केली असली पाहिजे अगर केली पाहिजे. आणि दलाच्या नियोजित अधिकाऱ्यानें अगर सभासदानें त्याला (अगर तिला) संमती दिली पाहिजे. जे साहाय्यक (अगर साहाय्यिका) अहमदाबादच्या शपथ पत्रिकेवर सही करणार नाहींत. तें दलांचे शिस्त पाळीत आहेत तोपर्यंत, साहाय्यक (अगर साहाय्यिका) राहूं शकतील.

४ पहिले सभासद:—ज्यांनी अहमदाबादचे काँग्रेसचें शपथ पत्रिकेवर काँग्रेसच्या पहिल्या दिवसापूर्वी (२८ डिसेंबर १९२३) सही केली आहे, त्यांना अर्ज करून दलाचे पहिले सभासद होता येईल. तात्पुरत्या मंडळाचे सभासद कोकोनाडा अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक परिषदेचे अध्यक्ष व प्रतिनिधी आणि स्वागत मंडळाचे अधिकारी, यांना अर्ज केल्याशिवाय दलाचे सभासद मानण्यांत येतील.

५ मंडळ:—स्वयंसेवकांचे कामाकरितां, परिषदेनें एक नऊ गृहस्थांचे अखिल भारतीय मंडळ निवडले आहे. त्यांचा काम:—

(१) स्वयंसेवक सघटनेच्या शिक्षणाचें, शिस्तीचे व आस्तित्वांत असलेल्या स्वयंसेवक संस्था जोडून घेण्याचे तसेच हिंदुस्थान सेवा दलाच्या इतर सर्व कामाचे नियम तयार करणें

(२) मडळ दलाचे कार्यकारीमंडळ समजले जाईल. दलाचे उच्च पद पाडण्याची सर्वप्रकारची जबाबदारी मंडळावर राहील. मंडळ दरसालच्या दलाच्या परिषदेत निवडले जाईल. मंडळाला जास्तींत जास्त तीन जादा सभासद करून घेण्याचा अधिकार आहे. मंडळांतील एखाद्दी जागा रिकामी झाल्यास मंडळास ती भरून काढतां यईल

ठराव न ६:—चालू साला अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक मंडळाचें काम करण्याकरिता खालील नऊ गृहस्थांचे मंडळ निवडल जावे.

१ प. जवाहिरलाल नेहरु (अध्यक्ष) २ श्री. नीलकंठराव देशमुख, ३ श्री माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी. ४ राजेंद्र प्रसाद ५ डॉ. सैफुद्दीन किचलू ६ हरी सर्वोत्तमराव ७ श्री मणिलाल काठारा ८ शंकरराव देव ९ डा. ना. सु. हर्डीकर (सेक्रेटरी).

ठराव न. ७:—डा. ना. सु. हडीकर याना चालू सबाकरिता सब साधारण चिटणीस निवडले आह

ठराव न. ८:—मडळाने आपला खजीनदार नेमावा.

ठराव न. ९:—या सस्थेचे काम शक्य तर हिंदींत चालाव.

ठराव नं. १०:—हा परिषद, काँग्रेसनें कोकोनाडा येथील बैठकींत स्वयंसेवकासंबंधीं केलेल्या ठरावा बद्दल काग्रेसचा आभारी आह आणि त्या ठरावाप्रमाणें बाकीच कामेंडांच्या ताब्याखालीच देखरेखी खाली खुशीनें काम करण्याची तयारी जाहीर करते.

ठराव न. ११:—ता. २८ डिसेंबर १९२३ पूर्वी ज्या प्रांतांत प्रांतिक स्वयंसेवक मंडळे अस्तित्वांत आली असतील त्यानीं हिंदुस्थानी सेवादलाच्या नियमाप्रमाणे आपल्या प्रांतात काम करावे म्हणून त्याना विनंति करते.

हिंदुस्थानी सेवा दल.

नगर येथे 'महाराष्ट्र स्वयंसेवक मंडळ' ता. २८ डिसेंबर १९२३ पूर्वीच स्थापन करण्यांत आलें असून चालू सालीं महाराष्ट्रामध्यें खालीलप्रमाणें काम करण्याचा ठराव पास केला आहे.

१ महाराष्ट्रातील देशोपयोगी सर्व शक्ति सुसंघटित करणें.

२ (१) काँग्रेसचा संदेश खेडोपाडी पोचवून खेड्यांत राहून विधायक कार्यक्रम करणारे व (२) जरूर तेव्हां कायदेभंग करणारे स्वयंसेवक तयार करण्याकरितां, शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था करणें.

३ महाराष्ट्रांतील खेड्यांची पुरी माहिती मिळविणें.

४ या कामासाठीं महाराष्ट्रांत ११००० रुपये गोळा करणें.

या कामाची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे काम माझ्याकडे देण्यांत आले आहे व या कामीं मदत करण्याकरितां एक मंडळ नेमण्याचा मला अधिकार देण्यांत आला आहे. त्याप्रमाणें मी खालील प्रमाणे सल्लागार नेमले आहेत.

१ श्री. वा. वि. दास्ताने.
२ ,, ना. स. मराठे.
३ ,, क. रा. समंत (प्रचारक)
४ ,, व्य. व. हरोलीकर (चिटणीस)

स्वयसेवकांच्या शिक्षणासबधी व कामासबधी नक्की योजना काकोनाडा येथें हिंदुस्थानी सेवादलाने नमलेल्या मडळाचे मलाने जानेवारीअखेर तयार होत आहे ता लाकरच प्रसिद्ध होईल व रीतीप्रमाणे कामास सरवात होईल तरी महाराष्ट्रीयांना या कामा सहकार्य करून श्री. क. रा. समंत हे महाराष्ट्रांत या कामाकरिता फिरत आहत त्याला सर्व प्रकारचा मदत करावी अशी विनत आहे'

महाराष्ट्रांत चालू सालीं १००० एक हजार स्वयसेवक तयार व्हावत अशी, इच्छा आहे तरी महाराष्ट्रातील तरुणांना या मंडळामध्ये सामील होऊन देशकार्याला हातभार लावावा अशी विनति आहे. ज्या स्वयंसेवकांना वरील मडळांत काम करण्याची इच्छा आहे त्यानी आपापल्या जिल्ह्यांतील अधिकाऱ्याकडे प्रवेश अर्जाची मागणी करावी. महाराष्ट्रांतील जिल्ह्यांत खालीलप्रमाणें जिल्हा अधिकारी नेमले आहेत

पुणें जिल्हा:—श्री का. ठ. जाधव
सातारा :—श्री. ग. वि. कौजलगी.
ठाणे :—,, श. ल. गव्हाणकर.
सोलापूर :—,, रा. ग. आजू.
खानदेश :—,, वि. न. बोचरे.

बाकी राहिलेल्या जिल्ह्यांत लौकरच जिल्हाधिकारी नेमून प्रसिद्ध करण्यांत येतील. तोपर्यंत त्या जिल्ह्यांतील स्वयंसेवकांनी प्रवेश अर्जाची मागणी खालील पत्त्यावर करावी.

१८० बुधवार, पुणें

डॉ. ह. देव
कार्याधिकारी,
महाराष्ट्र स्वयंसेवक मंडळ.

पुणें 'रघुवीर' प्रेस.

Head Quarters :—Hubli, (Karnatak.) Telegrams :—"BALAMOHAN," HUBLI

All-India Volunteers Conference at Cocoanada

With the Object of Establishing

"RASHTRA SEVA MANDAL."

PROVISIONAL BOARD :

1. Sjt. Nilakanthrao Deshmukh, Chairman, (C. P. Marathi.)

2. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary (Karnatak).
3. Mr. Manilal Kothari, Joint Secretary (Kathiawar.)
4. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew (Punjab.)
5. Dr. D. D. Sataye, (Bombay.)
6. Dr. Murarilal (U. P.)
7. Mr. Mohanlal Pandye (Gujrath.)
8. Mr. Shankarrao Deo (Maharashtra.)
9. Mr. N. S. Varadachari (Tamil Nadu.)
10. Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedi (C. P. Hindi.)
11. Mr. Iyyanki Venkat Ramayya (Andhra.)
12. Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer (Kerala.)
13. Mr. Arjunlal Shethi (Rajputana.)

(The remaining Provinces have also consented to work but names of representative workers have not yet been received.)

HUBLI, (Karnatak.)

Dated, _____ 1923

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Ref No _____

HUBLI, (Karnatak).

Dated, _____ 1923.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEERS CONFERENCE

at Cocoanada

With the object of forming "Rashtra Seva Mandal."

(Through the Warta Prasarak Sangha, Hubli.)

India has but recently come out successfully in the Nagpur satyagraha. It has many lessons to teach us. I have seen and lived intimately with the volunteers of almost all Provinces before arrest, in jail and after release too. Almost in every case I could see grave defects. We have been weighed and found wanting in many important respects. I should say it is none of the mistakes of the volunteers themselves. They were called and in all earnestness they came and suffered. They suffered and would have suffered still more however inhuman the treatment would have been and as it really was. But with all their defects of discipline and organisation, I am dead sure, that they were made of a fibre which never stands in need of any clemency.

Eighteen out of twenty Congress Provinces—Burma and Assam excepted—had sent in their volunteers But it pains me to remark that mostly lack of organisation training and discipline was the characteristic of all This cannot make us a nation in any sense Jail-going will ever be incidental. A lot of hard and patient work stands between ourselves and real freedom We want a strong army of workers ever ready to take up such work But unless we get all the Provinces to work in co-operation and unless there is one central co ordinating body to train, direct and guide the energies of volunteers in a definite channel there is no likely-hood of systematic work in the future No nation which has worked for its freedom has been able to achieve notable success without disciplined volunteer organisations The history of the fight for Independence by America Italy, Russia, Ireland and other countries clearly shows that such organisations are quite necessary for all who seek liberty And we feel the time has now come for us to organise such an institution in our country on similar lines

Hence I suggest to all especially to Youths of India that there should be an All India Volunteer Board named *Rashtra Seva Mandal* with one experienced volunteer representative from each Province and a well trained man as its Director to carry out more effectively Non-violent Non co operation including the full constructive programme together with all social and relief work In order to accomplish the above object The *Mandal* may adopt the following methods —

(1) The launching of an organised volunteer movement throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan under its own direction and guidance

(2) The bringing together all trained and untrained young Indians of all religions, castes and creeds who have served and are serving even by going to jail, their mother country as volunteers with a view to impress upon their minds the necessity of disciplined and united action in all undertakings and achieve immediate and lasting results

(3) The assigning of duties to volunteers and their associations

(4) The bringing of all existing volunteer organisations together, in order to improve the same wherever possible, and to form new ones wherever and whenever necessary with the co-operation of Provincial Bodies

In order that this *Mandal* might be formed and that it may begin work systematically I request all the volunteers and their organizations in this land to hold an All-India Volunteers Conference at Cocanada to settle the

An Appeal to the Indian Leaders.

On behalf of the All-India Volunteer Conference at Coconada.

I am approaching you on behalf of the provisinal Board of the All India Voluteer Conference wnich is to de held at Coconada at the time of the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress in December next.

At the sessions of the Special Congress held at Delhi in the last September a resolution for the purpose of establishing Civic Guards to maintain peace and order and for the performance of other civic duties has been passed. The necessity which brought this subject to the forefront need not be detailed upon. You must have, on many occasions during the period of your long and sustained public activities, felt the defficiency of trained and disciplined Volunteer-workers. Instances on this are not wanting when many of the Congress resolutions had had the misfortune to be shelved in spite of the crying need of the country for want of trained men to put the same into effect. This has been the experience to speak frankly of many persons who have known what real work is and why it suffers under the present conditions of Indian Politics. It is therefore, a matter on which the Special Congress is to be congratulated upon in that it has recognised this fact and tried to remedy this state of affairs.

As the time of the same sessions of the Special Congress the volunteers from all over India who were present at Delhi felt the urgent necessity of organising themselves into an All India Body if their services to the Mother-land were to be of any effective use, They held a meeting on the 16th of September 1923 and resolved to hold an All-India volunteer Conference at Coconada at the time of the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of discussing the means and methods as to how their services to the country could be organised in an effeccive manner and on a nationwide scale as to how they could best help the leaders of the country in carrying out the resolution passed by the Congress; and in order to put these ideas of theirs into effect by a united effort of all the workers in the country. For this purpose with a view to be guided in their own undertaking they appointed a Provisional Board of men who have taken an active part in such movements during the last few years. In the same meeting they authorised the Provisional Board to tour the country and rouse the enthusiasm amongst the people to make this movement a real and abiding success.

In this connection two bulletins have been issued and other publicity work has been done so far. The Provincial Congress Committees and other organisations working for the emancipation of India have been individually requested to help this Board by calling District and Provincial Volunteer Conferences and doing other propaganda in this behalf.

But you will admit that unless influential persons taking keen interest have given their whole time and understood the importance of this movement, visit large cities and towns & meet the people personally in the country nothing substantial is capable of being done in this case. This means a tremendous work. Even then we are willing to devote our time and energies and we are ready to take all the steps necessary to accomplish our object.

But inexperienced as we are, we need the full support and co-operation as well as guidance of leaders like you without which the work undertaken will never prosper and the intention of the organisers of this Conference will never be carried out. We, the Volunteers, are willing to abide by your advice and are eager to do anything in furtherence of the work you have taken up in your hands. We know we have our defects and defficiencies. But we are willing to lay our services, such as they are, at the feet of the Motherland and it is upto you to guide us and make proper use of the same in the fight in which you are engaged. It is therefore, that we appeal to you to take immediate steps to help us in making this Conference a success. If you think it fit, kindly speak a word for this disciplinary Volunteer movement wherever you go and write in papers and periodicals or help us in other ways either morally or materially. This will make us feel that we have the backing of our leaders in this attempt and thus be encouraged to put forth our full efforts to make this undertaking a success.

By helping our movement you will be helping the different Congress Committees in the country to facilitate their work of forming Civic Guards as per resolutions referred to above.

We are sure that you will not refuse this offer and leave us unguided and uncared for.

Hubli, Karnatak
October 30, 1923.

N. S. HARDIKAR
General Secretary.

Printed by R. R. Divakar at Karnaveer Press Dharwar and published by N. S. Hardikar at Varta Prasaraka Sangha Hubli.

AT COCONADA

With the object of forming " Rashtra

—0—

BULLETIN No 2.

—0—

In our last Bulletin we have given the resolutions passed by a meeting of the All-India Volunteers at Delhi and referred to Dr N S Hardikar's circular suggesting an organisation of Volunteers which he tentatively names ' Rashtra Seva Mandal " In the same Bulletin we have appealed to all those who are engaged in the fight for freedom for India to help the Office bearers of the Provisional Board of the conference when they tour the country for purposes of propagating that idea as well as strengthening and organising Volunteer Corps throughout the land Now in this Bulletin we give the work done by the Provisional Board which met at Delhi during the Congress sessions

The Board has —

1 Appointed a committee of three to draw up a constitution of the said " Rashtra Seva Mandal "s It has to submit a final draft to the Conference at Coconoda

2 Urged all Volunteer Organisations in each Province to unite and hold a Provincial Conference and elect eleven delegates for the Coconada Conference It expects these delegates to lead the Volunteer movement in their own locality One from among these is to be appointed Provincial Commander All these delegates should undergo a training of at least one month before they attend Coconada This training to include — (a) *Physical exercises* such as—wrestling running swimming riding swimming etc (b) *Hand Drill* (Prof Manikrao) of the Jumma Dada Vyayam Shala of Baroda has published a leaflet in Hindi giving necessary instructions in Drill We recommend this leaflet) (c) *First Aid* including 1 the knowledge of controlling crowds 2 the knowledge of extinguishing fires 3 and the knowledge of helping people effectively during floods (d) knowledge of the Congress Constitution and congress activities a short history and geography of India in general and Congress Provinces in particular (e) knowledge of some of the existing laws of the present Government

3 Resolved to charge no delegation fee But the delegates will have to be pledged Ahamedabad Pledge Volunteer and will have to possess certificates from the president of the provincial Volunteer-Conference If such Conference is not held in the Province either for lack of time or for lack of organisation or otherwise then they will have to produce certificates from the Chief of their own individual institutions The forms of such certificates and pledges to be supplied by the Provisional Board These after being duly filled and signed are to be received by the General Secretary Hubli KARNATAK before the 5th of December 1923.

4 Decided to have voting by province only Each Province to have one vote

5 Settled to lodge and board the delegates in one Camp at Coconada at the cost of the Volunteers

6 Thought of financing the whole Conference by raising four thousand (4 000) Rupees This amount is intended to collect by requesting each Congress Province to contribute two hundred (200) rupees If all the twenty Congress Provinces contribute their might it hopes to save about fifteen hundred (1500) rupees after going through the Conference

7 Requested all Volunteers and delegates to wear a uniform made of pure hand spun and hand-woven Khaddar The Provincial Commander to wear his Provincial insignia besides The Uniform to be of - [a] One Kudata containing 4 pockets [two breast pockets with flaps and two inward side pockets] 2 shoulder flaps with buttons It should be so long as to reach the middle of the thigh Sleeves to be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the arm. [b] One Janghia or half pant reaching the knee joint, Mohammadan Volunteers only to have breeches These to have two pockets on sides and four buttons in front [c] One Gandhi cap 3 & $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in hight It should not have any ornaments on it [d] One Langoti [e] One Volunteer bag [Samples of these could be had at one Rupee and a half from the Taluka Congress Committee, Hubli] f] One Jet Black country blanket Such two sets of uniforms are quite necessary for every Volunteer delegate Besides these he could have other necessary material At any cost his bag and baggage must be very handy and very tidy

We earnestly hope that all lovers of India will help the Provisional Board to train, to discipline and to guide Volunteers and make the Coconada Conference a success. We shall be too glad to give an information along this line to any one

HUBLI.
Oct.7-1923.

N S HARDIKER.
General Secretary.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE

COCONADA

(With the object of forming RASHTRA SEVA MANDAL)

Bulletin No. 3.

Resume of Work.

In the two Bulletins that have been issued so far we have quoted the resolutions passed by the Volunteers who met at Delhi and also those passed by the Provisional Board appointed by them in order to carry on the work of the All India Volunteer Conference to be held at Coconada.

In this Bulletin we give the resume of the work done upto date. We mean to deal with the successes and failures that we have met with in our undertaking We sincerely hope that all those, who are interested in bringing into existence a permanent Volunteer Organisation in this country, will give us a hearing and will try to help realise our objects.

Conferences.

Out of the 20 Congress Provinces in India only eleven— 1 Behar 2 Bengal 3 Berar 4 Bombay, 5 C P (Hindi), 6 C P (Marathi), 7 Delhi, 8 Karnatak, 9 Maharashtra, 10 Sindh and 11. U P have responded to the call of the Volunteers Eight of the above eleven provinces, except Bengal Delhi and Sindh have either held or are about to hold their Provincial Volunteer Conferences Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has flatly refused to take any part in it The provinces of Delhi and Sindh regret their inability to undertake the responsibility of holding such a Conference

Quite a few Districts in some of the above eight provinces have been very enthusiastic and are energetically putting forth their efforts to hold District Volunteer Conferences

Of the remaining nine provinces— 1 Ajmer 2 Andhra, 3 Assam, 4 Burma 5 Gujarat 6 Keral 7 Punjab, 8 Tamil Nadu and 9 Utkal— some have supplied us the necessary information but have not said a word about either the Conference or funds The others have not replied to our letters However, we believe that they might have had their own difficulties and will take up this question sooner or later

Funds.

The Provinces of Behar, Bombay and Karnatak, have consented to contribute Rs 200/- each as requested by the Provincial Board of the All India Volunteer Conference The other five have not yet passed any resolution regarding their contributions But it seems from their correspondence that they are trying to get their Congress Committees to sanction that amount The remaining nine Provinces have been either cold or luke warm in the matter of holding Provincial Volunteer Conferences and creating sympathy for the Volunteer Organisation. Repeated reminders have been sent to the Congress Committees of these Provinces; but there prevails a dead silence. The only thing that could be done under these circumstances is to wait and see.

Appeals for Funds to 12 other organisations, besides the Provincial Congress Committees, working along their own lines for the progress of India and the betterment of condition of her people, were sent out. These Organisations are :— 1. Tilak Swaraj Sangha, 2. Swaraj Party, 3. Gandhi Seva Sangha, Behar, 4. Nagpur Flag Satyagraha Mandal, 5. Hindu Mahasabha, 6. Central Khilaphat Committee, 7. Parsee Rajakeeya Sabha, 8. Indian National Home Rule League, 9. Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. 10. Humanitarian League

Bombay, 11 Liberal League, and 12. Humanitarian League, Hydrabad (Dn.). Of these the Indian National Home-Rule League, The Humanitarian League of Hyderabad (Dn.), The Liberal League and the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha Mandal have sent a reply, the first three in the negative and the last in the affirmative.

The President, the General Secretaries and the other Members of the Working Committee of the Congress have also been approached It is too early yet to get a definite reply from them.

Special Appeals.

All the Congress Leaders, the Liberal Leaders, the Moderate Leaders, the Members of the All-India Congress Committee and most of the Provincial workers were requested to help the All-India Volunteer Conference by putting in a good word at their convenience whenever they could. There has been no response to this appeal.

Propaganda.

Most of the papers and periodicals in the country — both English and Vernacular — were used to give publicity by printing our Bulletins and writing notes in their columns on the work of the Conference Many of these have already favoured us with the hospitality of their columns Some have even written short articles on the value and importance of the Volunteer movement in their Papers We are highly obliged to all of them for this favour We request the others to help us in like manner

In concluding this Bulletin we are tempted to remind all the Provincial Congress Committees to hold Provincial Volunteer Conferences for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the Coconada Conference and send their names to us before December 5 1923 as we requested in Bulletin No 2 In this connection we have already issued printed certificate forms embodying the Ahmedabad Pledge on one side and have sent them out to those provinces which have held and are holding Provincial Volunteer Conferences These forms are to be filled in by either the President of the Provincial Volunteer Conference (where it has been held) or by the Chief of the institution to which the delegates belong The Pledge is to be signed by the delegate in the presence of either of the two mentioned above

There is a mountain of work before us and the time at our disposal is very short We sincerely hope that all lovers of Hind will participate in this constructive work and will assist us by taking active part themselves in the movement as well as by enlisting the sympathy of others for it Without the active support of all concerned the Conference will not be a success and there shall not come into existence a Permanent National Volunteer Organization upon which depends the true future of India

Let us all remember the following prophetic words of Mahatma Gandhi —

IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT AS SOON AS WE HAVE ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED OUR SELVES SWARAJYA WILL BE ESTABLISHED AN ORGANISED REFUSAL TO BE RULED BY ANY FOREIGN POWER IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED IN A COUNTRY LIKE OURS (*Young India* October 27 1923)

HUBLI. (*Karnatak*)
November 18 1923

N. S. HARDIKAR.
General Secretary

Karmaveer Press, Dharwar 418'23 c 1000

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE

COCONADA.

(With the object of forming RASHTRA SEVA MANDAL)

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HUBLI. (*Karnatak.*)

N. S. HARDIKAR.
General Secretary.

तुम्ही हिंदमातेचे प्रिय पुत्रहो !

तरुण भारतीयांस

सुशिक्षित करा; शिस्त लावा; संघटित करा

आणि

संपूर्ण स्वराज्य संपादन करा.

देशाची मुक्तता

स्वयंसेवकांच्या सुसंबद्ध चळवळीवर अवलंबून आहे.

महात्मा गांधी

म्हणतात: —

" आम्ही स्वतः सुसंघटित झालों व शिस्त पाळू लागलों कीं, लागलेंच स्वराज्य प्रस्थापित होईल; अशी माझी खात्री आहे. कोणत्याही परकीय सत्तेच्या अमलाखालीं निमूटपणें राहण्याचा एकजात निषेध करणें हीच एक गोष्ट सर्वतोपरी आमच्यासारख्या (पतित) राष्ट्रांतील लोकांस (आज) पाहिजे आहे.

यंग इंडिया आक्टोबर २७।१९२०

कोकोनाडा येथील

अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवक परिषद

कायमचें राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक-दल बनविण्याचे उद्देशानें भरत आहे.

अर्थात, तुम्ही !

या परिषदेस हजर राहून (अहमदाबाद शपथ पात्रकेप्रमाणें) शपथपुरःसर

प्रिय हिंदुस्थानच्या मुक्ततेसाठीं

क्रियावान् स्वयंसेवक होणार ना?

(यः क्रियावान् स पण्डितः ।)

हुबळी (कर्नाटक)
ता. १५।१९२१

(सही) ना. सु. हर्डीकर.
प्रमुख कार्यकारी
प्राथमिक कार्यकारी मंडळ, अ भा स्व. सं

चिंतामणि छापखाना सांगली

Ye! Lovers of Hind!!

TRAIN, DISCIPLINE AND ORGANISE

YOUNG INDIA

AND

WIN COMPLETE SWARAJYA;

BECAUSE

Country's Salvation Depends Upon

An Organised Volunteer Movement.

MAHATMA GANDHI

Says -

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(Young India, October 27–1920)

All-India Volunteer Conference, Coconada

AIMS AT

A Permanent National Volunteer Organisation.

WILL YOU,

THEREFORE

Be Pledged Volunteers and attend the Conference

FOR TAKING AN ACTIVE PART

IN

LIBERATING HINDUSTHAN ?

N. S. HARDIKER
General Secretary,
PROVISIONAL BOARD, A I V.C

HUBLI, (Karnatak)
November 15-1923.

Printed by V P Chitgopi at the Hubli Printing Works and Published by N S Hardikar at his A I V C office Hubli C 5000

All India Volunteer Conference at Coconada

Head Office : Hubli. (Karnatak)

(With the object of forming Rastra Seva Mandal)

Volunteer delegation Certificate.

President or Chairman of _____ do hereby certify tha

Mr _____ age _____

of _____ has studied up to _____

and has worked as _____ in or with _____

for a period of _____ years or months He has been elected a delegate to the A I V C to be held at Coconada by the _____ Province and he is a pledged Volunteer I solemnly affirm that he is fit to serve the nation in every possible way and that he will loyally carry out all the instructions of his superiors.

Signed _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Dated _____ 1923.

(K. V. P. D c. 300)

35

All India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada
Head Office : Hubli, (Karnatak)

(With the object of forming Rastra Seva Mandal.)

The following pledge is to be signed by the Volunteer delegate:—

1. I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer corps.
2. So long as I remain a member of the corps, I shall remain non-violent in word and deed and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe, that as India is circumstanced non-violence alone can help the Khilafat and the Punjab and result in the attainment of Swarajya consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India whether Hindu, Musalman, Shikh, Parsi, Christain or Jew.
3. I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity.
4. I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's ecomomic, political and moral salavation, and shall use hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth.
5. As a Hindu I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability and shall on all possible occasions, seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the submerged classes.
6. I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officers and all the regulations, not inconstistant with the spirit of this pledge, prescribed by the Volunteer Board or the Working Committee or other agency established by the Congress
7. I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assualt or even death for the sake of my religion and my country without resentment
8. In the event of my imprisonment I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependents.

Voluntees Signature .....

Full Address Date

Signed in my presence .....

Secretary, P. C. C.

OR

Chief of corps (where no Conference has been held)

ATTENTION ! VOLUNTEERS

The following things are sold at the Office of the All-India Volunteer Conference now located behind the Congress Pandal.

1.	White Khaddar Volunteer Bags...	1-8-0
2.	Volunteer Shoulder Badges Knickled with "Rastra Sevak" in Devanagari Characters and Charkha on it. .....each pair ...	0-8-0
3.	"Rastra Sevak" Whistles...each...	0-7-0
4.	National Tri coloured Flags ... Small size...14 by 20 inches each .	0-7-0
	Large ,, ...24 by 27 inches each..	0-10-0
5.	Visitor's Tickets of the All-India Volunteer Conference	1-0-0

The supply is very limited. Those desirous of avoiding disappointment should hasten their purchages of the above articles

COCONADA. 20-12-1923.

General Secretary
A. I. V. Conference.

Printed by V .P Chitgopi at the Hubli P Works and Published by N S Hardikar at his A I V C office Hubli

39

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Hindustani Seva Dal

I. NAME :— The name of the Organisation shall be the ***Hindustani Seva Dal.***

II. OBJECTS :—

(i) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means

(ii) To enrol and bring under uniform discipline all existing Volunteer Organisations in the country and to establish new ones whenever necessary.

(iii) **To raise the standard of National Efficiency by systematic physical culture.**

The first All-India Volunteer Conference held at Cocoanada (which organised the Hindustani Seva Dal) urged the Congress to recognise this All-India Volunteer Organisation. Accordingly, in response, the Cocoanada Congress passed the following resolution :—

This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained

workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the Movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

In turn the Conference passed the following resolution :—

" This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for the resolution relating to the Volunteer Organisation passed at its Cocanada Session and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in terms of the said resolution."

III. MEMBERSHIP.—There shall be three classes of Members :—

(i) Honorary Members,

(ii) Associates, and

(iii) Members.

(i) **Honorary Members :**—These shall be elected by the All-India Board from amongst the donors of the Dal.

(ii) **Associates :**—These shall sign the Pledge and shall actively sympathise with the work of the Dal Organisation but shall not necessarily take training.

(iii) **Members :**—These shall sign the Pledge shall take training in a camp of the Dal when arrangements are made for it and shall take active part in all activities of the Dal under its Officers.

IV. AGE LIMIT :—Every Indian who is above 11 years of age, man or woman, shall be eligible for membership, provided that all such as are above 18 years of age shall subscribe to the creed of the Indian National Congress.

V. MEMBERSHIP FEE :—

(i) Every **Associate** shall pay an annual fee of Rupee One when he or she signs the Pledge.

(ii) Every **Member** shall pay an annual fee of Annas Four when he or she signs the Pledge.

THE PLEDGE

I, a National Volunteer, solemnly pledge to strive for the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

I shall endeavour to promote to the best of my ability peace and goodwill among all classes and communities of India.

I shall abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Hindustani Seva Dal, of

which I shall be a $\frac{\text{Member}}{\text{Associate}}$ and shall carry out the orders of my Superior Officers.

Date :—

Place :— **Signature.**

Note :—All Associate and Membership Fees shall be treated as Central Funds.

VI MEMBERSHIP YEAR :—

The Membership year shall run from January 1 to December 31 of the same year.

VII. CONSTITUENT PARTS :—

The Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of :—

(i) The Units of the Dal,

(ii) The District Boards of the Dal,

(iii) The Provincial Boards of the Dal,

(iv) The All-India Board,

(v) The Annual or Special Conference of the Dal, and

(vi) The Reception Committee of the Annual or special Conference of the Dal.

VIII. ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS :—

(i) The election of the President of the Annual Conference of the Dal shall be made by the All-India Board in consultation with the Provincial Boards of the Dal. The President of the Conference shall be the President of the Hindustani Seva Dal for that year. He shall be called **SENAPATI** and shall be the President of the All-India Board for the ensuing year.

(ii) The General Secretary and the Treasurer of the Dal shall be elected at the Annual Conference of the Dal.

(iii) All Office-Bearers and Members of all Boards of the Dal shall be either Associates or Members of the Dal

IX. ALL-INDIA BOARD :-

(i) **Formation :**—There shall be an All-India Board of twelve Members consisting of the three Office-Bearers and nine other members elected by the Annual Conference of the Dal.

(ii) **Functions and Powers :—**

(*a*) The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

(*b*) The Board shall frame new Rules and Regulations and make changes whenever necessary in the already existing ones.

X. VACANCIES:—In case of a vacancy on the Board, the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

XI. PROVINCIAL BOARDS:—

(i) **Formation**:—The Provincial Boards shall consist of eight Members five of whom shall be appointed by the All-India Board and three by the Provincial Congress Committee. These eight Members shall elect a President from amongst themselves or from outside their number. He shall be called **DALAPATI.** The Provincial Board shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer from amongst its own members.

(ii) **Functions and Powers**:—

(*a*) The Provincial Board shall be the sole agent of the Dal and shall be responsible to the All-India Board in

all matters concerning the Dal in the Province.

b The Provincial Board shall :—

1 Organise subordinate Boards,

2 Form Dal's Units in its jurisdiction.

3 Frame Rules and Regulations subject to the approval of the All-India Board for carrying out its functions, and

4 Take such other necessary steps for carrying out the objects of the Dal in the Province.

XII. AFFILIATION —The All-India Board may affiliate such Volunteer or other Organisations in the country which are engaged in the service of the people and which pay Rupees five

(Rs. 5/-) annually to the Dal as affiliation fee provided that their :—

(i) members of the Executive Body shall be Members or Associates of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(ii) objects shall be either the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(iii) training and discipline shall be the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and

(iv) methods and field of work shall be the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

GENERAL RULES

REGARDING

The Organisation

OF

The Hindustani Seva Dal

I. ORGANISATION :–The Organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of :—(i) *Dasta*, (ii) Company, (iii) Battalion, (iv) Regiment, and (v) *Dal.*

(i) **Dasta :**—A Dasta shall consist of an Officer styled a *Nayak* and 10 (ten) Members or Associates of the Dal. Any 11 (eleven) Members or Associates living as far as possible near each other shall form a *Dasta* and shall ordinarily elect one of their number as their *Nayak.*

(ii) **Company**:—A Company shall consist of an Officer styled the *Subedar*, his Assistant styled the *Nayab Subedar* and ten *Dastas*. The ten *Nayaks* in the Company shall ordinarily elect their *Subedar* and *Nayab Subedar*.

(iii) **Battalion**:—A Battalion shall consist of an Officer styled the *Sardar*, his Assistant styled the *Nayab Sardar* and four Companies. The *Subedars* of the four Companies shall ordinarily elect their *Sardar* and *Nayab Sardar*, subject to the approval of the Provincial Board.

(iv) **Regiment**:—A Regiment shall consist of an Officer styled the *Hazari*, his Assistant styled the *Nayab Hazari* and three Battalions. The Provincial Board shall appoint the *Hazari* and the *Nayab Hazari*.

v. **Dal**:—A *Dal* shall consist of an Officer styled the *Dalapati*, his Assistant styled the *Nayab Dalapati* and four Regiments. The *Dalapati* and the *Nayab Dalapati* shall be elected by the Provincial Board according to the Constitution of the Dal.

The [illegible] of various units, their number of strength and the designations of Officers have been shown in the [illegible].

The [illegible] strength of the various [illegible] shall consist of the maximum [illegible] in the table. In any time, [illegible] shall be in the Company [illegible] of [illegible] in the Platoon a Battalion [illegible] shall consist only [illegible] and the Battalion and [illegible] Officers.

Name of Unit	Equal to	Numerical Strength of Unit	Head Officer of Unit	Assistant Officer of Unit
Dasta		11	Nayak	
Company	10 Dastas	112	Subedar	Nayab Subedar
Battalion	4 Companies	450	Sardar	Nayab Sardar
Regiment	3 Battalions	1352	Hazari	Nayab Hazari
Dal	4 Regiments	5410	Dalapati	Nayab Dalapati

II. GROUPING :-Separate *Dastas* formed in the various Districts shall be grouped under the designation of that District alone. As far as Dastas are concerned, there shall be *no inter-District* formations.

III. DESIGNATIONS:—*Dastas* should be numbered and as a rule should bear the names of their towns or villages.

IV. QUOTA :—No Dal, Regiment, Battalion, Company or *Dasta* shall cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota.

V. RECRUITING & TRAINING :—The Provincial Board shall authorise the Officers and Members of the Dal in its jurisdiction to enrol Members or Associates of the Hindustani

Seva Dal; and if necessary shall appoint a Special Recruiting Officer for that purpose. It shall also make suitable arrangements for their training under the directions of the All-India Board.

VI. UNIFORM:—The Provincial Board shall determine a suitable uniform for the Members and Associates. The Uniform shall be of handspun and hand-woven Indian cloth and should be simple, inexpensive and convenient for drill and other out-door work.

The Course of Training

The *Course of Training* that is prescribed for Members and Associates of the Hindustani Seva Dal should be given for at least one month. For this purpose, the Provincial Boards of the Dal should, at suitable places, start Training Camps and train a number of Members or Associates from each District in the Province. These trained Members or Associates, when they return to their localities, should in turn train others—and thus solve the difficulty of getting instructors.

PRILIMINARY COURSE

I. - DRILL :—The elements of drill should be taught thoroughly. For this purpose Prof. Manikrao's (Jummadada

Vyayamshala, Baroda) pamphlet on **संघव्यायाम** is recommended.

II. PHYSICAL TRAINING :— Hindi Physical exercises should be made compulsory. Attention should be paid to, running, swimming, riding, cycling, jumping, wrestling etc.

III. SIGNALLING & SIGNS:— Flag and whistle signalling as well as various symbols should be taught. Bugling should not be ignored.

IV. SPINNING :— An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Members or Associates may be able to spin yarn that can be woven. It is desirable that carding should also be taught whenever possible.

V. FIRST AID & SANITATION :— First Aid should be taught compulsorily. The first principles of sanitation should be impressed upon the minds of the learners.

VI. DUTIES OF VOLUNTEERS :— General instruction with practical demonstration whenever possible should be given in the duties of volunteers, such as doing the work of Civic Guards, Social Service, Ambulance, Congress Constructive work etc.

VII. VILLAGE ORGANISATION :— This should form a subject by itself. The Panchayat and its place in India's life-system should be explained. Its disappearance, Special Judicial Panchayats under British Rule and their defects should be touched.

VIII. HISTORY :—

(i) **Indian** :— 1. The Hindu Period ; 2. The Moslem Period ; 3. The British Period.

(ii) **Congress** :—Elementary instruction in Congress History, Congress Constitution, the objects of the Congress and methods of its work, etc. should be explained. Biographies of Congress leaders should also be dealt with.

(iii) **Economical** :— A short narrative of the exact state of affairs in India from an economic stand-point will be of much help.

XI. HINDUSTANI :— Hindi or Urdu should be taught compulsorily.

X NATIONAL SONGS :—*Vande Mataram* and other National and Pro-

vincial Songs should be taught compulsorily.

XI. NATIONAL FLAG.— The necessity and importance of a National Flag for India should be impressed and respect for the same should be created in the minds of the learners.

हिन्दुस्तानी सेवा दल

का

नियमावली

सहायक फार्म

जनाबमन,

वख़िदमत जनाब सेक्रेटरी हिन्दुस्तानी सेवादल हुबली, कर्नाटक।

मैंने जिसका नाम नीचे दर्ज है ———————— का

उम्र ———— मज़हब ———— तालीम ————

हिन्दुस्तानी सेवादल के क़वायद को पढ़े हैं। अथवा मेरे सामने पढ़े गये और समझायेगयें हैं। मैं इस दल का सहायक बनना चाहता हूँ। मैं दल के क़वायद से सहमत हूँ और उन पर अमल करूंगा। दल के अफसरान का जिनकी मातहती में तालीम या कौमी काम करने के ग़रज़ से रक्खा जाऊंगा एहकाम बजा लाऊंगा। बराय मेहरबानी मेरा नाम बतौर सहायक हिन्दुस्तानी सेवा दल दर्ज कर लीजिए।

ता० ———— द० ————

पेशा ———— पता ————

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ता० ———— द० ————

पेशा ———— पता ————

१—नाम:—हिन्दुस्तानी सेवादल।

२—(अ) उद्देश्य:—हर मुनासिब तथा शान्तमय तरीक़ों से स्वराज्य हासिल करने के ग़रज़ से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मुल्की सेवा तथा संयमित (disciplined) कुर्बानी के लिए तालीम देना और संगठन करना।

(ब) मौजूदा वालंटियर संस्थाओं को निज़ाम में लाना, उनकी देख भाल करना, और जहां कहीं और जब कभी जरूरत हो वालंटियर संस्थायें क़ायम करना।

३—मेम्बरी:—हर हिन्दुस्तानी जिसकी उमर १८ वर्ष से ज्यादा हो इस दल में दाखिल हो सक्ता है, बशर्ते कि दल का कोई अफ़सर उसकी शिफारिश करें। ऐसे हर शख्श को तहरीरी एक़रारनामा देना पड़ेगा कि वह (मर्द या औरत) दल के नियमों को मजूर करता है, उनका पाबन्द रहेगा और उन तमाम हुक्मों को जो कि उसके अफसरान उसे देंगे बजालायेगा। हर शख्स को उस शेडूल के मुताबिक जो कि उनके वास्ते तैय्यार किया गया है तालीम हासिल करना होगा। हर शख्स तालीम पाने की हालत में सहायक या (या सहायका) कहलायेगा। मियाद तालीम ख़तम होने पर सहायक (या सहायका) पूरे मेम्बर करार दिए जायेंगे बशर्ते कि वह (मर्द या औरत) अहमदाबाद के वालन्टियर अहदनामा (प्रतिज्ञा पत्र) पर दस्तखत कर चुके हों, और दल का कोई अफसर या मेम्बर उसका शिफारिश करे। तमाम सहायक (या सहायका) जो अहमदाबाद के अहदनामा पर दस्तखत नहीं करेंगे उस वक्त तक सहायक (या सहायका) कहलायेंगे जब तक वे दल के नियमों का पालन करेंगे।

४—अव्वल मेम्बर:—वह लोग जिन्हों ने अहमदाबाद कांग्रेस के वालन्टियर प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र पर कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के पहले दिन (अर्थात २८-१२-२३) के कबल दस्तखत कर दिया है, मेम्बर किए जायेंगे बशर्ते कि वे मेम्बरी के लिए अर्जी भेजे। आरज़ी (अस्थायी) बोर्ड के मेम्बरान, और आलइण्डिया वालन्टियर कांनफ्रेन्स के सभापति, डेलीगेट साहबान तथा स्वागत समिति के पदाधिकारी बिना बाकायदा दरख्वास्त के भी मेम्बर ख्याल किये जायेंगे।

६—बोर्ड:—मेम्बरों का एक आलइण्डिया बोर्ड कांन्फ्रेंस की तरफ से मुन्तख़िब किया जावेगा।

बोर्ड के ये फ़रायज़ होंगे:—

(अ) वालन्टियरों को संघटित करना, तालीम देना, तथा उन्हें क़ाबू में रखना, मौजूदा क़ौमी कार्य्यकर्त्ताओं को संस्थाओं को सम्बद्ध करना तथा हिन्दुस्तानी सेवादल के दूसरे इन्तज़ामी अमूरात को पूरा करने के लिए नियम बनाना।

(ब) बोर्ड की एक कार्य्यकारिणी कामटी होगी जो दल के उद्देश्यों के पूरा करने के लिए तमाम आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेगी।

(स) बोर्ड हर साल दल के नुमाइन्दों को कांनफ्रेन्स में मुन्तख़िब किया जायेगा।

७—कोआप्शन:—बोर्ड को कोआप्शन करने का अख़्तयार होगा बशर्ते कि कोआप्ट किए हुए मेम्बरों की तायदाद ३ से ज़्यादा न हो।

७—ख़ाली जगहें:—बोर्ड में जब कोई जगह ख़ाली होगी बोर्ड उसके लिए मेम्बर चुन लेगा।

क़वायद

१—:हिन्दुस्तानी सेवादल में नीचे लिखी संस्थायें शामिल रहेंगी:—

१—सालाना वालन्टियर कांनफ्रेन्स।
२—आलइण्डिया बोर्ड।
३—सूबा बोर्ड।
४—दल, रेजमेन्ट, बटालियन, कम्पनियां और दस्ते।

२—दस्ता:—दस्ते में एक नायक और दल के दस मेम्बर या सहायक होंगे। दल के कोई ११ मेम्बर या सहायक जो एक दूसरे के पास रहते हैं एक दस्ता बनायेंगे, और आमतौर से अपने में से ही एक को नायक चुन लेंगे। रंगरूट जब तक कि उनकी इब्तदाई तालीम पूरी न हो जावे दस्ता के मेम्बर नहीं क़रार दिए जावेंगे।

३—कम्पनी:—कम्पनी में एक सूबेदार, एक नायब सूबेदार और दस दस्ते होंगे। आम तौर से दस नायक मिल कर सूबेदार और नायब सूबेदार का चुनाव करेंगे।

४—बटालियन:—एक बटालियन में एक सरदार, एक नायब सरदार और चार कम्पनियां होंगी। बटालियन की चार कम्पनियों के सूबेदार मिल कर आमतौर से सरदार व नायब सरदार का इन्तखाब करेंगे।

५—रेजिमन्ट:—रेजिमेन्ट में एक सरदार हज़ारा, एक नायब हज़ारी और तीन बटालियन होंगी। सूबा बोर्ड हज़ारी और नायब हजारी को नामज़द करेगा

६—दल:—दल में एक अफसर पंच हजारी, एक नायब पंच हज़ारी, और चार रेजिमेन्टे होगी। लेकिन एक दल दो रेजीमेन्टों का भी बनाया जा सक्ता है। दल के अफसरान सूबे बोर्ड से नामज़द किए जायेंगे।

७—चीफ अफ़सर:—सूबे के हिन्दुस्तानी सेवा दल का चीफ अफसर सेनापति कहलायेगा। सूबा बोर्ड इसको नामज़द करेगा।

८—सूबा बोर्ड:—सूबा बोर्ड में सूबा कांग्रेस कमिटी के नामज़द किए हुए लोग और ऊंचे अफसरान होंगे। नामजद किए हुए लोगों की तायदाद और इन अफसरों की संख्या जो बोर्ड के एक्सअफीशिओ (Exofficio) मेम्बरान होंगे बाद को तय किया जाएगा। इस असना में बोर्ड में सिर्फ़ सूबा कांग्रेस कमिटी के नामज़द किए हुए लोग होंगे जिनकी तायदाद पांच से ज्यादा न होगी।

९—मौजूदा संस्थायें:—सूबा का मौजूदा वालन्टियरबोर्ड उस वक्त तक सूबा बोर्ड का काम अंजाम देगा जब तक सूबा कांग्रेस कमिटी सूबाबोर्ड के कवायद के मुताबिक एक सूबाबोर्ड संगठित न कर लेवें।

१०—अफ़सरान की क़ाबिलियत:—तमाम अफसरान दल के पूरे मेम्बर कहलायेंगे। परन्तु नायक और नायब सूबेदार दल के सहायकों में से चुने जा सकते हैं।

११—तैयारी:—ताकि तालीम और बाद के काम में सहूलियत हो, जहां तक मुमकिन हो, मुकामी बटवारे के अनुसार सहायकों को अलहदा अलहदा दस्ता में बांट लेना चाहिए।

१२–नाम:—दस्तों का नाम उस गांव या कस्बे का नाम होगा जहां वे स्थित होंगे और उनका नम्बर भी नियत किया जावेगा।

१३–ख़ाली जगहें:—जब कोई जगह किसी अफ़सर की तरक्की या अलहदगी से ख़ाली होगी वह मामूली तौर पर भर लीजायगी।

१४–सूबा बोर्ड के अख़्तयारात:—सूबा बोर्ड को आलइण्डिया बोर्ड के क़वायद व एहकाम के अन्दर कुल अख़्तयारात इस ग़रज से होंगे कि वह हिन्दुस्तानी सेवा दल को संगठित करने और ताक़त बख़्शने के तमाम जरूरी तरीके अख़्तयार करे। बोर्ड किसी अफ़सर को हटा सकता है, तब्दील कर सकता है या उसका नाम ख़ारिज कर सकता है बशर्ते कि जब कभी कोई नाम ख़ारिज रजिस्टर किया जायगा उस शख़्श को जिसका नाम ख़ारिज किया गया है अपना बयान देने का मौक़ा दिया जायगा।

१५– कोई दल, रेजीमेन्ट, बटालियान, कम्पनी या दस्ता अपना काम करने से इस लिये न रुकेगा कि उसको तायदाद पूरी नहीं है।

१६–आख़िरी हुक्म देने के अख़्तयारात:—आल इण्डिया बोर्ड को कुल मामलों में आख़िरी हुक्म देने का अख़्तयार होगा और किसी ज़रूरी मामले में वह ऊपर के किसी कायदे का अमलदरामद रोक सकता है। वह बोर्ड कोकोनाडा कांग्रेस की तजवीज नं० ४ के मुताबिक जो आलइण्डिया कांग्रेस कमिटी ने तय किया है काम करेगा।

१७–ज़रूरी इन्तज़ामात:—सूबा बोर्ड दल के अफसरों और मेम्बरों को सहायक बनाने का अख़्तयार देगा। और जब कभी जरूरत होगी सहायक और मेम्बरों की तालीम के लिए जहां तक मुमकिन होगा ऊपर के क़वायद के मुताबिक माकूल इन्तज़ाम करेगा।

१८–वर्दी:—सूबाबोर्ड मेम्बरों और सहायकों के लिए एक मौजू वर्दी तजवीज करेगा। वर्दी हाथ के कते हुए सूत और हाथ

ही के बुने हुए कपड़े की सादी और कम खर्च क़वायद और दूसरे बाहरी काम के लिए मौज़ूं होनी चाहिए।

शिक्षाक्रम

हिन्दुस्तानी सेवादल के मेम्बरों और सहायकों के लिए ज़ैल का कोर्स (पाठ्यक्रम) मुरत्तब किया गया है:

१—ड्रिल:—इब्तदाई ड्रिल अच्छी तौर से सिखाया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए प्रो० मानिक बरोदा की किताब इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है।

२—कातना:—कातने की मुकम्मिल तालीम ज़रूरी है ताकि सहायक या मेम्बरान अपने हाथ से ऐसा सूत कात सकें जो बुना जा सके। कुई धुनकने का काम भी जब कभी हो सके सिखलाना चाहिए।

३—फर्स्टएड:—फर्स्टएड का इब्तदाई काम भी जब कभी मुमकिन होगा और जब कभी कोई काबिल आदमी इसके तालीम के लिए मिल जायगा सिखलाया जायगा।

४—हिदायत:—शान्ति कायम रखने और सामाजिक सेवा वग़ैरह करने के लिए वालंटियरों के फ़रायज़ तथा तामीरी काम करने के बारे में ज़रूरी बातें बतलाई जावेंगी।

५—तवारीख़ कांग्रेस वग़ैरह:—कांग्रेस के तवारीख़ की इब्तदाई तालीम, उसके मक़ासिद व तर्जेअमल भी बताए जावेंगे।

६—हिन्दुस्तानी ज़बान:—हिन्दी या उर्दू सिखलाई जावेगी।

ध्यान देने लायक कुछ बातें

अच्छी तौर पर ड्रिल सीखना, वालाटयरों की सफाई और उमदा बर्ताव पर खास ध्यान देना चाहिए। चन्द रोज के लिए कैम्प में रहने का इन्तजाम जहां कहीं हो सके वालाटयरों की तालीम में निहायत मुफीद साबित होगा। शान्ति क़ायम रखने की तालीम पर खास तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिए और निज़ाम

(Discipline) की जरूरत पर ख़ास ज़ोर देना चाहिए। इसके लिए रोज़ाना की ज़िन्दगी के मामलात से मिसाल देना चाहिए। मसलन रेलवे के टिकट घरों में टिकट खरीदने के मौके पर दाखिल होने या निकलने पर लोगों को अपनी बारी का ख्याल होना चाहिए और एक को दूसरे के पीछे खड़ा हो जाना चाहिए, पब्लिक जलसों में धक्का बाज़ी नहीं करनी चाहिए, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जब कि लीडरान आवें हर शख्श को अपनी २ जगह पर रहना चाहिये और धक्का देना या लीडरों के साथ जाने की कोशिश न करनी चाहिए वग़ैरह वग़ैरह। सब्र करने की आदतों पर भी ज़ोर देना चाहिए। कांग्रेस के तवारीख की तालीम जिस क़दर मुमकिन हो सके आसान होनी चाहिए। सिर्फ खास खास बातों की ज़िक्र होनी चाहिए। एक पाठ्य क्रम जैल में दर्ज किया जाता है जिससे कि ज़ाहिर हो जायगा कि किस तरीके पर तालीम दी जायगी। अधिक सुभीता होगी अगर काम के लिये वक्त मुकर्र हो जाने पर किसी किस्म की ढ़िलाई या देरी न हो। वालंटियर के दूसरे कामों में जहां तक हो फर्क न आने पावे। तालीम सुबह या शाम या हर तीसरे दिन एक घन्टे के लिए रखना चाहिए। परेड में रैली या मार्च करना भी मुनासिब है। स्त्री-वालंटियर के लिए होम नरसिंग (अर्थात दाया का काम) सीखना अनुचित न होगा।

"कांग्रेस की इब्तदाई तालीम"

कांग्रेस की तवारीख इसके मकासिद और तर्ज़े अमल की इब्तदाई तालीम का पाठ्य क्रम नीचे दिया जाता है।

१—**कांग्रेस के सूबों की जुगराफिया:**—अंगरेजी हुकूमत के मौजूदा प्रान्तीय बटवारों के बमुक़बिले ज़बान के ख्याल से सूबों के बांटने का औचित्य (मुनासिब समझाजाना)। दरिया। पाक मुक़ामात।

२—**तवारीख़ हिन्दुस्तान:**—(अ) हिन्दुओं का ज़माना। राजा के महदूद अख्तयारात और पुराने ज़माने के गावों के स्वराज का खास ज़िक्र।

(ब) **मुसलमानों का ज़माना:**—मुग़ल बादशाहों के ज़माने में हिन्दू मुसलमानों के ताल्लुक़ात। मुसलमानों का हिन्दुओं के जज़बात का लेहाज़। मुल्क की माली आज़ादी।

(स) अंगरेज़ी ज़माना:—हमारे आपस के झगड़े, आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता में उससे फ़ायदा उठाने के लिए फूट डाल कर हुकूमत करने की नीति। हिन्दुस्तान के ग़दर में अंगरेज़ों का कहीं ज्यादा ज़ुल्म करना। अंगरेज़ों का हिन्दुस्तानी तिजारत का बरबाद करना। हिन्दुस्तानियों से हथियार ले लेना। फ़ौजी कामों से हिन्दुस्तानियों को अलहदा रखना। फ़ौजी एखराज़ात। सिविल सर्विस के नौकरों की लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहें वग़ैरह।

३—कांग्रेस की तवारीख—१८८६ में कांग्रेस का जन्म (आग़ाज़)। १८९७ में महराज तिलक का मुकद्दमा। १९०५ में तकसीम बंगाला। स्वदेशी। बहिष्कार। क़ौमी तालीम। १९०७ में श्री लालालाजपत राय साहब का देश निकासा। सूरत का झगड़ा। होमरूल आन्दोलन। मान्टेगू चेम्स फोर्ड के सुधार। रौलेट ऐक्ट। सत्याग्रह। पंजाब में फौज़ी कानून। जालियान वाला बाग़। अमृतसर की काग्रेस। असहयोग का जन्म (आग़ाज़)। कलकत्ते की स्पेशल कांग्रेस। नागपूर की कांग्रेस। स्वराज्य आंदोलन। वालंटियर तहरीक। गिरफ्तारियों की भरमार। सिविल नाफ़रमानी। चौरी चौरा और बारडोली। महात्मा गांधी की सज़ा और बाद के वाक़यात।

४—तामीरी प्रोग्राम—अहिंसा, हिन्दू मुसलमानों का इत्तहाद; कार्य्यक्रम, खद्दर, क़ौमी तालीम, अछूतोद्धार, मादक वस्तु निवारण, पंचायत।

नोट:—

१—यह पाठयक्रम इब्तदाई और आगे बढ़े हुए सीखने वालों दोनों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। आगे पढ़ने वालों के लिए मुफ़स्सल हालात बतलाना चाहिए।

भारत प्रकाश प्रेस गोरखपुर

The following constitution was passed at the All-India Volunteer Conference at Coconada on January 1, 1924 :—

1. **Name**:—Hindustani Seva Dal.

2. **Objects**:— (*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(*b*) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing volunteer organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

3. **Membership**:—Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the organisation, provided he (or she) is approved of by some officer or some Member of the **Dal** appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the **Dal** and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the schedule prescribed for the purpose. Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika). At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member, provided he (or she) signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge, and is approved of by an officer or a Member of the **Dal** appointed in this behalf. All Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the **Dal**.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

CONSTITUTION.

The following constitution was passed at the All-India Volunteer Conference at Coconada on January 1, 1924 —

1. **Name**:—Hindustani Seva Dal.

2. **Objects**:— (*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(*b*) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing volunteer organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

3. **Membership**:—Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the organisation, provided he (or she) is approved of by some officer or some Member of the **Dal** appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the **Dal** and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the schedule prescribed for the purpose Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika). At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member, provided he (or she) signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge, and is approved of by an officer or a Member of the **Dal** appointed in this behalf All Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the **Dal**.

4. **First Members**:—Those who have signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (28th December 1923) shall be eligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members. The Members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending

Hindustan Seva Dal

CONSTITUTION

AND BYE-LAWS

Dasta and will ordinarily elect one of their members as the **Nayak**. Recruits undergoing elementary course of training will not be members of **Dastas** so long as the training prescribed in this behalf is not completed

3. **Company**:—A Company will consist of an officer styled the **Subedar**, his assistant styled the **Nayab Subedar** and ten **Dastas**. The ten **Nayaks** in the Company will ordinarily elect the **Subedar** and the **Nayab Subedar**.

4. **Battalion**:—A Battalion will consist of an officer styled the **Sardar**, a **Nayab Sardar** and four Companies. The **Subedars** of the four Companies in the Battalion will ordinarily elect the **Sardar** and the **Nayab Sardar**.

5. **Regiment**:—A Regiment will consist of an officer styled **Hazari**, a **Nayab Hazari** and three Battalions. The Provincial Board will nominate the **Hazari** and the **Nayab Hazari**.

6. **Dal**:—The **Dal** will usually consist of an officer styled the **Panch Hazari**, the **Nayab Panch Hazari** and four Regiments. But a **Dal** may be formed even if there are only two regiments. The officers of the **Dal** will be nominated by the Provincial Board.

7. **Chief Officer**:—The Chief Officer of the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province will be styled the **Senapati**. He will be nominated by the Provincial Board.

8. **Provincial Board**:—The Provincial Board will consist of persons nominated by the Provincial Congress Committee and the High Officers of the **Dal** in the Province. The number of persons nominated and the designations of the officers who will be ex-officio members of the Board will be determined later on. In the meantime the Board will consist of persons nominated by the Provincial Congress Committee not exceeding five in number.

9. **Existing Organisations**:—Provincial Volunteer Boards in Provinces may continue to act as Provincial Boards of the Hindustani Seva Dal till such time as the Provincial Congress Commitees reorganise them in accordance with these rules.

10. **Qualification of Officers**:—All officers must be Full Members of the **Dal**, the Nayak and the Nayab Subedar, however, may be chosen from the ranks of the Sahayaks of the **Dal**.

the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office Bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered Members without any formal application.

5. **Board**:—There shall be an All-India Board of nine Members elected by the Conference. It shall be the duty of the Board—

(i) To frame rules for the organisation, training and control of the volunteers and for the affiliation of the existing organisations of National workers as also for all other administrative purposes of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

(ii) The Board shall be the Executive of the **Dal** and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the **Dal.**

(iii) The Board shall be elected annually at a Conference of the representatives of the **Dal.**

6. **Co-operation**:—The Board shall have power to co-opt provided that the number of such co-opted Members does not exceed three.

7. **Vacancies**:—In case of a vacancy on the Board, the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

RULES & REGULATIONS.

At the second meeting of the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal which was held in Bombay on January 31st, and February 1st 1924 the following rules & regulations were passed :—

1. **Constituent parts**:—The Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of—

(i) The Annual Conference,

(ii) The All-India Board

(iii) The Provincial Board

(iv) **Dals,** Regiments, Battalions, Companies and **Dastas.**

2. **Dasta**:—A Dasta will consist of an officer styled the **Nayak** and ten **Members** or Sahayaks of the **Dal.** Any eleven Members or Sahayaks of the **Dal,** living as far as possible near each other, will form a

Appendix A.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

The following course of training is prescribed for Sahayaks and Members of the Hindustani Seva Dal :—

1. **Drill** —The elements of Drill should be taught thoroughly. For this purpose Prof. Manikrao's pamphlet on संघव्यायाम (Jumnadada Vyayamshala, Baroda.) is recommended.

2. **Spinning** —An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Sahayaks or Members may be able to spin yarn which can be woven. It is desirable that carding should also be taught wherever possible

3. **First Aid** —This would be taught whenever possible and where the services of a capable man for teaching it are available.

4. **Instruction** —Instruction in the duties of Volunteers in preserving order, doing the work of Civic Guards, Social Service, Constructive work etc. are to be given.

5. **Congress History etc.** —Elementary Instruction in Congress History objects and methods of Congress work etc. is to be given.

6. **Hindustani** —Hindi or Urdu should be taught

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Special stress should be laid on effecient drill, neatness and the proper bearing of the volunteer. Camp life for some days whenever it can be arranged will be of great help in the training.

Special attention should also be paid to the instruction for keeping order. Importance of discipline and orderliness should be emphasised and instances should be given from every day life where volunteers should endeavour to introduce order (*e. g.* in purchasing tickets at railway Booking Offices, in entering or leaving railway trains, people should wait their turn and stand in a line one behind the other; in public meetings there should be no pushing; at railway stations when leaders arrive every one should remain in his place and not try to push and accompany

11. **Formation**:—As far as possible Members and Sahayaks should be formed into separate **Dastas** and Territorial grouping should be encouraged to facilitate training and subsequent work.

12. **Designations**:—**Dastas** should bear the name of their town or village and should be numbered. Companies, Regiments and Battalions should also have territorial designations.

13. **Vacancies**:—Vacancies caused by the promotion or removal of an officer, or otherwise, will be filled in the usual way.

14. **Powers of Provincial Boards**:—The Provincial Board shall have full powers, subject to the rules and to the control of the All-India Board, to take all necessary steps to organise and strengthen the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province. The Board may remove any officer from his command, or transfer him or strike off his name from the rolls; provided that in every case when a name is struck off, opportunity will be given to the person concerned to state his case.

15. **Quota**:—No **Dal**, Regiment, Battalion, Company or **Dasta** will cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota.

16. **Final Authority**:—The All-India Board will be the final authority in all matters concerning the **Dal** and in an emergency it may suspend any of the above rules. The Board will act in accordance with the general lines laid down by the All-India Congress Committee in terms of Resolution No. 4 of the Coconada Congress.

17. **Necessary arrangements**:—The Provincial Board will authorise officers and members of the **Dal** to enrol members and Sahayaks, and whenever necessary, will make suitable arrangements for the training of Sahayaks and members as far as possible in accordance with the directions given in Appendix A.

18. **Uniform**:—The Provincial Board will determine a suitable uniform for the members and Sahayaks. The uniforms must be of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and should be simple, inexpensive and convenient for drill and other outdoor work.

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industries ; disarmament of India and denial of army careers ; military expenditure ; heavy salaries of Civil Servants etc.

3. Congress History .—Congress begins in 1885. Tilak-trial in 1897 ; Partition of Bengal in 1905 ; Swadeshi ; Boycott ; National Education ; Lala Lajpatrai's deportation in 1907 ; Surat Split , Home Rule Movement ; Montague Chelmsford Reforms , Rowlatt Act ; Satyagraha ; Martial Law in the Punjab , Jallianwala Bagh ; Amritsar Congress ; Non-co-opperation begins ; Special Congress in Calcutta ; Nagpur Congress ; Swaraj ; Volunteer Movement ; Wholesale arrests ; Civil Disobedience ; Ahmedabad Congress ; Chauri Chaura and Bardoli ; Mahatma Gandhi's conviction and after

4. Constructive Programme :— Non-violence ; Hindu-Moslem Unity ; Khaddar ; National Education ; Untouchability ; Temparance , Panchayat.

(*NOTE* :—This syllabus may be used for both very elemantary and advanced learners. In the latter case more details should be gone into.)

It would be better if the Text of the Resolution Leg. I.P. Leg. and have been given in the pamphlet.

(Sd/-)

the leaders, etc) The necessity of courtesy and patience must also be impressed upon them.

The instruction in Congress History should be as simple as possible. Only the broad facts should be mentioned. A syllabus is given below to indicate the lines on which this instruction should be given, but much will depend on the degree of the intelligence of the learners. Care should be taken that an attempt is not made to overburden or bewilder the learners.

Arrangements for training should be so made as to clash as little as possible with the other occupation of the volunteer. It will be probably convenient to have drill and other classes for an hour or so in the evening or the morning or on alternate days. Having fixed the time slackness or unpunctuality should be very much discouraged.

It is desirable to have an occasional rally or route march in the neighbourhood.

For Lady-Volunteers a course in Home Nursing is recommended.

SYLLABUS.

Syllabus of elementary instruction in Congress history, objects, and methods of the Congress etc. is given below —

1. Geography of Congress · Provinces :—Rationale of divison ; Language as opposed to mere political accident as at present under British rule ; rivers and holy places.

2. History of Iinda :—

   (*a*) Hindu period :—Special refernce to limited power of the king and the autonomy of the ancient village.

   (*b*) Moslem Period :—Hindu Moslem relations during Moghul Period ; Moslem regard to Hindu feelings ; economic self-sufficiency of the country.

   (*c*) British Period :—Our quarrels with each other , British take advantage ; divide and rule policy , Indian Mutiny ; cruelty of Mutineers met by greater cruelty of the English ; utter lack of discipline : spoliation of India

Appendix C.

SAHAYAK FORM.

(Specimen Copy.)

To,

The Secretary,

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL,

Sir,

I, the undersigned,..... of....., age....., Religion..... Education.....have read the Constitution and the Rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal. (The constitution and rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal have been read and explained to me). I intend to become a Sahayak of the Dal. I agree with the Rules of the Dal and will abide by them and will carry out the orders given by the officers of the Dal under whom I may be placed from time to time for the purposes of training or for carrying out the National work.

Kindly enrol me as a Sahayak of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date..... *Signature*.....

Place..... *Profession*.....

Address.....

Appendix B.

Table showing classification of the various units in the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Unit.	Equal to	Strength of unit. (Sahayaks)	Head officer of the unit.	Asst. officer of the unit	Provincial Head.
Dasta.		11	Nayak		
Company.	10 Dastas	112	Subedar	Nayab Subedar	
Battalion.	4 Companies	450	Sardar	Nayab Sardar	
Regiment.	3 Battalions	1352	Hazari	Nayab Hazari	
Dal.	4 Regiments	5411	Panch Hazari	Nayab Panch Hazari	Senapati.

Each Dal will have 5411 Sahayaks under the Senapati.

Appendix D.

Congress Volunteer (Ahmadabad) Pledge.

1. I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer Corps.

2. So long as I remain a member of the corps, I shall remain non-violent in word and deed and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe, that as India is circumstanced non-violence alone can help the Khilafat and the Punjab and result in the attainment of Swarajya, consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India, whether Hindu, Musalman, Shikh Parsi, Christain or Jew.

3. I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity.

4. I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's economic, political and moral salvation, and shall use hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth

5. As a Hindu I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability and shall, on all possible occasions, seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the submerged classes

6. I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officers and all the regulations, not inconsistant with the spirit of this pledge, prescribed by the Volunteer Board or the Working Committee or other agency established by the Congress

7. I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assualt or even death for the sake of my religion and my country without resentment

8. In the event of my imprisonment I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependents.

Volunteer's Signature..... .....

Full Address..... *Date*.....

Printed by M. K. Joshi at the Karnatak Printing Works, Dharwar.

ALL INDIA BOARD

THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, *President*
2. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.
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7. Mr. Shankarrao Deo.
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Office HUBLI, KARNATAK

"Balmohan" Hubli

3. **Membership;-** Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the Organisation, provided he [or she] is approved of by some Officer or some Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the Dal and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) Officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the Schedule prescribed for the purpose. Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika.) At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member, provided he [or she] signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge, and is approved of by an Officer or a Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. All Sahayaks [or Sahayikas] who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the Dal

4. **First Members** – Those who have signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (28th December 1923) shall be eligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members. The Members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office Bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered Members without any formal application.

5. **Board** -There shall be an All-India Board of nine Members elected by the Conference. It shall be the duty of the Board :—

(i) To frame rules for the organisation, training and control of the Volunteers and for the affiliation of the existing Organisations of National workers as also for all other administrative purposes of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

(ii) The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

CONSTITUTION

1. **Name:-** Hindustani Seva Dal

2. **Objects -** (*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(*b*) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing Volunteer Organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

Note:- The First All India Volunteer Conference held at Coconada urged the Congress to recognise this Volunteer Organisation. Accordingly the Congress passed the following resolution at it Coconada Sessions -

"This Congress is of opinion that, in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All India Volunteer Organisation and, calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co operation with the Organisers of the movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration.

In turn the Conference passed the following resolution

"This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for its resolution relating to the Volunteer Organisation passed at its Coconada Sessions and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in the terms of the said resolution."

(iii) The Board shall be elected annually at a Conference of the representatives of the Dal.

6. **Co-option:-** The Board shall have power to co-opt provided that the number of such co-opted Members does not exceed three.

7. **Vacancies:-** In case of a vacancy on the Board, the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

Please tear it out here

SAHAYAK MEMBERSHIP FORM

The General Secretary
Hindustani Seva Dal,
Hubli Karnatak

I the undersigned, _____,

of _____ age _____, Religion _____, Education _____, have read the Constitution and the rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal. (The constitution and rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal have been read & explained to me): I intend to become a Sahayak of the Dal I agree with the rules of the Dal and will abide by them and will carry out the orders given by the officers of the Dal under whom I may be placed from time to time for the purposes of training or for carrying out the national work.

Kindly enrol me as a Sahayak of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date _____ Signature _____

Place _____ Profession _____

Address _____

Printed by V P Chitgupi at the Hubli P Works and Published by N S Hardikar at his Hindustani Seva Dal Office Hubli

बम्बई राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दल

प्रतिज्ञा।

मैं ईश्वरको साक्षी रखकर प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि:—

१—मैं बम्बई राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दलका मेम्बर बनना चाहता हूँ।

२—जबतक मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दलका मेम्बर रहूँगा, कर्म और वचनसे शान्तिमय रहूँगा और मनमें भी शान्तिमय रहनेकी चेष्टा करूँगा। मेरा विश्वास है कि हिंदुस्तानकी इस स्थितिमें केवल अहिंसा (शान्ति) से ही खिलाफत और पञ्जाबका मसला हल हो सकता है और स्वराज्य मिल सकता है। हिंदुस्तानकी सभी जातियोंमें—चाहे वे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख, पारसी, क्रुस्तान, अथवा यहूदी, कोई हो—शान्तिसे ही एकता पैदा होसकती है।

३—मैं इस एकतामें विश्वास करता हूँ और इसको बढ़ाते रहनेकी चेष्टा हमेशा करता रहूँगा।

४—मैं हिन्दुस्तानके आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक उद्धारके लिये स्वदेशीको जरूरी समझता हूँ और दूसरे सब प्रकारके कपड़ोंको छोड़कर केवल हाथसे काते और हाथसे बुने हुए खद्दरका ही व्यवहार करूँगा।

५—बहैसियत हिंदू होनेके मैं अछूतकी बुराइयोंको हटानेकी जरूरत तथा न्यायमें विश्वास करता हूँ और सभी मुमकिन मौकों पर गिरी हुई हिंदू-जातियोंके साथ मिलने और उनकी मदद करनेकी चेष्टा करूंगा।

६—मैं अपने अफसरोंकी आज्ञाओंका पालन करूँगा और सभी नियमोंको जो स्वयंसेवक मण्डलका अथवा कार्य्य-कारिणी समिति या महासभा द्वारा स्थापित और किसी संस्थाके बनाये हुए हों और जो इस प्रतिज्ञा-पत्रके भावके विरुद्ध न हो, मानूँगा।

७—मैं धर्म और देशके लिये बिना किसी रंजिशके जेल जाने, मार खाने और मर जाने तकको तैयार हूँ।

८—जेलमें जाने पर मैं अपने परिवार और आश्रितोंके लिये महासभासे किसी प्रकारकी सहायताका दावा न करूँगा।

भरतीका फार्म ।

विषय

पूरा नाम

वर्त्तमान पता तथा यदि घरसे दूर हो तो
अस्थायी पता

टेलीफोन नम्बर

जन्म दिन

जाति

दूकान अथवा कम्पनी जहां पर अभी
काम करता हो और क्या धंधा है ?

धंधेका स्थान

इसमें भरती होनेसे पूर्व क्या कभी स्वयंसेवक बने
अथवा शिक्षा पाई

सिफारिश

मुख्य शाखा, दल, अथवा मंडली
जिसमें भरती होना चाहते हो

कौनसी भाषाएं जानता है

पहचाननेके चिन्ह

मैं शपथपूर्वक कहता हूं कि उपरोक्त बयान सत्य है और मैं उनको पालनेका नियम लेता हूँ ।

हस्ताक्षर

उमेदवार भरतीके नियमोंको समझता है और उन्हें स्वीकार करता है ।

भरती करनेवाले अफसरकी सही

भारत स्वयंसेवक मंडळ.

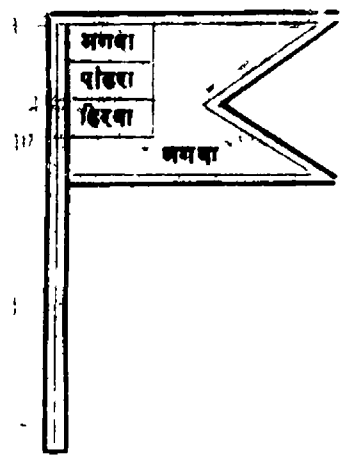
नागपूर प्रांत.

नांव:—या प्रांतीय मंडळाचे नांव "भारत स्वयंसेवक मंडळ, नागपूर प्रांत" असे आहे.

उद्देश:—शांतीच्या काळांत शिस्तीच्या आणि सुधार स्वराज्यप्राप्तीसाठी पूर्ण स्वयंसेवकांची स्वयंसेवक सेना करणे.

वर्ग:—मंडळांतील स्वयंसेवकांचे दोन विभाग १ नियमित (regular) २ अनियमित (irregular)

पोषाख:—स्वयंसेवकांचे निशाण खाली दिल्याप्रमाणे आहे.



अधिकार	चिन्ह	अधिकाऱ्यांचे नांव
प्रांताधिकारी	हुबेजन	प्रांतार्धीश
विभागाधिकारी	त्रिशूल	विभागाधिप
तालुकाधिकारी	गदा	सेनानिधिक
पलटणाधिकारी	तलवार	शतानिधिक
प्रांताधिकारी	३ तारे	सेनानायक
स्व. से. पथकाधिकारी	२ तारे	नायक
नियत स्वयंसेवक	१ तारा	स्वयंसेवक
अनियत स्वयंसेवक	कुबडी	स्वयंसेवक

पोषाख:—प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवकास टोपी, फेटा, एक शर्ट, कोट, हाफ पँट, शिटी, पाण्याची सिमली, कमांगडीएवढी जाडी १० हात सुताची दोरी, काळा बूट, पायपट्टी (गटर्स,) कमरपट्टा ही राहतील.

स्वयंसेवकांचा वेष.

टोपी:—खाकी रंगाची गांधी टोपी व खाकी फेटा (कामावर असतांना)

शर्ट:—खाकी (हिरवट) रंगाचा; उभ्या कॉलरचा आधा जोडरी गलपट्टीचा व दोन खिशांचा.

कोट:—उभा कॉलर व सहा खिसे असलेला, खाकी (हिरवट) रंगाचा (मिलिटरी कोट)

पँन्ट —आधा दोन खिशांचा (हिरवट.) खाकी रंगाचा.

गेटर्स:—खाकी रंगाच्या. जोडरी असणार पुठी असाव्या.

बूट:—काळा मिलिटरी

कमरपट्टा:—(हिरवट) खाकी रंगाचा चामड पट्टयाचा.

शिट्टी:—शिटीसाठी सुताचा शिंकळेला.

शिटी:—पितळेची.

काठी:—छातीच्या उंचीची

पाण्याची सिमली.—जस्ताची, अल्युमिनमची अथवा गॅल्वनाइज्ड असावी.

अधिकाऱ्यांचा वेष.

फेटा:—खाकी रंगाचा; शर्ट:—स्वयंसेवकाप्रमाणे; कोट:—गफकोट; पँन्ट:—फुलब्रीचेस (ब्रिन्हेस) बूट:—बाळन; शिटी, पाण्याची सिमली व एक हँड रिव्हॉल्व्हर बाधावयाचे शिवाय मंडळाने ठरविलेल्या आकाराची असतील.

संघटना.

प्रांताधिकारी:—प्रां. का. क. च्या कार्यकारी मंडळाने स्वयंसेवक मंडळाचा प्रांताधिकारी नेमावा व त्याने प्रां. का. क. च्या संमतीने आपले चार पर्यंत सहायकारी मंडळ नेमावे. स्वयंसेवक प्रांताधिकारी, प्रां.

को० क० चा, सभाचद आर्थिक व्यवस्थेच्या नरव्यास आळा सभाचद नेमावें.

जिल्हाधिकारी:—प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याकरितां एक जिल्हाधिकारी राहील. तो जि० कों० क० च्या सूचनानुरूप प्रांताधिकाऱ्याकडून नेमिला जावा. जिल्हाधिकारी जि० कों० क० च्या कार्यकारी मंडळाचा सभाचद नसल्यास त्यास आळा या कों० कों० मं० चा सभाचद नेमावें

ताळुक धिकारी:—वरप्रमाणेंच ताळुक्याकरितां ताळुकाधिकारी ता० कों० क० च्या संमतीनें प्रांताधिकाऱ्याकडून नेमिला जावा. तो ताळुका कार्यकारी मंडळाचा सभाचद नसल्यास त्यास सभाचद नेमावें.

परगणाधिकारी:—(परगणा:—रेजिमेन्ट सर्कल) स्वयंसेवक शिक्षकवर्गातून पास होऊन गेलेल्या स्वयंसेवकास ता. कों कमिटीच्या संमतीनें जिल्हा धिकाऱ्यानें परगणाधिकारी नेमावा.

स्वयंसेवकपथक:—परगणाधिकाऱ्याच्या हाताखालीं पांच नायक राहतील. प्रत्येक पांच नायकाच्या हाताखालीं ५ नायक राहतील व प्रत्येक नायकाच्या हाताखालीं १५ स्व. से. राहतील. असे १५ स्व. से. व त्यांचा नायक मिळून १६ जणांचें १ स्व. से. पथक समजलें जाईल

स्वयंसेवक विद्यालय:—स्वयंसेवकांच्या शिक्षणाकरितां नागपुरास एक स्व. से. विद्यालय स्थापन करण्यांत यावें या विद्यालयांत ८०-१०० विद्यार्थी चतले जातील व त्यांच्या शिक्षणाची मुदत ४ महिने राहील प्रत्येक तहशिलीनें कमींत कमी ३ विद्यार्थी स्व से. पथकाचे अधिकारी होण्याच्या लायकीचे निवडून पाठवावें. या विद्यार्थ्यांचा शिक्षणखर्च, भोजनखर्च वगैरे २५ रु प्रमाणें ४ महिन्यांचा १०० रु. त्या त्या ता, कों. क नें सोसावा

[redacted] कमी १८ वर्षे, कमी [redacted] कमी ३२ इंच पर्यंत [redacted] मॅट्रिकच्या पोरवर्गांत; येवढ्या तपशीलावरून तपासणी होईल. सदृर्तनाचा दाखला—ता० कों० क० [redacted] दिलेला करारपत्र:—शिस्तबद्धरीत्या वागण्याचें कमींत कमी २ वर्षे ता० कों० क० च्या आज्ञेनुसार काम करण्याचें वचन दिलें पाहिजे.

प्रतिज्ञा पत्र:—मी...आपल्या धर्माचा, राष्ट्राचा व पूर्वजांचा स्मरून अशी प्रतिज्ञा करितों की मी स्व० से० मं० च्या नियमानुसार माझ्या वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांच्या आज्ञेबरहुकूम शिस्तीनें. प्रामाणिकपणानें व पूर्ण निःस्वार्थी बुद्धीनें माझ्या देशाची सेवा करीत असतांना मी माझ्या सुखाची. अगर प्राणांचीही पर्वा करणार नाहीं.

वय, जात, धर्म, राहण्याचें ठिकाण [redacted] व ज्या अधिकाऱ्यांसमोर शपथ केली [redacted] त्यांच्या सह्या.

नेमणूक:—या विद्यालयांतून पास झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांस ता० कों० क० मं० आपापल्या ताळुक्यांतून रु० म० ३० रु० पगारावर कमींतकमी १ वर्ष स्व० से० मं० चें काम करण्यास नेमावें.

शिक्षणक्रम:—रहाट व हातमागाचें शिक्षण. कवायत, संकेत (Signalling), दांडपट्टा, व्यायाम, कुस्ती, पोहणें, घोड्यावर बसणें, सायकिंग मोटर ड्रायव्हिंग, हिंडत्त (Scouting), प्राथमिक उपचार (First aid), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण (ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीकोनीय), प्रचार शिक्षण, (Propaganda) स्वयंसेवकांची संघटना. आणि निशाणबाजी,

महाराष्ट्र प्रेस, नागपूर.

नियमावली

संयुक्त प्रान्तीय स्वयं सेवक दल।

—:o:—

निम्नांकित नियमावली प्रान्तीय स्वयं सेवक बोर्ड के बैठक तारीख ३ दिसम्बर सन् २१ को लखनऊ, में बनाई थी।

१—इस संगठन का नाम संयुक्त प्रान्तीय स्वयं सेवक दल या (U.P. Provincial Volunteer Corps) होगा।

२—इस संगठन के प्रबन्धक समूह का नाम प्रान्तीय स्वयं सेवक समिति या (Provincial Volunteer Board) होगा और इस के लिये सभी पदाधिकारियों का चुनाव प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा हुआ करेगा।

उद्देश्य

३—इस स्वयं सेवक दल या (Volunteer Corps) के उद्देश्य वर्तमान सरकारी पुलिस के कर्तव्यों के अनुसार होंगे जैसे अखिलभारत वर्षीय कांग्रेस या (all Indi Congress, के नियमानुसार प्रान्तीय ज़िला शहर तहसील कांग्रेस की आज्ञा द्वारा ग्राम, शहर आदि आबादी स्थानों की रेख देख होशयारी तथा हड़ताल आदि के प्रबन्ध के लिये दुकान आदि पर पहरा देकर शान्ति

८—तीन बेटालियनों या १२०० स्वयं सेवकों का एक रेजीमेन्ट होगा और ऐसे रेजीमेन्ट में दो अफ़सर होंगे जिन में से प्रधान का नाम हज़ारी तथा दूसरे का नाम सहायक हज़ारी होगा। और इनकी नियुक्ति प्रान्तीय स्वयं सेवक बोर्ड द्वारा हुआ करेगी।

९—हर रेजीमेन्ट एक ग्रोह में सम्मिलित किये जांयगे कि जिसका नाम बेड़ा या दल होगा और इस बेड़े के अफ़सर का नाम पञ्च हज़ारी होगा और इसकी नियुक्ति भी उपरोक्त बोर्ड द्वारा ही होगी।

१०—प्रान्तीय स्वयं सेवक दल के मुख्य शासक या पदाधिकारी का नाम सेना पति होगा और इसका चुनाव प्रान्तीय स्वय सेवक बोर्ड द्वारा हुआ करेगा।

११—हर एक ज़िले की कांग्रेस कमेटी एक ज़िला स्वयं सेवक दल नियत करेगी। ज़िले के स्वयं सेवकों का प्रधान बहैसियत एक बड़ा पदाधिकारी होने के स्वयं सेवक बोर्ड का भी मेम्बर होगा। और यही बोर्ड स्वयं सेवकों की भरती करने वाले अफ़सरों का भी चुनाव करेगा। इन सब भरती करने वाले अफ़सरों के ऊपर एक बड़ा अफ़सर होगा। इस अफ़सर का काम स्वयं सेवकों को सार्टीफिकेट देना तथा नियमित रूप से बनाये हुए स्वयं सेवकों की जांच करना आदि होगा। इस अफ़सर का अधिकार होगा कि वह किसी भी व्यक्ति को स्वय सेवक बनाने से इन्कार कर दे जो इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करता हो।

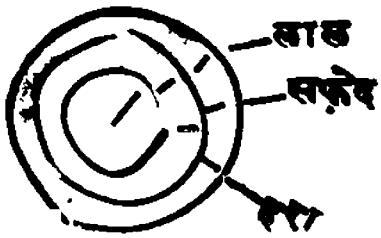
पूर्वक अशान्ति को रोकते हुए यथोचित प्रबन्ध करना आदि।

४—हर एक १८ वर्ष या इस से अधिक आयु वाला व्यक्ति जिसने कि प्रतिज्ञा पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये हों भरती करने वाले अफ़सर की अनुमति अनुसार स्वयं सेवक दल में भरती हो सकता है।

५—हर एक टोली (दस्ता) बीस स्वयं सेवकों की होगी कि जिसके समस्त स्वयं सेवकों को अपने अफ़सर (सरदार) तथा उसके दो सहायकों को चुनने का अधिकार होगा। इस टोली के सरदार का नाम हवलदार और सहायकों का नाम नायक होगा। ये दोनों नायक हवलदार की आज्ञा नुसार दस स्वयं सेवकों सहित नियत की हुई टोलियों के शासक होंगे।

६—ऐसे ही पांच दस्ता या १०० स्वयं सेवकों की एक कम्पनी होगी इस कम्पनी के प्रधान अफ़सर का नाम सूबेदार और सहायक का नाम सहायक (नायब) सूबेदार होगा। इन दोनों अफ़सरों का चुनाव इसी कम्पनी के पांच ५ हवलदारों द्वारा हुआ करेगा।

७—चार कम्पनियों का एक बेटालियन होगा कि जिसमें ४०० स्वयं सेवक होंगे। इस बेटालियन में भी दो अफ़सर होंगे इन में से प्रधान अफ़सर का नाम सरदार और नायब का नाम सहायक सरदार होगा। इन दोनों अफ़सरों का चुनाव इस बेटालियन के २० हवलदार मिल कर किया करेंगे।



नायब सूबेदार के समान ही नायब सरदार के चिह्न होंगे तथा एक स्वराज्य बेज बहर का बाईं छाती पर लगाना होगा।

हज़ारी के बायें बाजू पर एक पांच चिन्ह का पीतल का बिल्ला होगा जिसे वह अपनी बाईं छाती पर लगावेगा। इसी भांति नायब हज़ारी को भी एक बिल्ला हज़ारी के समान तथा एक बहर का सफेद बिल्ला अधिक मिलेगा जिसे उसको अपने दहिने बाजू पर लगाना पड़ेगा।

पञ्च हज़ारी की बाईं छाती पर लगाने को दो पीतल के पांच चिन्ह के बिल्ले तथा दो पीतल के छोटे बिल्ले दोनों बाजुओं पर लगाने को दिये जांयगे।

१६—नायक के सीधे बाजू पर एक हरा बिल्ला होगा और इसी तरह हवलदार के सीधे बाजू पर दो रङ्ग वाली हरे और लाल की पट्टी या बिल्ला रहेगा।

१७—स्त्रियां भी स्वयं सेवक बनाई जा सकती हैं। उनके भी इसी प्रकार पृथक पृथक दस्ते, कम्पनी रेजीमेन्ट बेटालियन आदि होंगे और वे अपने स्त्री अफसरों को पुरुषों की भांति चुनेंगी जैसा कि ऊपर लिखा जा चुका है।

१२—भरती के सार्टीफिकेट में स्वयं सेवक का नाम, उमर, पेशा और भरती करने की तारीख़ तथा सार्टीफिकेट देने वाले अफ़सर के हस्ताक्षर होंगे।

१३—हर एक शहर जिसकी आबादी ५००० हज़ार या इससे ज़्यादा हो इस संगठन के हिसाब से एक ज़िला समझा जायगा और यहां की शहर कांग्रेस कमेटी को ज़िला कांग्रेस कमेटी के अनुसार ही अधिकार होंगे।

१४—स्वयं सेवकों की वर्दी खद्दर की होगी। हर एक स्वयं सेवक को कर्तव्य पालन करते हुए खद्दर का कुरता और गान्धी टोपी पहिननी होगी और इस कुरते के कन्धे पर एक पट्टी लगी होगी कि जिसमें स्वराज्य के तीनों रंग इस प्रकार होंगे।

| लाल | हरा | सफेद |

१५—वर्दी के खद्दर का रङ्ग बोर्ड की अनुमति अनुसार होना चाहिये केशरी लेकिन वर्तमान दशा में अन्य रङ्गों के भी व्योहार की आज्ञा है।

सूबेदार के सीधे बाजू पर तीन पट्टी का एक बेज रहेगा जिसमें ऊपर नीचे की पट्टी हरी और बीच की लाल रहेगी। इसी तरह नायब सूबेदार के सीधे बाजू पर जो बिल्ला रहेगा उसमें सफेद कपड़े का एक कौस मार्क अधिक रहेगा।

सरदार के दाहिने बाजू पर सूबेदार के समान एक बिल्ला तथा बाईं छाती पर एक बिल्ला विशेष रहेगा जो कि निम्नाङ्कित स्वराज्य के चिन्ह लिये हुए खद्दर का होगा।

१८—हर एक दस्ता कम्पनी बटेलियन रेज़ीमेन्ट आदि के लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं कि वह नियत संख्या की लाज़िमी तौर पर पाबन्दी करे स्थानीय दशा देखते हुए व एक ज़िले और एक जगह पर स्वयंसेवकों की संख्या को जो वहां प्राप्त होसके तयार करे।

१९—हर एक स्वयं सेवक को अपने अफ़सर की तथा हर एक अफ़सर को अपने से उच्च पदाधिकारी की आज्ञा पालन करना परम कर्तव्य होगा। हर दशा में स्वयं सेवकों को अपने से उच्च व्यक्तियों की आज्ञा पालन करना एक मुख्य कर्तव्य होगा।

२०—किसी स्वयं सेवक को बन्दूक आदि शस्त्र (हथियार) ले जाने की आज्ञा नहीं दी जायगी। तीन फीट से ज्यादा छड़ी भी उसे अपने हाथ में रखने का अधिकार न होगा। अधिकतर उचित तो यह है कि किसी भी स्वयं सेवक के पास छड़ी भी न होनी चाहिये।

स्वराज्य प्रेस, प्रयाग।

83

वन्देमातरम् ।

स्वयंसेवक के भरती होने का प्रार्थना-पत्र

(परिशिष्ट १ के नियम २ के अनुसार)

श्रीयुत मंत्री,

जिला बोर्ड राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ, ।

महाशय,

जिन नियमों के अनुसार आप स्वयंसेवकों के दल का संगठन कर रहे हैं उनका मैं अध्ययन कर लिया है और उनको मैं पालन करने के लिए तैयार हूं। अतएव कृपया मे नाम भी राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवकों की सूची में लिख लीजिए।

(१) नाम
(२) पूरा पता
(३) कहा तक शिक्षा पाई है ?
(४) अवस्था
(५) इस के पूर्व क्या स्वयंसेवक दल में कभी आप भरती हुए थे ?
(६) यदि हां, तो कहां और कितने समय तक ?
(७) क्या अखिल भारतवर्षीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के आदेशानुसार आप अहिंसा-व्र धारण करने को तैयार हैं ?
(८) क्या आपके अधिकारी आपको जो आज्ञा देंगे उसे तुरंत मानने को सदैव तैयार रहेंगे ?
(९) क्या अपने सिद्धान्तों के लिये आप जेलखाने जाने को तैयार हैं ?
(१०) क्या आप अपने जिले से बाहर जाकर कार्य करने को तैयार हैं ?

तारीख हस्ताक्षर

प्रशंसा पत्र

(परिशिष्ट १ नियम ३ के अनुसार)

हम लोग तसदीक करते हैं कि श्रीयुत

पता का आचरण अच्छा है और वह राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक संघ का सदस्य होने के योग्य है।

(१) हस्ताक्षर

तारीख पता

(२) हस्ताक्षर

तारीख पता

स्थान

हिन्दुस्थानी मध्यप्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं-सेवक का प्रतिज्ञा पत्र

ईश्वर को साक्षी कर मैं शपथपूर्व्वक प्रतिज्ञा करता हूं कि:—

१ मैं "राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ" का सदस्य होना चाहता हूं।

२ मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में केवल अहिंसा ही खिलाफत और पंजाब के प्रश्न का हल कर सकती है और उसी के द्वारा स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति तथा हिन्दू मुसलमान सिक्ख पारसी ईसाई और यहूदी आदि जाति और समाजों में एकता की पुष्टि होसकती है। अतएव जब तक मैं संघ का सदस्य रहूंगा वचन और काय में अहिंसा का पालन करूंगा और इरादे में भी उसका पालन सचाई से करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

३ मैं उपरोक्त जातियों की एकता में विश्वास करता हूं और उसकी वृद्धि करने का सदा प्रयत्न करूंगा।

४ मेरा विश्वास है कि स्वदेशी ही के द्वारा भारत का आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक उद्धार हो सकता है अतएव दूसरे प्रकार के सभी वस्त्रों का परित्याग कर मैं हाथों से कते-बुने खादी के वस्त्रों का व्यवहार करूंगा।

५ हिन्दू होने के कारण मैं अछूति के दूर करने की आवश्यकता में विश्वास करता हूं और उसे दूर करना न्याय समझता हूं और मुझे जब जब अवसर मिलेगा अछूत जातियों से संसर्ग करने और उन्हें सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

६ मैं अपने ऊपर के अफसरों के आदेशों का और स्वयं सेवक बोर्ड, कार्य्यकारिणी समिति या कांग्रेस द्वारा स्थापित किसी दूसरी संस्था के उन सब नियमों का जो इस प्रतिज्ञा के विरुद्ध न होंगे पालन करूंगा।

७ मैं स्वधर्म और स्वदेश के लिये बिना गुस्सा हुये कैद, उद्दण्ड व्यवहार और मृत्यु तक सहने के लिये तैयार हूं।

८ कैद हो जाने पर मैं कांग्रेस से अपने परिवार अथवा आश्रितों के लिये किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता न चाहूंगा।

तारीख

हस्ताक्षर _____

पता _____

स्थान _____

हिन्दुस्थानी मध्यप्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं-सेवक का प्रतिज्ञा पत्र

ईश्वर को साक्षी कर मैं शपथपूर्वक प्रतिज्ञा करता हूं कि :—

१ मैं "राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ" का सदस्य होना चाहता हूं।

२ मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में केवल अहिंसा ही खिलाफत और पंजाब के प्रश्न को हल कर सकती है और उसी के द्वारा स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति तथा हिन्दू मुसलमान सिक्ख पारसी ईसाई और यहूदी आदि जाति और समाजों में एकता की पुष्टि हो सकती है। अतएव जब तक मैं संघ का सदस्य रहूंगा वचन और कार्य में अहिंसा का पालन करूंगा और इरादे में भी उसका पालन सचाई से करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

३ मैं उपरोक्त जातियों की एकता में विश्वास करता हूं और उसकी वृद्धि करने का सदा प्रयत्न करूंगा।

४ मेरा विश्वास है कि स्वदेशी ही के द्वारा भारत का आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक उद्धार हो सकता है अतएव दूसरे प्रकार के सभी वस्त्रों का परित्याग कर मैं हाथों से कते-बुने खादी के वस्त्रों का व्यवहार करूंगा।

५ हिन्दू होने के कारण मैं अछूत के दूर करने की आवश्यकता में विश्वास करता हूं और उस दूर करना न्याय समझता हूं और मुझे जब जब अवसर मिलेंगे अछूत जातियों से संसर्ग करने और उन्हें सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

६ मैं अपने ऊपर के अफसरों के आदेशों का और स्वयं सेवक बोर्ड, कार्यकारिणी समिति या कांग्रेस द्वारा स्थापित किसी दूसरी संस्था के उन सब नियमों का जो इस प्रतिज्ञा के विरुद्ध न होंगे पालन करूंगा।

७ मैं स्वधर्म और स्वदेश के लिये बिना गुस्सा हुये कैद, उद्दण्ड व्यवहार और मृत्यु तक सहने के लिये तैयार हूं।

८ कैद होजाने पर मैं कांग्रेस से अपने परिवार अथवा आश्रितों के लिये किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता न चाहूंगा।

तारीख

हस्ताक्षर _____

पता _____

स्थान _____

86

हिन्दुस्थानी मध्यप्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं-सेवक का प्रतिज्ञा पत्र

ईश्वर को साक्षी कर मैं शपथपूर्व्वक प्रतिज्ञा करता हूं कि:—

१ मैं "राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ" का सदस्य होना चाहता हूं।

२ मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में केवल अहिंसा ही खिलाफत और पंजाब के प्रश्न को हल कर सकती है और उसी के द्वारा स्वाराज्य की प्राप्ति तथा हिन्दू मुसलमान सिक्ख पारसी ईसाई और यहूदी आदि जाति और समाजों में एकता की वृद्धि हो सकती है। अतएव जब तक मैं संघ का सदस्य रहूंगा वचन और कार्य्य में अहिंसा का पालन करूंगा और इरादे में भी उसका पालन सचाई से करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

३ मैं उपरोक्त जातियों की एकता में विश्वास करता हूं और उसकी वृद्धि करने का सदा प्रयत्न करूंगा।

४ मेरा विश्वास है कि स्वदेशी ही के द्वारा भारत का आर्थिक राजनीतिक और नैतिक उद्धार हो सकता है अतएव दूसरे प्रकार के सभी वस्त्रों का परित्याग कर मैं हाथही से कते-बुने खादी के वस्त्रों का व्यवहार करूंगा।

५ हिन्दू होने के कारण मैं अछूत के दूर करने की आवश्यकता में विश्वास करता हूं और उसे दूर करना न्याय समझता हूं और मुझे जब जब अवसर मिलेगा अछूत जातियों से संसर्ग करने और उन्हें सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

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८ कैद होजाने पर मैं कांग्रेस से अपने परिवार अथवा आश्रितों के लिये किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता न चाहूंगा।

तारीख ..... हस्ताक्षर .....

पता .....

स्थान .....

87

GENERAL RULES

REGARDING THE ORGANISATION OF

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

IN

HINDUSTHANI C. P.

"Hitkarini Press"—Jubbulpore.

General rules regarding the organisation of Volunteer in C. P.

1. The organisation will be called the Volunteer Corps of Central Provinces. (Hindi Dis

2. Its aims and objects are to control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing volunteer corps and to organise new corps where ever necessary.

3. The headquarters of the Board will be at Jubbulpore which is also the head-quarters of the Provincial Congress Committee.

4. The organisation and control of volunteer corps will be carried on by various boards constituted under these rules.

The Provincial Board.

5. The board appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee will be hereafter called the Provincial Board. It will be the chief executive of the corps and will exercise all executive powers under the supervision of the standing committee of the Province.

6. The members of the board will have a right to coopt other members whenever necessary subject to the approval of the Standing Committee.

7. Every member of the board must sign the pledge of non-violence ordained by the resolution of the All India Congress Committee.

8. The account of the board must be submitted to the *Provincial Advisory Council* every month and must be passed by it.

9. The board will not be bound by the decision of the council in matters concerning discipline and personnel of the corps provided the Standing Committee of the province endorses its policy.

10. Before disposing of any local question the board will as a rule always consult the *District Board* in question and as far as possible act in conformity with its wishes.

The Provincial Advisory Council.

11. There will be an Advisory Council of the province to guide the Board in important matters and also to lay down suggestions according to which the Board is to act.

12. The Advisory Council will consist of one member from every district elected by the District Advisory Committee of every District.

13. Only those districts where District Boards for organising and controlling the volunteer corps exist will have a right to send their representative to the Provincial Advisory Council.

14. Only those persons should be elected as the representatives of the District Boards who evince an interest either in organisation or control of a volunteer corps.

15. The Secretary of the Board will also be Ex-officio Secretary of the Provincial Advisory Council and similarly the President of the Provincial Standing Committee will be Ex-officio President of the Provincial Advisory Council.

16. The Council will have a right to elect a Vice-President to act as a Chairman of the Council for conducting the debate in case the president is absent.

17. The Advisory Council will generally meet once a month but any five members by a signed requisition can call an emergency meeting of the Council. The Secretary also will have power to call such meetings but in either case seven days clear notice in writing must be given to all the members.

18. One-third of the Members of the Council will form the quorum.

District Board.

19. The Standing Committee of every District Congress Committee where Volunteer Corps exists or is going to be formed will appoint a Board consisting of not more than five members including the President of the District Congress Committee.

20. The board will be the chief executive in the district of all the volunteer corps.

21. Only those persons should be appointed as a Secretary of the District Board who have either any previous experience of or are interested in volunteer work.

22. Whenever the Provincial Board appoints an individual to supervise the work of organisation in any particular locality he will also be an ex-officio member of the board and if possible he will act as Secretary of the Board.

23. As a rule the Secretary of the District Board should always be the Captain-in-chief of the Volunteer Corps in the district and he should be appointed by the Provincial Board or at least must be confirmed by it.

24. The District Board will have every right to carry on the work within its jurisdiction but the Provincial Board will have a right to over rule any of its decisions when it considers it detrimental to the interest of the organisation.

District Advisory Council.

25. Like the Provincial Board the District Board will also have a council to help it in the work and the council will be known as the District Advisory Council.

26. Every Local Board (unit of existing volunteer corp) within a district organised under auspices of Indian National Congress will have a right to send one representative to the District Advisory Council.

27. The duties of the District Advisory Council will be to advise and guide the District Boards in its work in the district.

28. The Secretary of the District Board will also be Ex-officio Secretary of the District Advisory Council and the President of the District Congress Committee will be the Ex-officio President of the Council.

29. The District Board must submit its accounts to the District Advisory Council and must have it passed by it.

30. As a rule the District Board will be bound to carry on the instructions of the District Advisory Council but when it feels that certain recommendation of the council may prove injurious to the cause it may not follow it provided the Provincial Board supports the District Board

31. The rules regarding the quorum and time of holding the meeting of the Advisory Council applies mutatis mutendis to the meeting of the District Advisory Council.

Local Boards.

32. Every place in a district having a volunteer corps and subscribing to the congress creed will constitute an unit in that district.

33. Every unit must have a Local Board consisting of three members to organise and control the local volunteer corps.

34. The Local Boards will be appointed by the members of the local congress organisation but the captain of the local volunteer corps appointed or confirmed by the District Board will be an Ex officio Secretary of the Local Board.

35. The Local Board must submit its account to the Local Congress Committee and must have it passed by it.

36. In matters of general management the Local Boards must be guided by the decision of the Local Congress Committee but in matters pertaining to the descipline of the volunteer corps the Local Board must act in accordance with directions of the district boards.

General.

37. Every one holding his place in accordance with this constitution will be elected for the year, after which period there will be fresh elections and old office bearers could be re-elected.

38. Every unit of the National Volunteers Crops should be self-supporting. They should contribnte rather than expect grants from District or Provincial Boards which may give grants where they think necessary.

39. The Provincial Board will appoint an auditor to examine the accounts of all District and Local Boards and an Inspector of Volunteer to inspect various National Volunteer Corps.

40. The remarks and suggestions made by the auditor or Inspector will be binding on the District or Local Boards and they will act in accordance with these instructions.

41. In case the remarks of the auditor or the inspector is not followed the Provincial Board will have a right to act in a manner it thinks best to ensure the efficiency and the reputation of the organisation.

42. The captain-in-chief of volenteers in every district will be removable only by the Provincial Board. The Provincial Advisory Council or the Standing Congress Committee may move the board for this action.

43. A Volunteer could be removed either for misconduct or for contravening his pledge by the District Board but he will have a right of appeal to the Provincial Board.

44. Provincial or District Board will not be liable for any financial undertaking of any Local Boards unless they expressly accept the responsibility.

45. Every officer, office bearer or a councillor deriving his power from this constitution must sign a pledge of non-volience and act up to it.

46. The District Boards and Local Boards could frame any other rules in consultation with their council provided they are not contrary to any of the above rules and provided they have obtained the consent of the Provincial Board.

47. The volunteers will be enrolled and organised in accordance with rules in schedule 1 and 2

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SCHEDULE I.

Organisation and Control of Volunteers.

1. Every individual who is sbove 18 years of age and is willing to sign the pledge decided upon by the All India Congress Committee can be enrolled as a Member of the National Volunteer Corps.

2. An application in writing should be made to the Secretary of the District or the Local Board for enrolment giving following particulars.

i. Applicant's full name and address.

ii. Qualifications (acedemical or otherwise.)

iii. Age.

iv. Has he ever been a volunteer ? If yes how long.

v. His willingness to subscribe to non-violence pledge and his determination to follow it.

vi. Willingness to implicitly obey the orders of superior officers.

vii. His willingness to suffer imprisonment.

viii. His willingness to serve out of his own locality.

3. Every application should also contain two certificates from two gentlemen of local standing certifying that the applicant is of good moral character and that he could be enrolled as a national volunteer.

Enrollment.

4. On receipt of application the Secretary of the District or Local Board should call the applicant and in presence of all other volunteers should proceed to enroll him in the following way.

I. To explain to him the difficulties and dangers of joining the organisation.

II. To take a vow from him that he will do nothing which will bring discredit to the organisation.

III. To take a promise that he will implicitly obey all orders of the officers.

IV. To sign the pledge ordained by the A. I. C. C. The pledge should be in the language which the volunteer understands. It should be in three copies one to be retained by the volunteer, the other to be kept by the District Board and the third to be sent to the Provincial Board. (Schedule no. 2)

5. After going through all these preliminaries a volunteer will be deemed to have been enrolled as a national volunteer.

6. An application for enrolment may be made by post but in no case can the formal enrolment prescribed in clause 4 be dispensed with.

7. The Local or District Board Secretaries may refuse to enrol any one as a volunteer without their being compelled to disclose reasons for their action.

8. Persons whose application is thus rejected has a right of appeal to the Provincial Board.

9. The lowest unit of volunteer corp shall consist of 20 members including their captain who will be elected by them. In case requisite number of volunteers is not available in any locality the number available will form the unit.

10. Every unit will have a name of its own *e. g.* Pratap Dal, Shivaji Dal etc. Hyder Ali, Akbar Ali etc.

11. Twenty captains thus elected by the unit will proceed to elect a senior captain who will act as an intermediary between the captain-in-chief of the District and the captain of the various local units.

12. The duties of the volunteers are to preserve order, regulate meetings, hartals and processions and to render social service in emergencies in accordance with the instructions given to them.

13. They are to implicitly obey the orders of their captains, senior captains or captain-in-chief.

14. Any irregularity or uncivil behaviour of an officer could be brought to the notice of the District Board by any volunteer concerned but he has no right to expect that the District Board will always take proceedings on such complaints.

15. Every volunteer to whom some duty has been assigned will stick to his post as long as he is not replaced or as long as his duty does not terminate.

Uniform.

16. The uniform of a national volunteer will consist of

1 Kurta (Khadi coloured Khaki).

1 Short („ „ „).

1 Turban (bottle green colour) in winters and khadi cap of the same colour in summer.

1 Name of his *Dal* to be conspecuously marked and numbered by metal or other badges.

N. B.—Other articles of dress as for example coats boots etc. are optional.

17. Officers' dress will also consist of the above mentioned apparels but a captain will have a red sash, senior captain green sash and a captain-in-chief blue sash from right to left. The names of their Dal will also be marked in their uniform.

18. A volunteer shall not carry any sword or other weapon. They can have ordinary walking stick not longer than 4 feet.

Training.

19. All volunteers will be divided into three ranks. The man in the first rank will wear one white band longwise on his pocket, the man in the second, rank wearing two white bands while man in the third rank will put on three white bands.

20. The classification of volunteers will not in any way interfere with their destribution into various **dals.**

21. Any volunteer after having worked for three months with satisfaction will be entitled to be promoted to the first rank.

22. Any volunteer who passes the following test can be promoted to the first rank without anv restriction of time

i. First aid (elementary.)

ii. Elementary Drill.

iii. Semaphore signalling.

iv. Management of a crowd.

23. Any volunteer who is promoted to the first rank be promoted to the second provided he passes the following tests.

i. First aid (advanced.)

ii. Drill committee including strechter drill.

iii. More signalling.

iv. Tracking.

v. Fire service.

vi. Formation of various squares to manage a crowd.

24. Any Volunteer who is in the 2nd rank could b promoted to the third rank if he passes the following tests.

i. First aid complete with some idea of treatment of patient suffering from cholera, plague influenza and small pox.

ii. Complete drilling including staff drill.

iii. Signalling complete mors, zemaphore light and shoke.

iv. Wood craft.

v. Rescue work during flood and famine.

vi. How to organize a mela.

vii. Cooking.

25. It will be obligatory on every captain, senior captain or captain-in-chief to undergo training given by the Provincial Board or to pass examinations conducted by them in the following.

1. General principle of handling a crowd.
2. Drilling.
3. First aid and ambulance work.
4. Signalling.
5. General principles of command.

26. If an officer does not pass the necessary test within two months after his appointment or promotion he will be liable to be replaced by one more qualified The Provincial Board must follow this provision as strictly as possible.

PLEDGE.

SCHEDULE II

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Hitkarini Press—Jabbulpor

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मुंबई राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक पथक (कोअर)

उद्देश.

१. राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक पथकाचे उद्देश पुढीलप्रमाणें आहेतः—

शांतता राखणें, सभा, हरताळ व मिरवणुकी यांची व्यवस्था ठेवणें आणि जरूरीच्या वेळीं स्वयंसेवकांना आज्ञा होईल त्याप्रमाणें समाजसेवेचें कार्य करणें.

घटना

२. या पथकाचे दोन भाग करण्यांत येतील. एक प्रत्यक्ष कार्यासाठीं व दुसरा जरूरीच्या प्रसंगासाठीं.

प्रत्यक्ष कार्यासाठीं बनविलेल्या या पथकाच्या चार कंपन्या व अधिकारीमंडळ (हेड क्वार्टर्स) असेल.

पथकाचा मुख्य अधिकारी (ऑफिसर कमांडिंग), एक ॲडज्यूटंट कॅप्टन, एक क्वार्टर मास्टर लेफ्टेनंट, एक सार्जंट मेजर व एक क्वार्टर मास्टर सार्जंट या सर्वांचें मिळून अधिकारीमंडळ (हेड क्वार्टर्स) होईल.

पहिल्या कंपनीच्या अधिकाऱ्यास दुय्यम मुख्य अधिकारी नेमण्यांत येईल.

प्रत्येक कंपनीच्या चार तुकड्या (प्लॅटून) असतील व कंपनीच्या मुख्यास कॅप्टन म्हणण्यांत येईल.

प्रत्येक तुकडीचे (प्लॅटून) चार विभाग (सेक्शन) असतील व तुकडीच्या (प्लॅटून) मुख्याला लेफ्टेनंट म्हणण्यांत येईल.

प्रत्येक विभागांत (सेक्शन) १५ स्वयंसेवक असतील व विभागाच्या मुख्याला सार्जंट म्हणण्यांत येईल. प्रत्येक तुकडींत सार्जंट मेजर, व क्वार्टर मास्टर सार्जंट हे जादा अधिकारी असतील.

येणेप्रमाणें प्रत्येक पलटणीचे सोळा विभाग असतील व त्या प्रत्येक विभागाला अनुक्रमानें १ पासून १६ पर्यंत नंबर दिले जातील.

अधिकारी

३. पथकावरील व कंपनीवरील अधिकाऱ्यांची नेमणूक मध्यवर्ती मंडळाकडून (सेंट्रल बोर्ड) होईल.

(३) जनतेंत एकी राखणें इष्ट असल्यानें मी त्या दिशेनें प्रयत्न करीन.

(४) आर्थिक, राजकीय व नैतिक उन्नतीला अवश्य म्हणून मी स्वदेशीव्रत स्वीकारून हातसुतानें हातमागावर काढलेल्या खादीखेरीज इतर कपडा वापरणार नाहीं.

(५) अस्पृश्यता दूर करणें न्यायाचें व इष्ट असल्यामुळें शक्य त्या सर्व प्रसंगीं मी अस्पृश्यवर्गांत मिसळून त्यांच्या उन्नतीविषयीं झटेन.

(६) माझे वरिष्ठ अधिकारी आणि कांग्रेसनें स्थापलेलें बोर्ड किंवा कार्यकारी कमिटी यांचे जे जे हुकूम या शपथपत्रकांतील अटींना अनुसरून असतील ते ते पाळीन.

(७) माझ्या देशाकरितां व धर्माकरितां मी शारीरिक अत्याचार, तुरुंगवास किंबहुना मरणही शांतपणें सोसण्यास तयार आहें.

(८) मला तुरुंगवास प्राप्त झाल्यास माझ्या कुटुंबाच्या पोषणाकरितां मी कांग्रेसकडे कसलीही मागणी करणार नाहीं.

१४. एकाद्या इसमास एकाद्या विशिष्ट विभागांत, तुकडींत किंवा कंपनींत नांव दाखल करावयाचें असेल तर त्या त्या ठिकाणीं जागा मोकळी असल्यास त्याचें नांव दाखल करण्यांत येईल.

१५. नोंद-कमिटी आपल्या अधिकारांत कोणताही अर्ज नामंजूर करील.

१६. दाखल करून घेतलेल्या इसमानें परिशिष्ट नं. १ मध्यें दिलेला फॉर्म भरून दिला पाहिजे व त्यांतील प्रतिज्ञापत्रावर सही केली पाहिजे.

१७. नोंद-कमिटीस स्वयंसेवक होऊं इच्छिणाऱ्या इसमास विचारलेले प्रश्न समजतात व त्यास स्वयंसेवक होण्याच्या अटी मान्य आहेत असें वाटलें तर कमिटी परिशिष्ट १ मधील फॉर्मवर दाखला देईल व नंतर त्या इसमाचें नांव दाखल झालें असें समजण्यांत येईल.

१८. प्रत्यक्ष कार्यासाठीं दाखल केलेल्या प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवकास सुरवातीचें कवाईतीचें शिक्षण घ्यावें लागेल. परंतु जरूरी प्रसंगाच्या स्वयंसेवकांना तुरुंगांत जाण्याच्या वगैरे प्रसंगांशिवाय बोलावण्यांत येणार नाहीं.

१९. प्रत्यक्ष कार्यासाठीं दाखल केलेल्या प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवकास मुख्य अधिकारी कालापव्यय न करतां पथकाच्या एकाद्या भागांत नेमील व त्या स्वयंसेवकानें अमुक वेळीं अमुक भागांत हजर राहावें असा त्यास हुकूम देईल.

२०. प्रत्यक्ष कार्यासाठीं स्वयंसेवकांच्या तुकड्या बनवावयाच्या त्या स्वयंसेवकांच्या ठिकाणाप्रमाणें बनविण्यांत येतील.

४. उपरिनिर्दिष्ट अधिकाऱ्यांच्या जागांकरितां करावयाचे अर्ज नमुना नं. १ प्रमाणें मध्यवर्ती मंडळाकडे पाठवावयाचे आहेत.

५. तुकड्यांवरील अधिकाऱ्यांची नेमणूक मुख्य अधिकाऱ्यानें मध्यवर्ती मंडळाच्या संमतीनें करावयाची आहे.

६. विभागांवरील अधिकाऱ्यांची नेमणूक करण्याचा अधिकार मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याकडे राहील.

७. अधिकाऱ्यांच्या शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था करण्याचें काम मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याकडे राहील.

शिक्षक.

८. पथकाचे अॅडज्यूटंट मास्टर व क्वार्टर मास्टर नेमण्याचा अधिकार मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याकडे राहील.

९. मुख्य अधिकारी स्वयंसेवकांना कवाईत शिकविण्याकरितां शिक्षकांची योजना करील व अॅडज्युटंटची या शिक्षकांवर देखरेख राहील.

१०. या शिक्षकांच्या अनियमितपणासंबंधानें किंवा त्यांनीं आपल्या कर्तव्यासंबंधानें इतर रीतीनें दुर्लक्ष केल्यास अगर ते शिक्षकाचें काम करण्यास अपात्र असल्यास त्यासंबंधाच्या तक्रारी पथकाच्या मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याकडे करावयाच्या आहेत. या तक्रारींची चौकशी पथकाचा मुख्य अधिकारी करील.

स्वयंसेवकांची नोंद.

११. स्वयंसेवकांस दाखल करून घेण्याकरितां मध्यवर्ती मंडळाचे दोन सभासद व पथकाचा मुख्य अधिकारी यांची एक कमिटी मध्यवर्ती मंडळ नेमील.

१२. मध्यवर्ती मंडळ स्वत:- स्वयंसेवकांचे अर्ज मागवील आणि जिल्हा काँग्रेसकमिट्यांना अर्ज मागविण्याचा अधिकार देईल. पण या स्वयंसेवकांची नोंद नोंद-कमिटीच्या पसंतीनेंच होईल.

१३. ज्यास काँग्रेसचें ध्येय मान्य असेल आणि ज्याचें वय १८ वर्षांपेक्षां कमी नसेल त्यास पुढील अटींवर स्वयंसेवक पथकांत आपलें नांव दाखल करतां येईल.

परमेश्वरास साक्ष ठेवून मी प्रतिज्ञापूर्वक सांगतों कीं,—

(१) स्वयंसेवक मंडळांत दाखल होण्याची माझी इच्छा आहे.

(२) हिंदुस्थानच्या हल्लींच्या परिस्थितींत स्वराज्य मिळविण्याचा आणि सर्व वर्गांची एकी राखण्याचा हाच एक मार्ग असल्यामुळें, मी शब्दांत व कृतींत अनत्याचारी राहीन आणि माझी मनोभावनाही अनत्याचारी राखण्याचा प्रयत्न करीन.

२७. वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांनीं आपल्या हाताखालील भागांच्या शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था त्या त्या भागावरील अधिकाऱ्यावर सोंपविली तरी नियमाप्रमाणें शिक्षण दिलें जात आहे कीं नाहीं हें पाहण्याची जबाबदारी त्यांच्यावरच राहील. तेव्हां त्यांनीं आपला मार्गदर्शकपणाचा व नियमनाचा अधिकार न सोडतां दुय्यम अधिकाऱ्यांवरही त्यांनीं सतत देखरेख ठेवली पाहिजे. भाग ज्या मानानें खालच्या दर्जाचा व भागावरील अधिकारी नवखा असेल त्या मानानें देखरेख अधिक बारकाईची पाहिजे. ह्या सूचना अमलांत आणतांना अधिकाऱ्यांनीं शिक्षकाप्रमाणें न वागतां मार्गदर्शक या नात्यानेंच वागावें. दुय्यम अधिकाऱ्यांत अंगावर घेऊन काम करण्याची वृत्ति उत्पन्न होणें अवश्य असल्यामुळें ह्या वृत्तीस आळा पडेल अशा गोष्टी टाळाव्या.

२८. मुख्य अधिकाऱ्यावर सर्व स्वयंसेवकांचें शिक्षण योग्य रीतीनें झालें आहे कीं नाहीं हें पाहण्याबरोबरच हाताखालील अधिकाऱ्यांचेंहि त्यांच्या त्यांच्या जागेस लायक करणारें शिक्षण झालें आहे कीं नाहीं हें पाहण्याची जबाबदारी आहे. नियमाप्रमाणें पुरेसे व कार्यक्षम अधिकारी आहेत कीं नाहीं हेंहि मुख्य अधिकाऱ्यानें पाहावयाचें आहे.

२९. कंपनीच्या अधिकाऱ्यानें आपल्या हाताखालील भागांच्या अधिकाऱ्यांचें योग्य शिक्षण झालें आहे कीं नाहीं हें पाहून त्याबरोबरच एकाद्या अधिकाऱ्याची जागा रिकामी पडली तर त्या जागीं नेमण्यास योग्य इसम त्या त्या भागांत आहे कीं नाहीं हेंहि त्यानें पाहिलें पाहिजे.

३०. विभागाच्या अधिकाऱ्याला हाताखालील स्वयंसेवकांची चांगली माहिती असली पाहिजे. त्याच्या विभागांतील स्वयंसेवकांच्या शिस्तीबद्दल व कार्यक्षमतेबद्दल तो जबाबदार राहील.

दप्तर.

३१. कामावर असलेल्या अधिकाऱ्यांचें दप्तर काळजीपूर्वक ठेवण्यांत येईल. नोंदवुकांत अधिकाऱ्यानें कामावर हजर होतांच त्याच्या संबंधानें नमूद केलेल्या तपशिलांच्या पुढें सही करावयाची असून या कलमाखालीं जी नवी नोंद होईल त्यापुढेंहि त्यानें सही करावयाची आहे.

३२. स्वयंसेवकाची अमुक एक भागांत नेमणूक केल्यावर त्याला नंबर देण्यांत येईल व हा नंबर पथकाच्या व त्याच्या भागाच्या नोंद वुकांत त्याच्या नांवाचे मागें नमूद करण्यांत येईल. एकाद्या नंबराचा इसम गेल्यास त्याच्या जागीं दुसरा इसम नेमण्यांत येणार नाही.

खाली दिलेले नियम फक्त ॲक्टिव्ह डिव्हिजनला लागू आहेत.

स्वयंसेवकांचें शिक्षण.

२१. स्वयंसेवकास शिक्षण देण्याचा हेतू त्यास शरीरानें व मनानें कर्तव्य बजावण्यास लायक करणें असा आहे.

२२. स्वयंसेवकांचें शिक्षण कार्यक्षम होण्यास त्यांची पुढील तऱ्हेची पूर्वतयारी पाहिजे.

(१) चांगलें वळण लागलेल्या शांततावृत्तीची वाढ, व

(२) शारीरिक शिक्षण.

या दोन मुख्य गोष्टींत तयारी झाल्यावर निरनिराळ्या प्रसंगी या शिक्षणाचा कोठें व कसा उपयोग करावयाचा यांचेंहि स्वयंसेवक व अधिकारी यांस शिक्षण देण्यांत येईल.

२३. स्वयंसेवकास तहानभूक, श्रम व संकटें आनंदानें सोसण्यास तयार करणें, त्याच्यांत अमूदारपणाची जाणीव उत्पन्न करणें; वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांबद्दल व संवगड्यांबद्दल विश्वास उत्पन्न करणें, त्याचा आत्मविश्वास आत्मसंयमन व अंगावर घेऊन काम करण्याची बुद्धि वाढविणें; हुकूम पाळण्यास व हुकमांच्या अभावीं सर्व प्रसंगीं आपल्या कार्यास फायदेशीर होईल अशारीतीनें वागण्यास शिकविणें; बिकट प्रसंगीं डोकें शांत ठेवून उपाययोजना करील अशा लायकीचें धैर्य व स्वार्थत्याग या गुणांचें त्याच्यांत संवर्धन करणें आणि संवगड्यांच्या बरोबर एकजूटीनें कसें वागावें हें शिकविणें असा शिक्षणक्रमाचा उद्देश आहे. नवीन दाखल करून घेतलेल्या स्वयंसेवकास त्यांच्यांत वरील तऱ्हेची वृत्ति उत्पन्न होऊन वाढेल अशा वातावरणांत अधिकाऱ्यांनीं ठेवावें आणि सर्व अधिकाऱ्यांनीं आपल्या **संभाषणानें व उदाहरणानें** त्याच्यांत ही वृत्ति वाढविण्यास मदत करावी.

२४. दक्षिण-आफ्रिका व इतर ठिकाणीं झालेल्या सत्याग्रहाच्या चळवळींतील सत्याग्रही मंडळींच्या थोर कृत्यांचें शिक्षण स्वयंसेवकांना देण्यांत येईल व सत्याग्रहाच्या चळवळींतील निरनिराळे प्रसंग घेऊन सत्य व शांततेची वृत्ति यावरच विजय कसा अवलंबून आहे हेंहि समजून सांगण्यांत येईल.

२५. शिस्त, एकी व वरिष्ठांचे हुकूम तत्काळ तत्परतेनें पाळणें हे गुण उत्पन्न होण्यासाठीं कवाईत अगदीं पद्धतशीर झाली पाहिजे. शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा अभ्यासक्रम मुख्य अधिकारी ठरवील.

शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी

२६. विभागाच्या अधिकाऱ्यापर्यंत प्रत्येकावर त्याच्या त्याच्या भागाच्या शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी आहे.

४४. अधिकाऱ्यांनीं तोंड टाकून बोलणें किंवा अंगावर हात टाकणें ह्या गोष्टी टाळाव्यात.

४५. कोणाहि अधिकाऱ्यानें आपल्या हाताखालील अधिकाऱ्याची स्वयंसेवकांच्या देखत किंवा त्यांना ऐकूं जाईल अशी निर्भर्त्सना, अशी निर्भर्त्सना उदाहरण म्हणून करण्याची जरूरी असेल तो वेळ खेरीज करून इतर प्रसंगीं करूं नये.

४६. एकाद्या अधिकाऱ्याच्या वर्तनाबद्दल व नीतिमत्तेबद्दल संशय प्रदर्शित करण्यांत आला तर त्यानें योग्य अवधींत आपलें म्हणणें मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याकडे किंवा मध्यवर्ती बोर्डाकडे पाठविलें पाहिजे.

४७. चौकशी होईपर्यंत त्या अधिकाऱ्यास कामावरून दूर करण्यांत येईल. कांहीं कार्यासाठीं संघाचे भाग एके ठिकाणीं आणल्यावर त्याच्यांत व्यवस्था व शिस्त राखण्याची जबाबदारी हजर असलेल्यांपैकीं वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यावर राहील.

४८. एकाद्या स्वयंसेवकपथकांत नांव दाखल झालेल्या इसमाच्या हातून पुढील गोष्टींपैकीं एकादी गोष्ट घडली तर त्यानें अपराध केला असें समजलें जाईल.

(१) परेड करित असतांना, शिक्षण घेतांना किंवा अंगांत युनिफार्म असतांना स्वयंसेवक पथकांत दाखल झालेल्या इसमानें

(अ) मारणें, शिवीगाळ केली किंवा तो वरिष्ठाशीं बेअदबीनें वागला;

(ब) वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यानें दिलेला कायमचा हुकूम किंवा नियमांना धरून हुकूम त्यानें पाळला नाहीं; किंवा

(क) निशेंत असला; किंवा

(२) स्वयंसेवक पथकाचा सभासद या नात्यानें परेडीस नियमित वेळीं व वाटेल त्या जागीं कारणावेगळें हजर राहण्यास तो चुकला किंवा त्यानें परेड करीत असतांना व कामावर असतांना पुरेसें कारण नसतांना आपली जागा सोडून दिली; किंवा

(३) पुरेसें कारण नसतांना शिक्षणाचा ठराविक शिक्षणक्रम पुरा केला नाहीं; किंवा

(४) कामावर असतांना कोणास त्यानें मारलें किंवा शब्दानें व कृतीनें कोणास धमकी दिली; किंवा

(५) त्यानें जाणूनबुजून आपल्या हाताखालील स्वयंसेवकांच्या सेवेबद्दल किंवा त्यांच्या स्थितीबद्दल खोटा रिपोर्ट केला किंवा

(६) एकाद्या अधिकाऱ्यानें एकादी गोष्ट खोटी आहे किंवा खरी नाहीं हें माहित असतांना किंवा तसें वाटत असतांना त्या गोष्टीच्या स्वरूपणाबद्दल अधिकारी या नात्यानें त्यानें शेरा दिला तर तो अपराध समजला जाईल.

३३. नेमणूक केल्यावर प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवकास तो हजर झाल्याची तारीख घालून नोंदीचें सर्टिफिकेट देण्यांत येईल. पथकाच्या मुख्य कचेरींत या सर्टिफिकिटांची फाईल ठेवण्यांत येईल. प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवकाचें हजेरीपत्रक ठेवण्यांत येईल.

शिस्त.

३४. स्वयंसेवकांनीं शिस्तीच्या संबंधांत सभा भरवावयाच्या नाहींत किंवा अर्ज करावयाचे नाहींत. मुख्य अधिकाऱ्यानें भरविलेल्या किंवा त्याच्या मंजूरीनें भरलेल्या सभेखेरीज इतर सभांना मान्यता मिळणार नाहीं.

३५. वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांची स्तुती किंवा निंदा करण्याच्या उद्देशानें चर्चा करण्यास किंवा सभा भरविण्यास अधिकाऱ्यांना व स्वयंसेवकांना मनाई आहे.

३६. एकाद्या इसमानें आपली जागा सोडून दिली असतांना त्याच्यासंबंधानें काढलेला गौरवपर हुकूम प्रसिद्ध करण्याची मनाई आहे.

३७. एकाद्या तुकडींत नेमलेल्या स्वयंसेवकांच्या वतीनें प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष रीतीनें गौरव करून घेण्याची अधिकारी मंडळास मनाई आहे.

३८. ॲडज्युटंटांना प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष रीतीनें शिफारसपत्रें देण्याची मनाई आहे.

३९. मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याच्या हुकमाशिवाय किंवा परवानगी शिवाय कोणाहि स्वयंसेवकानें व अधिकाऱ्यानें एकाद्या सार्वजनिक सभेंत, मिरवणुकींत व समारंभांत 'स्वयंसेवक' किंवा 'अधिकारी' या नात्यानें भाग घ्यावयाचा नाहीं.

४०. कामावर नसतांना स्वयंसेवकानें युनिफार्मपैकी कोणतीही वस्तु वापरावयाची नाहीं.

४१. युनिफार्म अंगावर असतांना प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवकानें, माहित असेल तेव्हां पथकाच्या वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांना ते युनिफार्ममध्यें असले किंवा नसले तरी सलाम केला पाहिजे.

४२. कोणा स्वयंसेवकाची तक्रार असल्यास ती त्यानें पलटणीच्या अधिकाऱ्याकडे करावी. त्याच्या निकालाविरुद्ध दाद मागणें असल्यास ती त्या अधिकाऱ्याच्या मार्फत पथकाच्या मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याकडे मागावी आणि मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याविरुद्ध दाद मागणें असल्यास ती मुख्य अधिकाऱ्याच्या मार्फत मध्यवर्ती बोर्डाकडे मागावी.

४३. हाताखालील अधिकाऱ्यांना वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांबद्दल आदर वाटेल व कार्यक्षमतेस जरूर असलेली बाणेदारपणाची व स्वाभिमानाची वृत्ति त्याच्यांत जागृत होईल अशाच रीतीनें वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांनीं आपल्या हाताखालील अधिकाऱ्यांबरोबर वागावें.

युनिफार्म

४९. पथकांतील अधिकाऱ्यांचा व स्वयंसेवकांचा युनिफार्म खालील तऱ्हेचा असेल.

जोधपुरी पायजमा जोड व शर्ट, हातानें काढलेल्या व हातानें विणलेल्या खादीची गांधी टोपी, पायमोजे व बूट. अधिकाऱ्यांना निरनिराळे दर्जे दाखविणारे पट्टे देण्यांत येतील.

५०. तुकड्यांची ठरविलेली संक्षिप्त नांवें खांद्यावर लावण्यांत येतील.

५१. कामावर असतांना लागणाऱ्या जरूर त्या जिनसा (युनिफार्म, पाण्याची बाटली, थाळी वगैरे) सर्वांना मोफत देण्यांत येतील.

५२. स्वयंसेवकास त्याला दिलेल्या कपड्यालत्त्याबद्दल व इतर जिन्नसांबद्दल जबाबदार धरलें जाईल.

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Chagnes in the Rules.

(In accordance with the Resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its meeting held on 31st December, the following changes have been made in the Rules).

(1) Rule 2.—The following shall be substituted for the first sentence.

"The Corps shall be divided into 2 Divisions—one consisting of those who are prepared actively to serve the Congress and the other of those who are otherwise employed but are ready to suffer imprisonmeut, assault or death.

The Active Division of the Corps shall consist of Head-quarters and 4 Companies."

(2) Rule 13.—be amended as follows :—Any person subscribing to the Congress Creed and the following pledge and who has attained the age of 18 shall be eligible for enrolment in the Corps :—

With God as witness, I solemnly declare that (1) I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer Corps; (2) so long as I remain a member of the Corps, I shall remain non-violent in word and deed, and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe that as India is circumstanced non-violence alone can help the Khilafat and the Punjab and result in the attainment of Swaraj and consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India, whether Hindu, Mussalman, Sikh, Parsi, Christian, or Jew; (3) I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity; (4) I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's economic, political, and moral salvation, and shall use hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth; (5) as a Hindu, I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability and shall on all possible occasions seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the sumberged classes; (6) I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officers and all the regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of this pledge prescribed by the Volunteer Boards or the Working Committee

or any other agency established by the Congress; (7) I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assault, or even death for the sake of my religion, and my country, without resentment; (8) in the event of my imprisonment, I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependants."

(3) Rule 18.—be amended as follows :—

" Every person enroled on the Active List shall be liable to undergo preliminary training; but those registered on the Reserved List shall not be called for any purpose save that of seeking imprisonment."

(4) In Rule 19 the following words shall be substituted for " enroled person " " person enroled on the Active List."

(5) Rules 21 to 52 shall apply only to the Active Division of the Corps.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

OBJECT.

1. The object of the National Volunteer Corps shall be "to preserve order, to regulate meetings, hartals and processions and to render social service in emergencies in accordance with instructions given to them."

ORGANISATION.

2. The Corps shall consist of Head-quarters and four Companies.

The Head-quarters shall consist of the Officer Commanding the Corps, one adjutant captain, one quarter master lieutenant, one sergeant major, and one quarter master sergeant.

The officer commanding company No. 1 shall be appointed as second in command.

A company shall consist of four platoons to be commanded by a Captain.

A platoon shall consist of four sections to be commanded by a Lieutenant.

A section shall consist of 15 volunteers to be commanded by a Sergeant.

Each platoon shall have a sergeant major and quarter master sergeant in addition.

Sections shall be numbered consecutively through the Company from 1 to 16.

OFFICERS.

3. The Officer Commanding the Corps, and the Companies shall be appointed by the Central Board.

4. Applications for these shall be addressed in Form 1 to the Central Board.

5. The officer commanding the platoons shall be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Corps with the sanction of the Board.

6. All postings of officers to units will be made by the Officer Commanding the corps.

7. Arrangement for the training of officers shall be made by the Officer Commanding the Corps.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

8. The appointments of Adjutant and Quarter Master of the corps will rest with the Officer Commanding the Corps.

9. The Officer Commanding the Corps shall appoint Drill Instructors and these shall be under the supervision of the Adjutant.

10. Any irregularity of conduct, incompetence or want of attention on the part of the Instructors will be reported to the Officer Commanding the Corps who will investigate the matter.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

11. The Central Board shall appoint a committee of two of its members and the Officer Commanding the Corps for enrolling the Volunteers.

12. The Central Board may invite applications from volunteers and may authorise the District Congress Committees to recruit them, but these shall be enroled only on their satisfying the enroling committee.

13. Any person subscribing to the Congress Creed and who has attained the age of 18 shall subject to the following conditions be eligible for enrolment in the Corps :—

That he satisfies the enroling committee,

(1) that he is of good moral character,

(2) that he thoroughly understands the pledge of Non-violence and believing in it binds himself to observe the same in word and deed and inculcate that spirit amongst others also,

(3) that he is ready and willing to undergo all risks attendent upon the performance of his duty

:ven such as physical injury, and imprisonment.

14. If a person applies for enrolment in a particular unit he shall be enroled therein provided there is a vacancy.

15. The enroling committee may in its discretion reject any application for enrolment.

16. Every person accepted for enrolment shall be required to fill up a copy of the form set out in Schedule 1 and to sign the declaration and the pledge annexed thereto

17. If the enroling committee is satisfied that the applicant for enrolment understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service, it shall sign a certificate to that effect on the said form and such person shall therefore be deemed to be enroled.

18. Every enroled person shall be liable to undergo preliminary training.

19. Every enroled person shall without unnecessary delay be appointed by the Commanding Officer to a unit of the Corps and on receipt of an order so appointing him shall report himself for the purpose of joining such unit at such time and place as may be specified in the order.

20. The grouping of the volunteers in different units for service shall be by residential localities.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS.

21. The object to be arrived at in the training of the volunteer is to make him mentally and physically fit for the effective performance of his duties.

22. The preliminary steps necessary for the efficient training of the volunteer are :—

(1) The development of a well-disciplined spirit of non-violence.

(2) the training of the body.
After satisfactory progress in these essentials has been made, the volunteer and the officer, also

may be taught how he can apply what he has learnt to the varied conditions which might confront him in his work.

23. The objects in view are to help the volunteer to bear fatigue, privation and danger cheerfully, to imbue him with a sense of honour, to give him confidence in his superiors and comrades, to increase his powers of initiative, of self confidence, of self restraint, to train him to obey orders or to act in the absence of orders for the advantage of his cause under all conditions, to produce such a high degree of courage and desregard of self that in times of stress he will use his brains cooly to the best advantage and finally to teach him how to act in combination with his comrades. As soon as the recruit joins he should be brought under influences whieh tend to produce and increase such a spirit and it is the duty of all officers to assist in the attainment of this ebject *by their conversation and example.*

24. The volunteers shall be instructed in the deeds which have made the South African and other Satyagrahis famous and this instruction shall be extended to simple lessons drawn from Satyagraha movements illustrating how success depends on truth and non-violence.

25. Drill in close order is of first importance in producing discipline, cohesion and the habits of absolute and instant obedience to the orders of a superior. The courses of physical training may be fixed by the Officer Commanding.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAINING.

26. All commanders from section officers upwards are responsible for the training of their Command.

27. Superiors while delegating authority for the training of subordinate units are themselves responsible that the training is carried out in accordance with the iustructions given. They must therefore never forego their functions of guidance and control but must exercise a continuous supervision over the work of their subordinate offieers. The lower the unit being supervised and the less experienced its leader the closer must the supervsion be. In carrying out this duty, however, officers must act as directors of instructions rather than as instructors.

The development of initiative in all subordinate commanders is of vital importance and anything likely to tend to its suppression must be avoided.

28. The Corps Commander is not only responsible for the training of his unit as a whole but also that the instructions of his officers is conducted in such a way as to fit them for their duties. He will see that the numbers and efficiency of the officers and men required far special duties are maintained in accordance with the instructions.

29. The Company Commander is responsible not only that his Platoon and Section Commanders are well trained but also that there is a capable subordinate to take the place of each leader if necessity should arise.

30. The Section Commander must know his men thoroughly and be responsible generally for their discipline and efficiency.

RECORDS.

31. The Record of service officers shall be maintained carefully. Every officer on first appointment will affix his signature to the personal particulars and will initial all subsequent entries under that heading.

32. A number will be assigned to every volunteer on appointment to a unit and entered against his name in the roll of the Corps and unit. A number which becomes vacant will not be filled up.

33. Every volunteer on appointment will be given certificate of enrolment bearing the date on which he reported himself; a book of counterfoil of these certificates will be maintained at the Head-quarters of the Corps. For every volunteer a statement of services will be maintain-

DISCIPLINE.

34. Meetings will not be held nor memorials drawn up on any matter affecting discipline. No meeting except those called together by or under the authority of the Commanding Officer will be recognised.

35. Deliberations or discusssions by officers or volunteers of the Corps with the object of conveying praise, censure or any mark of approbation towards their superiors are prohibited.

36. The publication of laudatory orders on relinquishing an appointment is forbidden.

37. Members of the staff will not allow themselves to be complimented either directly or indirectly by collective expressions of opinion from persons who are serving or have served in the unit to which they have been posted.

38. The presentation of testimonials to Adjutants directly or indirectly is prohibited.

39. No body of officers or volunteers of the Corps will take part *as such* in any public meeting procession or function except when ordered or allowed to do so by the Officer Commanding the Corps.

40. A volunteer shall not wear any article of uniform when off duty.

41. Volunteers in uniform will salute all officers of the Corps when they know to be such whether in uniform or not.

42. If a volunteer considers himself aggrieved he will represent his case to his Company Commander Any appeal against the dicision of the Company Commander will be made through the latter to the Commanding Officer and any further appeal will be made through both these officers to the Board.

43. An officer of any rank will adopt towards his subordinates such methods of command and treatment as will not only ensure respect for authority but also foster the feelings of self-respect and personal honour essential to efficiency.

44. Officers will avoid the use of intemperate language or the adoption of an offensive manner.

45. An officer will not reprove a subordinate officer in the presence or hearing of volunteers unless it is necessary for benefit of example that the reproof be made.

46. Every officer whose character or conduct as an officer and gentleman has been impugned must submit the case within a reasonable time to his Commanding Officer or the Central Board for investigation.

47. Pending the investigation an officer may be suspended from duty. When units are brought together for any purpose the senior officer present will be held responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline.

48. An enroled person comits an offence, if he does any of the following acts namely :—

(1) when on parade or undergoing training or wearing uniform :—

(*a*) strikes, or uses or offers violence to or uses threatening or insubordinate language to, or behaves with contempt, to his superior offieer or

(*b*) disoboys any standing order of, or lawful command giveu by his superior officer, or

(*c*) is in a state of intoxication.

(2) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the place of parade at the time fixed or to attend at any place in his capecity as a member of the Volunteer Corps when duly required so to attead, or when on parade or duty without sufficient cause quits the ranks.

(3) without sufficient cause fails to porform any part of the training which he is required to perform.

(4) when on duty strikes or uses or offers violence to any person in word or deed.

(5) knowingly furnishes a false return or report of the number or state of men under his command or charge.

(6) when it is his official duty to make a declaration respecting any matter makes a declaration

respecting such matter which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true.

UNIFORM.

49. The following shall be the uniform for the volunteers and officers:—

Jodhpur breeches, tunics, and Gandhi cap made of handspun and handwoven Khaddi, socks and boots, Officers shall have distinguishing marks or badges.

50. Abbreviated designation of units as authorised will be worn on shoulder straps.

51. Service dress, clothing and necessaries shall be supplied free.*

52. Volunteer shall be responsible for safety and custody of all articles of clothing in his charge.

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* Pair of Jodhpur breeches, tunic, cap, pair of socks and boots, water bottle and a thela.

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भरतीका फार्म।

[redacted]

पूरा नाम

वर्तमान पता तथा यदि घरसे दूर हो तो
असली पता

टेलीफोन नम्बर

जन्म दिन

जाति

दूकान अथवा कम्पनी जहां पर अभी
काम करता हो और क्या धंधा है ?

धंधेका स्थान

इसमें भरती होनेसे पूर्व क्या कभी स्वयंसेवक बने
अथवा शिक्षा पाई

सिफारिश

मुख्य शाखा, दल, अथवा मंडली
जिसमें भरती होना चाहते हो

कौनसी भाषाएं जानता है

पहचाननेके चिन्ह

मैं शपथपूर्वक कहता हूं कि उपरोक्त बयान सत्य है और मैं उनको पालनेका नियम लेता हूँ।

हस्ताक्षर

उमेदवार भरतीके नियमोंको समझता है और उन्हें स्वीकार करता है।

भरती करनेवाले अफसरकी सही

बम्बई राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दल

प्रतिज्ञा।

मैं ईश्वरको साक्षी रखकर प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि:—

१—मैं बम्बई राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दलका मेम्बर बनना चाहता हूँ।

२—जबतक मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दलका मेम्बर रहूँगा, कर्म और वचनसे शान्तिमय रहूँगा और मनमें भी शान्तिमय रहनेकी चेष्टा करूँगा। मेरा विश्वास है कि हिंदुस्तानकी इस स्थितिमें केवल अहिंसा (शान्ति) से ही खिलाफत और पंजाबका मसला हल हो सकता है और स्वराज्य मिल सकता है। हिंदुस्तानकी सभी जातियोंमें—चाहे वे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख, पारसी, क्रुस्तान, अथवा यहूदी, कोई हों—शान्तिसे ही एकता पैदा होसकती है।

३—मैं इस एकतामें विश्वास करता हूँ और इसको बढ़ाते रहनेकी चेष्टा हमेशा करता रहूँगा।

४—मैं हिन्दुस्तानके आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक उद्धारके लिये स्वदेशीको जरूरी समझता हूँ और दूसरे सब प्रकारके कपड़ोंको छोड़कर केवल हाथसे काते और हाथसे बुने हुए खद्दरका ही व्यवहार करूँगा।

५—बहैसियत हिंदू होनेके मैं अछूतकी बुराइयोंको हटानेकी जरूरत तथा न्यायमें विश्वास करता हूँ और सभी मुमकिन मौकों पर गिरी हुई हिंदू-जातियोंके साथ मिलने और उनकी मदद करनेकी चेष्टा करूंगा।

६—मैं अपने अफसरोंकी आज्ञाओंका पालन करूँगा और सभी नियमोंको जो स्वयंसेवक मण्डलका अथवा कार्य्य-कारिणी सभिति या महासभा द्वारा स्थापित और किसी संस्थाके बनाये हुए हों और जो इस प्रतिज्ञा-पत्रके भावके विरुद्ध न हो, मानूँगा।

७—मैं धर्म और देशके लिये बिना किसी रंजिशके जेल जाने, मार खाने और मर जाने तकको तैयार हूँ।

८—जेलमें जाने पर मैं अपने परिवार और आश्रितोंके लिये महासभासे किसी प्रकारकी सहायताका दावा न करूँगा।

मुंबई प्रांतिक महासभा समिति.

गयेच्या सभेतील ठराव
आणि
मुंबईचा धर्म.

गयेंत भरलेल्या काँग्रेसनें ता. ३० एप्रिल १९२३ पर्यंत सविनय कायदेभंगाच्या तयारीसाठी २५ लाख रुपये व पन्नास हजार स्वयंसेवक जमविण्याचा ठराव केला आहे. आणि या ठरावाप्रमाणें मुंबईला ६ लाख रुपये व दोन हजार स्वयंसेवक जमवावयाचे आहेत.

देशांतील वातावरणाची हालहवाल पहावयाची आहे. मुंबईला आपल्या स्वतःच्या जबाबदारीवर आणि जोखमीवर पूर्ण लक्ष दिलें पाहिजे.

विचारांची भिन्नता आणि आपसांतील झगडे बाजूस ठेवून, काँग्रेसनें दिलेल्या निर्णयाप्रमाणें व तिच्या महत्त्वाकडे लक्ष्य देऊन, काँग्रेसच्या आज्ञांचें पूर्णपणें पालन करणें ह्यांतच काँग्रेसच्या पुढाऱ्यांचा खरा मान केल्याप्रमाणें आहे.

काँग्रेसच्या हुकुमाला अनुसरून आज हजारों हिंदी वीर तुरुंगांत खिचपत पडले आहेत.

आज हिंदुस्थानचा प्राण–जगांतील महान तपस्वी–तुमच्या आमच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठीं येरोडा जेलमध्यें बंदिवान होऊन पडला आहे.

आपण वीरांनीं आज रणमैदानाचा त्याग करून केवळ घरांत बसूनच जर गोष्टी केल्या तर हा गुलाम देश स्वतंत्र कसा होईल ?

काँग्रेसची भक्ति व स्वराज्याची वांछा हेंच आपलें जीवन बनलें पाहिजे.

काँग्रेसमधील ठराव व आज्ञा ह्याच आपल्या जनसेवेचें हित करणाऱ्या आहेत, व ह्या जनतेच्या हितकाऱ्यास्तव आपण प्राणत्यागाची वेळ आली तरीही काँग्रेसच्या आज्ञांची पूर्ण अंमलबजावणी केलीच पाहिजे.

आपण स्वराज्यवादी आहों–आपल्याला स्वतंत्रता पाहिजे. जर आपणांस स्वतंत्रतेनें राहतां येणें शक्य नसेल तर आपण मृत्यूमध्येंच संतोष मानला पाहिजे.

हिंदुस्थानांतील प्रजा खंबीर व स्वार्थत्यागी आहे, व हीच खंबीर व स्वार्थत्यागी प्रजा स्वदेशाच्या भक्तीसाठी जरूर स्वार्थत्याग करील. ज्या प्रजेनें सरकारच्या लष्कराची भरती करून दिली, ज्या प्रजेनें शांती युद्धाच्या वेळीं मुबलक पैसा दिला, तीच प्रजा स्वतःच्या स्वातंत्र्याप्रीत्यर्थ, आपल्या दास्यमोचनास्तव, काँग्रेसला पाहिजे असलेला पैसा व माणसें का देणार नाहीं ?

मुंबई हिंदुस्थानचें नाक आहे. महात्मा गांधीजीविषयीं मुंबईची भक्ति अपूर्व आहे. पुष्कळ लोक असें समजतात की मुंबई पैसे देईल. पण मनुष्यबल देण्याची मुष्कील पडेल असें म्हणतात. मुंबईच्या अकरा लाख वस्तींमधून दोन हजार स्वार्थत्यागी माणसें स्वयंसेवकाचें काम करण्यास मिळण्याची मुष्कील पडेल काय ?

जी मुंबई पैसे देऊं शकते त्या मुंबईला अवघड काम सुलभ करतां आलेंच पाहिजे.

मुंबईचा बहादरपणा कठीण काम सोपें करण्यामध्येंच आहे. गांधी टोप्या घालणारी व महात्मा गांधीचा जयजयकार करणारी मुंबईतील वस्ती काँग्रेसच्या मागणीला जरूर मान देईल. व मुंबई आपल्या देशासाठीं प्राण देण्यास तयार आहे, हें सर्व जगाच्या निदर्शनास आणून देईल.

येत्या मार्च महिन्याची दहावी तारीख हा दिवस महात्मा गांधींना गिरफ्तार केलेला शुभ दिन होय. आणि त्यानंतर १८ तारखेस त्यांना ६ वर्षांची सजा देण्यांत आली. ता. १८ मार्च हा दिवस कर्तव्यपरायणतेचा व अतिशय पवित्र आहे. आणि मुंबईनें ता. ३० एप्रिलच्या बहुल १८ मार्चच्या महापवित्र पर्वणीमध्यें स्वतःच्या जबाबदारीतून मुक्त होणें, हाच मुंबईच्या भक्तिभावाचा खरा खरा पुरावा होय.

आणि अशी उमेद आहे कीं, मुंबई १८ मार्च ह्या दिवशीं आपल्या वांट्यास आलेले सहा लाख रुपये, व दोन हजार स्वयंसेवक जमवून देईल. अवधी थोडी आहे. ह्मणून आपल्या वॉर्डमधील काँग्रेस कमिटीच्या ऑफीसमध्यें जाऊन आपलें नांव स्वयंसेवकांच्या यादींत लवकर नोंदवा.

स्वयंसेवक होण्याच्या अगोदर पाठीमागें दिलेले नियम समजून घेणें जरूर आहे.

मुंबई आपलें नांव कायम राखील अशी आशा आहे.

वी. एन्. महीशेरी,
ऑरगनायझिंग सेक्रेटरी,
स. अ. स्व. सबकमिटी ०
मुंबई प्रांतिक महासभा समिति.

मुंबई प्रांतिक महासभा समिति.

स्वयंसेवकांनीं पाळावयाचे नियम.

स्वयंसेवक होऊं इच्छिणाऱ्या व्यक्तीनें हिंदुस्थान्याच्या राष्ट्रीय अवश्य करावे लागतील.

स्वयंसेवक होणाऱ्या व्यक्तीनें काँग्रेसच्या ठरावावर पण झाले पाहिजे. हे स्वयंसेवक मात्र कायदेभंगवाल्यांचे आहेत.

प्रतिज्ञेचे नियम.

(१) सविनय कायदेभंगाच्या स्वयंसेवक मंडळांत दाखल होण्याची माझी इच्छा आहे.

(२) हिंदुस्थानच्या हल्लीच्या परिस्थितींत स्वराज्य मिळण्याचा आणि सर्व जगांतील एकी राखण्याचा हाच एक मार्ग असल्यामुळें, मी शब्दांत व कृतींत स्वयंसेवक आहें तोपर्यंत अनत्याचारी राहीन व माझी मनोभावनाही अनत्याचारी राखण्याचा प्रयत्न करीन.

(३) अनतेंत एकी राखणें इष्ट असल्यानें मी त्या दिशेनें प्रयत्न करीन.

(४) हिंदुस्थानच्या आर्थिक, राजकीय व नैतिक उन्नतीला अवश्य म्हणून मी स्वदेशीव्रत स्वीकारून हातमुतानें हातमागावर काढलेल्या खादी खेरीज इतर कपडा वापरणार नाहीं.

(५) अस्पृश्यता दूर करणें न्यायाचें व इष्ट असल्यामुळें शक्य त्या सर्व प्रसंगीं मी अस्पृश्य वर्गांत मिसळून त्यांच्या उन्नतीविषयीं झटेन.

(६) माझे वरिष्ठ अधिकारी आणि काँग्रेसनें स्थापलेली कार्यकारी कमिटी यांचे जे जे हुकूम या शपथपत्रकांतील अटींना अनुसरून असतील ते ते मी पाळीन.

(७) माझ्या देशाकरितां व धर्माकरितां मी शारीरिक अत्याचार, तुरुंगवास किंवा मरणही शांतपणें सोसण्यास तयार आहें.

(८) मला तुरुंगवास प्राप्त झाल्यास माझ्या कुटुंबाच्या पोषणाकरितां मी काँग्रेसकडे मदतीसाठी कसलीही मागणी करणार नाहीं.

वरील अटी पाळण्याविषयीं शपथ घेऊन आपण स्वयंसेवकाचे पथकांत आपलें नांव दाखल करावें असा प्रांतिक काँग्रेस कमिटीला भरंवसा वाटत आहे. स्वयंसेवकांचीं नांवें नोंदण्याची सोय खालील ठिकाणीं केली आहे.

(१) फोर्ट वॉर्ड काँग्रेस कमिटी ऑफिस—बझार गेट, फोर्ट, मुंबई.

(२) मांडवी काँग्रेस कमिटी ऑफिस—युनियन सोसायटी बिल्डिंग, मसजीद बंदर रोड, मांडवी.

(३) मुंबादेवी काँग्रेस कमिटी ऑफिस—प्रिन्सेस स्ट्रीट.

(४) गिरगांव काँग्रेस कमिटी ऑफिस—गोवर्धन मॅन्शन, भटवाडी, गिरगांव.

(५) ई वार्ड काँग्रेस कमिटी—पारशी स्टॅचु, रिपनरोड, भायखळा.

(६) एफ वार्ड काँग्रेस कमिटी ऑफिस—धारवाला बिल्डिंग, पोईबावडी, परेल.

(७) जी वार्ड काँग्रेस कमिटी ऑफिस—क्रुप्रे बिल्डिंग, लेडी जमशेटजी रोड, दादर.

प्रकः—बी. एन. महीशेरी, ऑरगेनाईझिंग सेक्रेटरी, सविनय अनादर स्वयंसेवक सब कमिटी,
मुंबई प्रांतिक महासभा समिति, कृष्ण बिल्डिंग फोर्ट, मुंबई.
प्रिंटः—एम. एन. कुलकर्णी, कर्नाटक प्रेस, ४१४ ठाकुरद्वार मुंबई.

The following are the resolutions passed by the ~~xxx~~ First HINDUSTHANI C.P. PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEERS CONFERENCE, held under the presidentship of Pundit Makhanlal Chaturvedy on the 2nd, and 3rd. of December 1923 at Balaghat.

THIS HINDUSTHANI C. P. PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE :-

(1) pays its due respect to the deceased, brave Sjt, Hardev Narayansinghji of Behar, who sacrificed his life in Nagpur Central Jail in vindication of the honour of the National Flag.

(2) pays its due respect to these brave Satyagrahis of National Flags who are still suffering in Jails.

(3) shows its due respect and affection to the services of these brethren, who in order to defend the honour of the National Flag, answered the call of C.P. with their sacrifices and hopes that in future also these brave patriots of the country will meet any National emergency with the same spirit and courage.

(4) Requests the Provincial Volunteer Board to establish a Volunteer Ashram, where a limite number of Volunteers of each District, will get sufficient training for a fixed period.

(5) ~~xxxxxxx~~ desires that there should be a uniform for the volunteers and advices the uniforms as suggested by Volunteer Provincial Board at its Dehli Session, and requests the Cocanada All India Volunteer Conference that it should arrange that every volunteer uses this uniform.

(6) looks with high regard , the agitation of Akali-Shikhs from the time of Guru-Ka-Bagh struggle, to the present time and sympathises with this movement; and asks them to keep full faith that they would find that the Volunteers of C.P. are ever ready at their call to participate in their struggle.

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VOLUNTEERS!

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City Press Poona

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ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE AT COCONADA

h the object of forming " Rashtra Sev

—0—

BULLETIN No 2.

In our last Bulletin we have given the resolutions passed by a meeting of the All-India Volunteers at Delhi and referred to Dr. N. S. Hardikar's circular suggesting an organisation of Volunteers which he tentatively names " Rashtra Seva Mandal ". In the same Bulletin we have appealed to all those who are engaged in the fight for freedom for India to help the Office bearers of the Provisional Board of the conference when they tour the country for purposes of propagating that idea as well as strengthening and organising Volunteer Corps throughout the land. Now, in this Bulletin we give the work done by the Provisional Board which met at Delhi during the Congress sessions.

The Board has:—

1. Appointed a committee of three to draw up a constitution of the said Rashtra Seva Mandal s It has to submit a final draft to the Conference at Coconoda.

2. Urged all Volunteer Organisations in each Province to unite and hold a Provincial Conference and elect eleven delegates for the Coconada Conference. It expects these delegates to lead the Volunteer movement in their own locality. One from among these is to be appointed Provincial Commander. All these delegates should undergo a training of at least one month before they attend Coconada. This training to include :— (a) *Physical exercises* such as—wrestling, running, cycling, riding, swimming etc; (b) *Hindi Drill* (Prof. Manikrao) of the Jumma Dada Vyayam Shala of Baroda has published a leaflet in Hindi giving necessary instructions in Drill. We recommend this leaflet:) (c) *First Aid* including [1] the knowledge of controlling crowds [2] the knowledge of extinguishing fires, [3] and the knowledge of helping people effectively during floods, (d) knowledge of the Congress Constitution and congress activities: a short history and geography of India in general and Congress Provinces in particular; (e) knowledge of some of the existing laws of the present Government.

3. Resolved to charge no delegation fees. But the delegates will have to be pledged [Ahamedabad Pledge] Volunteers and will have to possess certificates from the president of the provincial Volunteer-Conference. If such Conference is not held in their Province either for lack of time or for lack of organisation or otherwise, then they will have to produce certificates from the Chief of their own individual institutions. The forms of such certificates and pledges to be supplied by the Provisional Board. These, after being duly filled and signed, are to be received by the General Secretary, Hubli [KARNATAK] before the 5th of December 1923.

4. Decided to have voting by province only. Each Province to have one vote.

5. Settled to lodge and board the delegates in one Camp at Coconada at the cost of the Volunteers.

6. Thought of financing the whole Conference by raising four thousand (4,000) Rupees. This amount is intended to collect by requesting each Congress Province to contribute two hundred (200) rupees. If all the twenty Congress Provinces contribute their might, it hopes to save about fifteen hundred (1500) rupees after going through the Conference.

7. Requested all Volunteers and delegates to wear a uniform made of pure hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. The Provincial Commander to wear his Provincial insignia besides. The Uniform to be of:- [a] One Kudata *containing 4 pockets* [two breast pockets with flaps and two inward side pockets] 2 shoulder flaps with buttons. It should be so long as to reach the middle of the thigh. Sleeves to be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the arm. [b] One Janghia or half-pant reaching the knee-joint, Mohammadan Volunteers only to have breeches. These to have two pockets on sides and four buttons in front. [c] One Gandhi cap 3 & $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in hight. It should not have any ornaments on it. [d] One Langoti; [e] One Volunteer bag [Samples of these could be had at one Rupee and a half from the Taluka Congress Committee, Hubli] ; [f] One Jet Black country blanket.

Such two sets of uniforms are quite necessary for every Volunteer delegate. Besides these he could have other necessary material. At any cost his bag and baggage must be very handy and very tidy.

We earnestly hope that all lovers of India will help the Provisional Board to train, to discipline and to guide Volunteers and make the Coconada Conference a success. We shall be too glad to give any information along this line to any one.

HUBLI.

Oct, 7-1923.

N. S. HARDIKER.
General Secretary.

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AN APPEAL TO THE INDIAN LEADERS

On behalf of the All-India Volunteer Conference at Coconada

I am approaching you on behalf of the Provisinal Board of the All-India Voluteer Conference which is to be held at Coconada at the time of the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress in December next.

At the sessions of the Special Congress held at Delhi in last September a resolution for the purpose of establishing Civic Guards to maintain peace and order and for the performance of other civic duties has been passed. The necessity which brought this subject to the forefront need not be dilated upon. You must have on many occasions, during the period of your long and sustained public activities, felt the defficiency of trained and disciplined Volunteer-workers. Instances on this account are not wanting when many of the Congress resolutions had had the misfortune to be shelved in spite of the crying need of the country for want of trained men to put the same into effect. This has been the experience, to speak frankly, of many persons who have known what real work is and why it suffers under the present conditions of Indian Politics. It is, therefore, a matter on which the Special Congress is to be congratulated upon in that it has recognised this fact and tried to remedy this state of affairs.

At the time of the same sessions of the Special Congress the volunteers from all over India who were present at Delhi felt the urgent necessity of organising themselves into an All-India Body if their services to the Mother-land are to be of any effective use. They held a meeting on the 16th of September 1923 and resolved to hold an All-India volunteer Conference at Coconada at the time of the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress, for the purpose of discussing the means and methods as to how their services to the country could be organised in an effective manner and on a nation-wide scale as to how they could best help the leaders of the country in carrying out the resolution passed by the Congress; and in order to put these ideas of theirs into effect by a united effort of all the workers in the country. For this purpose, with a view to be guided in their own undertaking, they appointed a Provisional Board of men who have taken an active part in such movements during the last few years. In the same meeting they authorised the Provisional Board to tour the country and rouse the enthusiasm amongst the people to make this movement a real and abiding success.

In this connection two Bulletins have been issued and other publicity work has been done so far. The Provincial Congress Committees and other organisations working for the emancipation of India have been individually requested to help this Board by calling District and Provincial Volunteer Conferences and doing other propaganda in this behalf.

But you will admit that unless influential persons taking keen interest have given their whole time and understood the importance of this movement, visit large cities and towns & meet the people personally in the country nothing substantial is capable of being done in this case. This means a tremendous work. Even then we are willing to devote our time and energy and we are ready to take all the steps necessary to accomplish our object.

But inexperienced as we are, we need the full support and co-operation as well as guidance of leaders like you without which the work undertaken will never prosper and the intention of the organisers of this Conference will never be carried out. We, the Volunteers, are willing to abide by your advice and are eager to do anything in furtherence of the work you have taken up in your hands. We know we have our defects and defficiencies. But we are willing to lay our services, such as they are, at the feet of the Motherland and it is upto you to guide us and make proper use of the same in the fight in which you are engaged. It is therefore, that we appeal to you to take immediate steps to help us in making this Conference a success. If you think it fit, kindly speak a word for this disciplinary Volunteer movement wherever you go, and write in papers and periodicals or help us in other ways either morally or materially. This will make us feel that we have the backing of our leaders in this attempt and thus be encouraged to put forth our full efforts to make this undertaking a success.

By helping our movement you will be helping the different Congress Committees in the country and facilitate their work of forming Civic Guards as per resolution referred to above.

We are sure that you will not refuse this offer and leave us unguided and uncared for.

Hubli, Karnatak
October 30, 1923.

N. S. HARDIKAR.
General Secretary.

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Ye! Lovers of Hind!!

TRAIN, DISCIPLINE AND ORGANISE

YOUNG INDIA

AND

WIN COMPLETE SWARAJYA;

BECAUSE

Country's Salvation Depends Upon

An Organised Volunteer Movement.

MAHATMA GANDHI

Says:-

"IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT AS SOON AS WE HAVE ORGANISED & DISCIPLINED OURSELVES SWARAJYA WILL BE ESTABLISHED AN ORGANISED REFUSAL TO BE RULED BY ANY FOREIGN POWER IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED IN A COUNTRY LIKE OURS

(Young India, October 27–1920)

All-India Volunteer Conference, Coconada

AIMS AT

A Permanent National Volunteer Organisation.

WILL YOU,

THEREFORE,

Be Pledged Volunteers and attend the Conference

FOR TAKING AN ACTIVE PART

IN

LIBERATING HINDUSTHAN ?

HUBLI, (Karnatak.)
November 15-1923.

N. S. HARDIKER
General Secretary,
PROVISIONAL BOARD, A.I.V.C.

Printed by V. P. Chitgupi at the Hubli Printing Works and Published by N. S Hardikar at his A. I. V. C. office Hubli. C 5000

Resolutions of Provincial Volunteer Conferences

1. Behar
2. Maharashtra
3. Andhra
   (Balanagar's meeting)
4. U.P.
5. Bombay
6. C.P. Berar
7. Karnataka
8. C. India

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Résolutions
du Provincial tou-
chant expériences.

C.M. Maratha Conference

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(१) कु) मराठी मराठ प्रांतातून कुसंस्कारीत स्वयंसेवकांची संख्यावाढ करण्यासाठी पुढे पाहिजे ती दिशा व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी, खाली नमूद केलेल्या संस्थांच्या प्रमुखांची सामाईक बैठक बोलावली जावी.

(१) श्री. राधाकृष्ण गोपाळ जोशी
(२) " रघुनाथ शंकर पाठक (संघचालक)
(३) " मारुतीबा मराठवाडा दीनबंधू
(४) " बाबा साहेब देशमुख
(५) " अण्णासाहेब रामकृष्ण [illegible]
(६) [illegible]
(७) [illegible]

(२) वरील मुद्द्यांवर [illegible] कार्यकारी मंडळाची बैठक बोलावून त्यात खालील मुद्द्यांवर चर्चा करण्यात यावी.

(१) [illegible]

(२) [illegible]

(३) [illegible]

(४) [illegible]

(५) [illegible]

(६) [illegible]

(७) [illegible]

प्रश्नावली.

(1) यह परिषद नागपुर को सदस्य राष्ट्र के विज्ञान परिषद सदस्य ग्रहण करेगी, व कार्य चुनाव करेगा, जो परिषद को अधिक दे सकता है. विज्ञान परिषद के सदस्य ग्रहण करेगी. परिषद के नागरिक का कोई भी सदस्य ग्रहण करता है. उसके कार्य को हर दो वर्ष आकलन करता है. उसके कार्य को परिषद को सौंपे सदस्य चुनाव प्रचार करता है.

(2) [क] नागपुर सदस्य ग्रहण के जो सदस्य ग्रहण करेगा अनुमोदन के लिए कुछ चुनाव परिषद आवश्यक पूर्ण सहायक चुनाव प्रचार करता है. यदि [illegible] परिषद को प्रार्थना करता है कि कुछ सौंपने आवश्यक सहायक सदस्य परिषद को सौंपे. यह परिषद कुछ को सौंपने से पहले चुनाव करेगा कि वह सदस्य ग्रहण करने के योग्य है या नहीं. आवश्यकता करता है

(3) [क] ×

दिल्ली विज्ञान परिषद की दिल्ली में स्थापना [illegible] विज्ञान परिषद के सदस्य ग्रहण करेगा. [illegible] सदस्य चुनाव प्रचार करेगा. [illegible] सदस्य ग्रहण करेगा. [illegible] सदस्य ग्रहण करेगा. [illegible] सदस्य ग्रहण

Conference should arrange, as suggested by Dehli:-

(8) requests the Provincial Congress C ommittee to sanction Rs.6,000/- for the expenses of the Volunteer organisation for the current year, and Rs. 200/- to be immediately despatched to Dr. Hardikar, the General Secretary of the All India Volunteer Conference for the Cocanada arrangement

(9) has full faith in Mahatma Gandhi, his principles, his constructive programme and considers in the present condition of the country that his programme is the only way for the early establishment of Swaraj, and requests delegates who will be attending the Cocanada C ongress, that they should keep aside their doubts that arose in Dehli C ongress and should lay down in clear terms the Country's policy in this matter, in future.

(10) empowers the board consisting of the following members to organise and train the Volunteers:-

I Sjt. Pundit Makhanlalji Chaturvedy.
II " Sunderlalji.
III " Karamat Husein.
IV " Laxman Singh.
V " Vasudeorao Subhedar.

(11) in order to maintain the uniformity in the training and other subjects of organisation, is of opinion that all rules and regulations that may come to the provinces from All India Volunteer C onference Board which will be established at Cocanada , be sent to the Convener Provincial Congress Volunteer Board and the Provincial board should act accordingly to these instructions.

(12) selects the following persons as delegates to represent the Volunteers of this Province to the All India Volunteer C onference at C ocanada.

1. Sjt. Pundit Makhanlalji.
2. ". Sunderlalji.
3. " Karamat Husein.
4. " Laxmansinghji.
5. " Vasudeorao Subhedar.
6. Sjt. Badrinathji Dube.
7. " Ramdayal Chaturvedi
8. " Sunderlalji Sharma
9. " Rupnarainji.
10. " Brahmadinji.
11. Abdul Jabbar Khan.

Suggestions for Volunteer organisation

Resolution **********

1. That this Conference heartily supports the idea of holding an All India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada during the Congress Week with the objects mentioned in Bulletin No. 1.
2. That this Conference is of opinion that the All India Volunteer Conference should prepare a scheme for the organisation of a National Volunteer Corps and submit it immediately to the Congress for adoption.

The main features of the scheme should be as follows:

1. The Congress should have two Corps: one called the Indian National Volunteer Corps under the Ahmedabad Pledge and another of Congress Guards or National Guards with less rigid terms of enlistment.
2. It shall primarily be the duty of each local Congress organisation to organise its unit of National Volunteers and National Guards.
3. If the local Congress organisations fail to do this, the Provincial Congress Committee concerned shall take the initiative.
4. The units shall be controlled by a board of members specially appointed by the local Congress organisations and this board shall include among others some representatives of the volunteers.
5. There shall be Provincial boards to be appointed by the Provincial Congress Committees and a National board to be appointed by the All India Congress Committee, to coordinate the work of the local and Provincial bodies.
6. Each local board shall provide facilities for the training of the volunteers in physical culture-drill, first aid, ambulance, swimming, cycling, riding, lathi-play, and other useful accomplishments in accordance with local needs and possibilities and shall arrange regular parades.
7. The Volunteers and Guards shall be utilised for normal

Congress propegenda and also for affording relief to the distressed, for collecting information useful to the Congress and for local surveys, as the local Boards may direct.

8. Only those of the volunteers that will sign the Ahmedabad ledge should be allowed to offer Civil Disobedience.

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Bombay Provincial Volunteer Committee.

Krishna Bldg., Horniman Road, Fort,

Bombay, 3rd Decem[illegible].

DELEGATES TO THE ALL INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The following eleven persons are duly elected as delegates to the All India Volunteer Conference, at Cocanada, from Bombay.

1. Sjt. R.N.Rapacola.
2. " D.D.Sathaye.
3. " S.V.Deshpande.
4. " B.S.Shastri.
5. " K.P.Khadilker.
6. " Sharma.
7. " C.V.P.Shivam.
8. " J.C.Erunza.
9. " S.V.Puntambekar.
10. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.
11. Sjt. K.B.Sanzgiri.

****

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

For, Secretar

Bombay Provincial Volunteer

[illegible] Resolution passed at the [illegible] Conference held at Nagpur
श्री भाषण के बाद निम्नलिखित
प्रस्ताव उपस्थित हुये और स्वीकृत हुये —

(1) यह कांफ्रेंस श्री हरिदेव सिंह जी सत्याग्रही और जिनकी राजनैतिक कैदी के रूप में नागपुर सेन्ट्रल जेल में अकस्मात मृत्यु हुई है शोक प्रकट करती है और उनके कुटुम्ब के साथ पूर्ण सहानुभूति प्रगट करती है।

(2) यह कान्फ्रेंस नागपुर की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लेने वाले स्वयंसेवकों को उनकी कुर्बानी और कुर्बानी से प्राप्त की हुई फतह पर धन्यवाद देती है।

(3) इस बात पर विचार होकर कि देश और समाज की सच्ची सेवा के लिये सहयोग और रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने और अन्य प्रकार की सामाजिक सेवा करने सहित देश को स्वतन्त्रता के संग्राम में उपयोगी करने के लिये एक सेवादल की आवश्यकता है और इस बात पर भी विचार करते हुये कि देश में ऐसी सभी स्वयंसेवकों की एक विशेष आयोजना बोरकाखेड़ा में कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन पर होने जा रही है इस परिषद के सब प्रतिनिधियों का यह अभिमत यह निश्चय करता है कि इस प्रांत में सब स्वयंसेवकों को [illegible] पोशाक [illegible]

पूरा करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय सेवा मंडल की स्थापना की जाय।

(४) यह कांफ्रेंस कोकानाडा कांग्रेस से सिफारिश करती है कि स्वयं सेवक प्रतिज्ञापत्र में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाय, जिससे खादी काम करने के लिये अधिक स्वयंसेवक भरती किये जा सकें।

५) अपने मंडल के दायरे को बढ़ाकर उसे राष्ट्रव्यापी बनाने की दृष्टि से यह जानकर कोकानाडा में होने वाली बैठक से सिफारिश करती है कि यह नीचे लिखे प्रकार से अपने विधान में संशोधन करे - (क) यह अखिल भारतीय ग्रामोद्योग संघ तथा अखिल भारतीय चरखा संघ के साथ मिलकर राष्ट्र का काम करने की योजना बनाये।

(ख) यह कांफ्रेंस नीचे लिखे सज्जनों की एक कमेटी बनाती है जो भारतीय ग्रामोद्योग संघ, अखिल भारतीय चरखा संघ के सहयोग से अखिल राष्ट्र सेवा मंडल के संचालन के संबंध में अखिल राष्ट्र सेवा कमेटी की जानकारी पड़ने पर अपने सदस्यों को बढ़ाने का अधिकार है। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू, डाक्टर मुरलीलाल जी, श्री रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद, श्री सत्यमूर्ति, श्री ज्योति शंकर जी, श्री लाल पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन, मौलवी अबू मुहम्मद उर्दू कवि, श्री पं० गौरीशंकर जी

विप्र।

Resolutions passed at the Behar Provincial Volunteer Conference held at Sonpur on the 24th November 1923, under the Presidentship of Dr. N.S.Hardiker.

Resolution No. I.

This Conference associates itself with the aims and objects of the proposed All-India Volunteer Conference and gives assurance of its full co-operation towards the attainment of such aims and objects.

Resolution. No. II.

This Conference elects the following eleven delegates to the Cocoanada Volunteer Conference.

1. Prof. Badrinath Warma. Behar Vidyapith, [illegible]
2. Mr. Brahmachari Punyadeo Sharma. Prema Mandir . Bikram.
3. Babu Prabhunath Singh. .....D.C.C..... .... Chupra.
4. Moulvi Latif Hussain. Prov. Seva Samiti. Muzaffarpore.
5. Mr. Brahmachari Raghunath. Gandhi Ashram. Teghra. Dt. Mon
6. Babu [illegible]ma Prasad Singh Mallepore. Dt. Mon
7. Babu Mathura Prasad Singh. D.C.C. Muzaffarpore.
8. Sirdar Hari-har Singh. D.C.C. Arrah.
9. Babu Rash Behari Lal . Gandhi Ashram . Bhagalpore.
10. Babu Rambinod Singha. Gandhi Kutir. Malkhacheck. P.O. Di wara . Dt. Chapra.
11. Babu Ramanand Singh. Secy. D.C.C.. Chapra.

Resolution No. III.

This Conference forms a Provincial Board of the following five Members with a view to:-

I. Preparing and sending the delegates elected A.I.V.Conference at Cocoanada.

II. To propagate the causes[illegible] of the volunteer organisation throughtout the Province, and to inspire faith and confidence in the people towards the said organisation.

III. To make arrangements for giving effect to objects and the Programme fixed upon by the Cocoanada Confere

The Board consists of:-

1. Prof: Badri Nath Varma..... President. Patna.
2. Babu Jagat Narain Lal, Secy. D.C.C. Patna.
3. Babu Mathura Prashad Singh, Muzaffar pore. Secretary.
4. Babu Mathura Prasad.. D.C.C., Chapra.
5. Mr. Shah Zubera. D.C.C. Monghyr.

Resolution No. 4.

This Conference urges upon the Indian National Congress to take immediate steps to establish a well-organised National Volunteer Corps throughout the country and further requests that the said Congress do advise its Working Committee to give immediate effect to the Resolutions adopted by itself in this connection

To The Secretary
All India Volunteers Conference at Cocanada
Hubli (Karnataka)

Dear Sir,

I beg to communicate the following resolutions passed on 14-11-23 at a conference of the Dalanayaks, Andhra Seva Dals held at Cocanada.

"I The following delegates have been elected to the All India Volunteers Conference which is going to be held at Cocanada in the month of December:-

1. Josyula Rajachandra Rao garu Ramachandrapuram Godavari Dt.
2. Vennesi Satyanarayana garu. Ramachandrapuram. Godavari Dt.
3. Eduri Satyanarayana garu Ellore
4. Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya Bezwada
5. Kuppa Sreerama Sarma garu Anantavaram Tenali Tq
6. Uppara Ramalingam garu Berhampore, Ganjam Dt.
7. Pratapagiri Ramamurti garu. Cuddapah
8. Pratapagiri Santabayamma garu. Cuddapah
9. Uppuluri Pattabhiramayya garu Cocanada.
10. Manidi Devendrudu garu. Rajahmundry
11. Madiraju Bhaskara Rao garu Bezwada.
12. Marupuru Kodandarama Reddi garu. Subbaramapuram, Manubolu P.O. Nellore Dt.
13. Potkala Satyanarayana garu Parlakimidi.
14. Cheruvuvada Venkata Narasimhayya Congress Committee office Masulipatam

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEERS CONFERENCE Head Office HUBLI. KARNATAK

15. Vasantarao Buchi Sundararaofarm
Vizagapatam.

16. Gadicherla Harisarvottama Raofarm.
Nandyala, Karnul Dt

17 Kamampalli Krishnamurty Raofarm.
Extentions, Anantapur.

18. G. V. Rangam Sresti farm
Narayanavanam. Chittoor Dt

19 Machiraju Rama Murty farm.
Chandavole Guntur Dt.

20. Matam Bala Subramanya Gupta farm.
C/o, Provincial Congress Committee
Bezwada.

II. Resolved to form a reception Committee to hold this conference and Mr. Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu garu. has been unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

III Resolved to hold this conference on 20th/21st December.

IV Resolved to elect the following Joint Secretaries to the Reception Committee.

1 Injyanki Venkata Ramanayya garu
2 Uppaluri Pattabhiramayya garu
3 Manidi Devendrudu garu.

V. Resolved to fix the fee for the membership not less than of the Reception Committee at 1 Re/.

(~~Duc Copy~~) Yours faithfully
V. V. Ramanayya.
Joint Secretary.

Resolution passed by Maharashtra Volinteer conference at Ahmednagar on 1st and 2nd December 1923

Resolution No:(1)

This Maharashtra Volunteer conference accepts the aims and objects of the All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Cocanada and declares its readyness to actively take Same

Resolution No:(2)

This Maharashtra Volinteer Conference elects the following 11 Delegets for the All-India Volinteer Conference to Represent Maharashtra, /

1 Mr. V. B. Haralikar 180 Budhawar Poona City
2 " S. R. Joshi 749 Sadashiv Poona city
3 " Ramkisan Jaju Kolapur
4 " Ramkrishnadas Maharaj Sanyasmath Ahmednagar
5 " Jagannath R. Konkar Bassein Thana
6 " Mahant Sitaram Bharti Nasik city
7 " V. V. Boclare Jamner E. Khandesh
8 " V. S. Kavishwar Bhusaval E. Khandesh
9 " V. G. Apte Ratnagiri
10 " V. H. Joshi C/o Navakal office Bombay
11 " J. G. Mehta Ghatkopar Thana

Resolution no (3)

This Conference Resolves that one gentleman should be appointed for the execution of the policy and work decided by this Conference and elect Sjt: Shankar Dattatraya Deo as the Director of Maharashtra Volunteers Board giving him full powers for the execution of the work thereof.

Resolution no (4)

This Conference decides upon the following aims and objects to be executed by the Maharashtra Volunteer Board

(1) To enlist Volunteers for the furtherance of Swaraj Work

(2) To prepare Volunteers (a) Who will take the Congress message to the Villages and organised them and (b) who will be ready for offering civil disobedience whenever necessary

(3) To organise all possible forces in Maharashtra that are useful for the country's work

(4) To arrange for the training of the Volunteers (detail)

(5) To gather all possible information about villages in Maharashtra

6 To Collect Rupees elevenhundred and (illegible) in all the Districts of Congress Maharashtra

Resolution No (5) 1917

This Conference appoints a Committee of the following members to frame the Constitution and Rules of the Volunteer Organisation in Maharashtra—

1 Sjt. V. V. Dasane
2 " V. D. Phatak
3 " S. K. Damle
4 " D. R. Gharpure
5 " S. S. Deo
6 " Ramkrishnadas Maharaj

The Committee has the right of Co-opting members

The Constitution and Rules framed by the above Committee shall be provisionly in force till the next Conference

Resolution No (6)

This Conference Suggests the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the Presidentship of the All India Volunteer Conference to be held at Cocanada in December 1923

Resolution No (7)

The Maharashtra Volunteer Conference Congratulates Senapati Bapat upon his Self-sacrifice and Self-suffering for his mother land and especially upon his invaluable work while confined to Mandalay

Satyagraha

Resolution No (8)

Resolved that the next Maharashtra Volintier Conference should be held at Solapur

Resolution No (9)

This Conference offers heartfelt thanks to the president Sjt. Vir Ramanrao Jogl. to Reception Committee Chairman Ramkrishnadas Maharaj and to the Hed Organiser Sjt. K. P. Sumant for their Strenous efforts in making the Conference Success

Pt. J. Nehru,
Mr. T. C. GOSWAMI, M. L. A.
President
Dr. N. S. HARDIKER,
General Secretary

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TELS – BALMOHAN
HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL
HUBLI (*Karnatak*)

Camp HUBLI
Date October 5, 192 8

Dear Mr. Hoskoppa,

I am giving below copy of telegram recieved by me this morning from Lala Lajpatrai (Lahore) :-

"Will you do Nehru Committee publicity under me suspending your propaganda , favouring complete political independence ? If so, wire terms and earliest date arrival."

I have sent him the following telegram this morning in reply :-

" Ready carrying travelling propaganda unconditionally But consulting Jawaharlal and Karnatak Leaders. Meanwhile write details work. Letter follows."

I have wired to Pt. Jawaharlal asking his advice under the circumstances.

To my mind it appears both in the interests of the Dal in the future, as well as in my personal interest, I should take up this work of a few months as a labour of love towards Lalaji and consequently to the country. The interests of the Dal may seem to suffer for the time being on account of want of my personal attention to them. But I am sanguine that my work in the other field will not be lost altogether. It will bear fruit in the long run. No honest and disinterested work will go without bearing fruit – even for the Dal.

I am therefore asking your advice as to what I should do under these circumstances. If you allow me it will be your favour and magnanimity towards me, because you will have to personally attend to the work of the Dal in Karnatak for a few months until I return. You will have to attend to the election of the ensuing year's Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board at the coming meeting of the K.P.C.C. and see to the progress of the work of the Academy as well as to the general instructions to be issued to the office from time to time. If necessary we may appoint an acting Secretary for the time. An Assistant or Under-Secretary for the Karnatak Dal will have to be appointed by a resolution of the Board either by circulation or at a meeting.

I have laid the facts before you and request you to kindly give full consideration to it this and to wire me as to your permission or otherwise.

Expecting your telegram and also your reply in writing, I am,

Yours Sincerely,
N.S.H.
Secretary, Karnatak
Provincial Volunteer Board

Mr. Hoskoppa Krishnarao,
Dalapati, Karnatak Dal,
(1) Hoskoppa.
(2) Udipi
(3) D.V. Konjalgi
(4) OC.

As for your last question, [illegible] you
a decided with the civil disobedience or boycott
the Congress, I may say that this corps is not
identical with the former and this corps among
social work and other constructive programme
of the Congress with an experienced direction
at its head. But the volunteers of
this corps will not back behind when the call
of the motherland comes for civil disobedience.
To accomplish this object it is quite necessary
to bring together all those who have a mind
to serve the country.

Your second question is "why the Ahmadis
pledge with all its details is made compulsory
I think whether one is prepared to serve
the country or not. It is quite necessary that

he should sign one of the pledge and
then can participate in Jerusalem Conference
But as long as there is a custom of any
Caste distinction for which pledge for this caste
we could not but accept the Jerusalem
pledge which was adopted by the Conference.
But till the conference meets none has the
power to make any changes in the pledge and
even then the Conference resolution. So we
have to keep the pledge as it is.

I am not able to answer your third question
as yet; for it will be decided in the Conference
itself.

Your fourth question is too premature as
the Conference is still to be met: The Conference
which has the standing of 37 years has
not made any arrangements to see that
one who is a Conference-man does not divulge

[illegible] any one among you are correct enough to be a delegate to the Conference, to place the question before the sitting of the Conference

The provincial organisations are to come under the board. And the object itself is to have a central organisation. So though not now, after the formation of the central body, the provincial organisations shall have to be so under the guidance of the central body.

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cus. We wish, however, to draw his particular attention to the necessity of shedding more light on some of the more important points which people want to know and upon which there is no distinct authoritative pronouncement. Firstly, is this volunteer corps identical with Civil Disobedience corps of the Congress? Why is Ahmedabad pledge in all its details made compulsory? Is there no scope in the new organisation for those who may have their conscientious differences regarding the pledge? What provision has been made to see that the pledge is obeyed in action and not honoured in the breach by those who take it? Are the provincial organisations and their organisers under the control of the Board for their work? These are pertinent questions which must be replied to beforehand if the movement is to enlist the sympathy of all and is to be a national movement. There would be no quarrel as to the objects detailed out by Dr. Hardikar in his first and second bulletin. But the propaganda actually carried on and interpretations given of the objects of the Conference give ground for grave doubts. In Maharashtra a Conference is being held of volunteers which only those who have taken the Ahmedabad pledge or have gone to jail in connection with the Nagpur flag affair or Mulshi struggle are entitled to attend. There is a good deal of confusion in the central idea of the Volunteer corps some-where. What is essential—the pledge or ability and readiness to suffer? We know of scores of persons who had been to Mulshi and Nagpur but who would refuse to take the Ahmadabad pledge! Secondly, the conditions as they are indicate that the corps is to be a civil disobedience corps, pure and simple. We would like to request Dr. Hardikar to make matters clear. If it is to be a civil disobedience corps let it be by all means. But why sail under false colours?

Dumping.

It is a thousand pities that the Government of India, who profess that the welfare of Indian industries is nearest to their heart, should continue to allow foreign merchants to dump their goods in the Indian market with a view to stifle our young and struggling industries. Whether in respect of the steel industry or in respect of the locomotive industry, or again in the field of the chemical industry, in fact in every field of Indian industry, this dumping and this unfair competition are permitted with impunity. Dumping is the act involved in selling a particular article in the importing country at a value less than the one reigning in the country of export at the time of the export of the same commodity to the importing country. It is nothing short of an irony that though British merchants could by no means produce steel at a price less than Rs. 150/- per ton, they have the cheek to sell steel in India at Rs. 180/- per ton. We are told by such august bodies as the Associated Chambers of Commerce and every other European Chamber of Commerce in this country that the British merchant is out on a mission of philanthropy, for the uphappy people of this country We wish that this were philanthropy, but a study of the economic history of India for the last one hundred and fifty years very clearly establishes one fact, viz, that whenever dumping is resorted to, it is resorted to only as a temporary measure, and when the local industries are stifled as the result of the dumping, then the dumpers proceed to make up their losses by compound interests by raising the prices to an enormous and unimaginable extent.

* *

It will be of interest to know that in other countries where Governments are true to their professions of guarding their own industries against foreign competition, they have provided what is called a dumping clause in the tariff schedule by which the various customs' officers are required to collect over and above the usual protective duties an extra or special duty which is called the dumping duty. The dumping duty represents the difference in value of the prices reigning in the country of export at the time of such export to the importing country and the price prevailing in the importing country for the same commodity. Surely it is not too much to ask that in India we should have the same thing. If the existence of dumping laws on the statute book of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other countries of the British Empire, do not tend to racial acrimony, surely there is no reason why it should in this unfortunate country. But we are told by our 'candid' friends that it does. We are accustomed to this sort of bluffing, but it is too late in the day to expect us to succumb to these Anglo-Indian manœuvres. Will the next Legislative Assembly fight the question to a finish and prevent dumping and unfair competition by foreign firms against Indian industries?

School-discipline and Police lock-ups.

An Indian gentleman, the late Honourable Abdul Rasul Vishram M. B E. left £40,000 ear-marked to erect school buildings for the education of the Indian children at Mombassa. He handed over the amount to the Local Government in the belief that under its control the school would be best conducted. The East African Government imported from India one Mr. Maxwell on a fat salary as Head-Master of the school. Mr. Maxwell, however, carried with him his prejudices against Indians and soon began to play a veritable tyrant. Very recently, three of the school children aged respectively 7, 8 and 10 years were handed over to the police, for the grave offences of helping themselves with a few pieces of chalk. The *Democrat* of Nairobi states that 'the kiddies were shut up for one night in the police-lockup and were marched to His Brittanic Majesty's Court of justice on the following morning to stand their trial.' Unfortunately, the trying magistrate kept his wits and could not see his way to hang the youngsters even when they were alien children of an inferior race, and they were released. The Magistrate on the contrary took the police to task for acting unwisely in locking the children up for a night. The little incident has its own lesson. The prejudiced vision of Mr. Maxwell was blurred by racial differences and he forgot for a while that such incidents happen in every-day school-life even in England. Mr. Maxwell himself may remember graver exploits of his own in his school-days! Indians must be self-reliant especially in foreign countries and must manage their own institutions.

Nabha abdication and Princes' protest.

The *Swatantra* of Calcutta quotes Urdu 'Agah' to state that their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kashmir and Zhind, and his Exalted Highness the Nizam have sent a memorial to Government asking for the reinstate-

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ment of the Maharaja of Nabha and to put an end to the present agitation. They have also appealed to other Princes to send similar memorials. We do not know what credence, is to be given to this report of an Urdu journal interested in the Akali struggle. The report is too good to be true. It may have been officially contradicted or it will be shortly contradicted. But the wish is father to the thought. Time has indeed come when the big and influential Princes must think it their duty to interest themselves in the welfare of their brother Princes. They must cast aside their habit of traditional obedience to the high-handedness of Delhi and stir themselves at least in the interests of their own brotherhood. We hope, the news, improbable as it is, will set the Princes to think.

The Mahratta.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1923.

THE ELECTIONS AND THEIR LESSONS.

THE elections to the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly so far as Bombay Province is concerned are over. The results of the Elections and the political awakening due to the educative campaign have proved beyond the shadow of doubt the wisdom of the leaders of the Swarajya Party in pressing our countrymen to go in for the elections. It was Deshbandhu Das who said at Gaya that the educative campaign of the elections would rouse the people from the inertia of last year and his words have proved true. That is at least our experience in Bombay. The *Patrika*, writing of the Calcutta elections, wrote very recently that the elections proved the birth of a new spirit in the country. Never before had there been seen such wide-spread and genuine enthusiasm among all sections of the community, both educated and uneducated. We believe the lesson would not be lost upon our countrymen. There is magic in action. The stalemate caused by the preaching of 'masterly inactivity' as regards every day problems may have attraction for a few persons of static psychology but average human mind as it is, soon gets disgusted with this state of things. For the last year and a half owing to the constant preaching of abstract theories and dead dogmas there reigned very nearly what we can call a peace of stagnation. Some relief was needed to get out of the rut and the leaders of the Swaraja Party have to be congratulated on their foresight and admirable political sagacity.

It is not only this awakening from the torpor that has to be welcomed. The results have demonstrated that the people in general are determined to put an end to the present system of government. The Swarajya Party put in the forefront of their programme this particular object and the people expressed their whole-hearted approval by voting in large majority for the Swarajya Party candidates. The liberals and the 'jo hukums' stood for a policy which has its face turned towards the liberality and generosity of the British, in the matter of people attaining self-government, while the Swarajya Party proposed to give a square fight and compell the British people to yield. The issue was clear and the nation unmistakably showed its determination. It must be remembered that so far as this question of policy is concerned it is not the number of seats contested by the Swarajya Party that counts, but it is the spirit that was evinced that matters wherever the Swarajya Party chose to offer fight. The country has given its verdict very clearly in the matter. As Lala Lajpat Rai put it, the Councils as manned by the liberals who stood for the present system of Government for all practical and matter of fact purposes, were a sham and an untruth in their representative character and had to be exposed as such. They did more harm than good. This sham has been exposed by the elections and the Councils can do no more harm to the national cause in future.

Mahatmaji started non-violent Non-co-operation with the object of attaining freedom by bringing the British bureaucracy to the knee. He was determined to make the government impossible if that could be done or otherwise to establish Swarajya by setting up a national government. This is the long and short of his civil rebellion campaign. Boycott of Councils was proposed as one item to achieve the end. If one keeps aside all verbiage and overgrowths, it can be at once seen that the end was the pivot of action and not the means. Boycotts and civil disobedience were the destructive aspects while Swadeshi and Khadi represented the constructive side. The experience of the last three years has shown that the destructive operation ceased by the proposed method of boycott and the policy ended in disaster. The only wise and reasonable alternative left was to change the tactics and also the strategy if necessary and the Swarajya Party leaders proposed the change and have carried it out. It has yielded good results. Before the fight has begun, the very prospect is giving cold shivers to the bureaucracy, as we said last time. How can we dissociate the destructive programme from the constructive one? The greatest objection that is taken against council-entry by No-changers is that the work in the Councils would divert the attention of the people from the constructive programme. This very objection proclaims the ignorance of elementary knowledge of human psychology. It also shows the poor opinion that these gentlemen have of India's capacity to fight. India can, if sufficiently roused and wisely led, continue its fight for freedom with weapons of all sorts and of all varieties, constructive and destructive simultaneously. The slogan that people must be true to the Mahatma and avoid council-elections and entry as sin is a partisan cry of bigots in effect, although none can question the honesty and patriotism of those No-changers. They honestly believe that the boycott and boycott alone of the Councils would bring grist to their mill of constructive programme. The Swarajya Party differs from them in this and is determined to carry its programme through. It is the end that matters and not the means. The Swarajya Party believes that their fight in the Councils, inspite of the profuse ridicule poured upon that word by

people consumed by their abiding belief in abject surrender and non-resistance, would achieve the end that was put before his eyes by Mahatmaji. Let none of our No-change friends forget that wisdom, honesty, patriotism, intense desire of immediate freedom from the present thraldom can exist outside the narrow circle of their orthodxy.

The liberal rout is however complete and whatever may be the value of the work that the Swarajists can do in the Councils in the eyes of our No-change friends, they can rely upon the fact that there would be their friends and comrades in arms in the Councils and not the apologists of the bureaucracy. The Delhi compromise was an index to the solidarity of the nationalist party. Had that resolution been passed at Gaya six months earlier it would have yielded best results. We hope the unity thus brought about will be preserved in future. Let both wings of the national party contribute their share to the great and glorious struggle. Moulana Mahamad Ali said that he failed to find the key to Yearwada jail. We had said before and we say it now that the real key to Yerawada jail is unity all round. The elections have shown that the Congressmen, in their united strength cannot be beaten and are invincible. Let us all 'forget, forgive, conclude and be agreed.'

The experiences of the election campaign have a lesson for the Swarajyists too. They have now a measure of the opposition that the bureaucracy can raise against them. In their struggle, they must take count of the strength of the opponent who will play upon every conceivable passion and rouse it against him. The Englishman is a hard nut to crack. He is a first rate diplomat and a soldier to boot. The success of the Swarajyists has sent a thrill of terror through the bureaucracy but there the struggle only begins. The Swarajyists must pull together inspite of personal inclinations They must attract to them the independent nationalists and make common cause with them. Let them spare nothing in their efforts to achieve freedom Their cause is just and righteous. With complete faith in the truth of their holy cause, let them fight on and as day follows night, victory is theirs in the end.

We extremely regret to record the death of Mr K G. Oak at Mahad on the 15th last Mr. Oak was a great Sanskrit scholar and was a college mate of Lok Tilak. In 1871 he won the Jagannath Shankarshet Sanskrit scholarship. He worked as a Sanskrit teacher in the New English School, but he had to leave the service as objection was taken to his presence at Raigad at the time of Shri Shivaji festival by the then Director of Education, Mr. Jules. Mr. Oak leaves behind him a large circle of pupils who will mourn his loss.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Krishnaji Abaji Guruji on Friday the 16th at Kharawali near Mahad. In Mr. Guruji, Maharashtra has lost a strong personality and a great public worker. Mr. Guruji edited the *Kaldas* of Benares and had suffered imprisonment in 1897 repression He was a staunch follower of Lok. Tilak and he has written a biography of Lok. Tilak in Marathi detailing incidents of his life till his incarceration.

Mr. Vithoba Irawati of Sholapur died on the 16th by dropsy. His young life was cut off when he was only 40. Mr. Iravati was a self-made man and a philanthrophic merchant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moulana Mahamad Ali in Poona.

Moulana Mahamad Ali and his revered mother paid a short visit to Poona on Thursday last on their way back to Bombay from Bijapur. This was his first visit to Poona after his release from Karachi and naturally it created great enthusiasm among the people. The Government had also added their own contribution to the enthusiasm by its injunction against the City Municipality in the matter of expenditure in connection with his visit. He arrived at the station at 2 P. M. and was received by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, president of the city municipality, Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, the president of the M. P. C. C. and other prominent citizens. He was garlanded and taken in a car to his residence.

VISIT TO YERAWADA.

Moulana Mahamad Ali went to Yerawada jail immediately after, in order to pay his homage to Mahatma Gandhi. No permission was however asked or given to interview Mahatmaji. He returned to the city after salutation and prayers at the Yerawada jail doors. This silent visit of his was highly eloquent of the feelings surging in his mind

He was taken in a grand procession through the principal streets of the city with national flags flying He had stopped all music and the procession was impressive and silent except for the cries of *Jay*.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The function of presenting the municipal address was a great success. It was attended by thousands of citizens. Mr. N. C. Kelkar read the address and presented it to him in a beautiful silver casket. The address ran as follows.—

Poona, 22nd November 1923.

To

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI

President-Elect, Indian National Congress,
COCONADA.

SIR,

We, the President and members of the Poona City Municipality, offer you a cordial welcome to this historic city. In presenting to you this address, this Municipality is adding to its record and credit one more instance of the exercise of the privilage of giving addresses to our non-official countrymen, worthy in its estimation of being accorded a civic reception. And you may feel interested to know that addresses of this nature have been given, since the eventful year of 1919, to your political Gurus, Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, and your comrades in political arms and co-workers like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. These addresses are meant to help this corporation in discharging its obligation of showing urbane hospitality to worthy visitors to this City, and also to assert the legitimate position that a body high placed in the scheme of responsible local Self-government in the second capital of this Presidency, apart from its duties of civic administration, can also possess and may express its political consciousness on suitable occasions.

Your name, Maulana Saheb, has now become a household word in this City. Your high educational culture, your deep religious learning, your great literary attainments, and your patriotic fervor have enabled you to take a leading part, during the last twelve years and more, in a political struggle, which while in one of its aspects it was intended to consolidate the Muslim faith and its brotherhood throughout the European and Asiatic countries, was also, in another aspect, calculated to help the political movement of Swarajya in India.

You opened your campaign with founding such stout exponents of Moslem public opinion like the *Comrade*

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and *Ham Dard* and the organisation of a red cross fund in connection with the Turko-Italian war in Europe. Your out-spokenness led to the forfeiture of your paper under the now defunct Press Act. Your continued activities in support of the Khilafat led, during the days of the great European war to a prolonged incarceration, which, however, could not subdue your spirit. On your release in 1919, you led a deputation to Europe as a representative of the Khilafat Committee, which afforded you a diversion in the region of diplomacy. Then came your discipleship of Mahatma Gandhi, which was characterised by an intensive preaching of non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity. Your brave stand in the state trial at Karachi is a matter of common knowledge and admiration. And your release has fructified in the adoption of measures, in the sphere of Congress politics, leading to the removal of the temporary disagreement among the leaders of the different parties in the great national political organisation. And now that you have been elected to the highest honour which non-official India can confer upon an Indian, the presidentship of the National Congress, you will, we hope and trust, by your advice and example, further consolidate the unity among the different groups and classes of Indian political workers, whether they be within or without the Congress fold.

We appreciate your strenuous efforts to preserve and promote Hindu-Moslem unity which alone is the bed-rock foundation upon which any durable building of Indian nationalism and self-government can be erected, and you will, we hope, endeavour, with the help of your Hindu workers, to investigate and enunciate formulæ which may help the solution of local communal disputes wherever they may arise owing to sudden impulses of the mob-mind. For yourself, we know you are animated only by the spirit of the poet who says.

"Shall I ask the brave soldier, who fights by my side,
In the cause of our country, if our creeds agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
If he kneel not before the same altar with me?"

In conclusion, we pray that health and happiness may be vouchsafed to you to enable you to pursue, as before, your patriotic activities in the common interest of the Indian nation, which, this corporation believes, is destined to achieve the goal of Self-Government at no distant date.

We remain,
Sir,
Your admiring compatriots,
President and Councillors of the
Poona City Municipality.

THE KEY TO YERAWADA.

Moulana Mahamad Ali, in reply feelingly made reference to Lok. Tilak who he said was his Guru in political matters He hoped that the City Municipality would free itself from official shackles and there would soon be day when India would also free itself from foreign domination. Referring to the Congress differences he said, that he did his best to compose them and would do the same in future. He congratulated Mr. Kelkar for his victory at the polls. He advocated tolerance in respect of Hindu-Moslem religious usages and hoped that small differences would not come in the way of the unity. Turning to the fight for Swarajya, he said that he had strong hopes to win it. The first condition was that Mahatmaji ought to be released. He said that in a weak moment he had wired to Mrs. Gandhi that he was in search of a key to Yerawada jail. He, however, admitted that the key could not be found, although it was with him and every one else assembled. The constructive programme out-lined by the Mahatma was the only hope for them and he exhorted all to devote themselves to it. He concluded by thanking Mr. Kelkar and the members of the municipality for the honour done to him.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

At night he delivered a public lecture under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Paranjpe on the 'present situation' in which he emphasised the necessity of self-sacrifice in the struggle for freedom. He left by the mid-night train for Bombay.

Efficiency Of European Management.

TO—THE EDITOR OF THE *Mahratta*, POONA.

Dear Sir,

The Royal Commission is now sitting to consider, for all practical purposes, mainly, the grievances of Europeans in the Indian Civil Services and a great fuss is being made about the so-called efficiency of European management. I give below an instance of this efficiency on account of which the citizens of Poona had to pay about Rs. 22000/ i. e. Rs. 7,000/- extra per year in 1921-22 and 1922-23 for a work that would have ordinarily cost them only Rs. 15,000/- every year.

The Executive Engineer, Poona Waterworks (an European Expert) looks after the chlorination of City water-supply and the Sanitary Engineer (also European) supervises the work. All the expenditure as incurred by the Executive Engineer is to be borne by the City Municipality. Government pays certain grant-in-aid but I leave that out of account as it does not concern the question of efficiency. Major portion of the expenditure on this work consists of the cost of Bleaching Powder. The following table gives the facts about the purchase of this chemical for the Poona City Water-supply work.

Particulars	1921-1922	1922-1923
	Tons Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
1. Quantity Purchased	17 9	19 17
2. Market rate per ton for delivery at works ...	Rs. 400	Rs. 350
3. Rate at which the Municipality was made to pay ..	Rs. 805	Rs. 720
4 Cost at Market rate ...	Rs. 6 980	Rs. 6,950
5. Actual amount the Municipality was made to pay ...	Rs. 14,050	Rs. 14,290
5. NET LOSS to the Municipality ...	Rs. 7,070	Rs. 7,340

What a price to be paid for the so-called efficiency? The fun of the whole thing is still to come.

The Municipality before giving sanction to the maintenance estimates, sent protests against the heavy amounts that, in its opinion were required to be paid every year for Municipal Works managed by Government and the Sanitary Engineer tried to snub that body by writing—

"Finally I may state that I am satisfied that provisions made in the various estimates are actually required and I can technically approve them fully... ..... I regret I cannot meet the views of your Chief Officer by reducing the estimates in any particular as he proposes..... ..... In requesting you to give your approval as they now stand. I would remind you that the approval that the Local body gives in such cases is of an administrative character only."

The Sanitary Engineer evidently thinks that the Municipality should ungrudgingly waste its funds on account of inefficiency of management of his Executive Engineer which he or his supporters would never

admit. So long as Mr. Mandy, of the Poona Drainage fame, was here none of his superiors admitted his incompetence or inefficiency and now when he is away everybody is shifting the whole blame of Poona Drainage muddle on him. History repeats itself and we need not be surprised at the present state of things.

Quite tired of this heavy burden, the President of the Municipality wrote in January last as follows in connection with the purchase of materials.

"From the experience of the last three years, it is found that the Municipality is required to pay a good deal in excess of the market rates prevailing during the respective years. This is specially the case with bleaching powder. The high rate that is paid is about double the ruling market rate."——

And what were the replies? The Executive Engineer writes.—

"This is clearly a wrong statement. The chemicals have been called for by advertisements in several papers and the contract has in every case been given to the lowest tenderer. To say double rates have been given is absurd."

and the Sanitary Engineer gravely remarks.

"I think on consideration you will recognise that the statement in your letter under reference as to rate paid for bleaching Powder being double the ruling market rate is unjustifiable."

The above statements are made by these responsible Officials of Government in spite of the actual facts recorded in the table given above. The bleaching Powder was purchased by them at Rs. 805/- per ton in 1921-22 when the market rate was Rs. 400/- and at Rs. 720/- in 1922-23 when the market rate was Rs. 350/- and the Municipality was made to pay the charges at these rates which are more than double the market rate. The inefficiency of these officials has cost the Municipality and Government Rs. 14,000/- and odd in these two years on account of this single work that costs not more than Rs. 35000 and when the people are obliged to place lakhs of rupees at the disposal of such officials the price of the inefficiency would amount to a very high figure indeed!

If any member or the Legislative Council asks a question about this matter, he is likely to be given a reply that the chemicals are purchased from the lowest tender. It may be pointed out here that the conditions of the tender are such that only the middle-men would go in for the supply. To insist on keeping these conditions in the tender long after the market condition has become normal is a sign of inefficiency on the part of the official concerned which is unnecessarily costing thousands of rupees to the poor citizens.

Finally, these facts saw the light of the day because the Municipality was interested in the expenditure incurred. There are the P. W. D. code rules and highly paid controlling and auditing establishment to check the work of the Executive Engineer. Still there is room for such waste without its being detected by Government Auditors or Supervising officers. When we consider the lakhs and lakhs of rupees that are being spent on Government Public Works where there are very little chances of anything coming to light, and when we see that the P. W. D. code rules and the present system of controlling and auditing is of very little use in checking waste, we simply wonder what a huge sum must be lost every year on account of such inefficiency.

Is it within the scope of inquiry of the Royal Commission to take into consideration this inefficiency and find out the remedy to stop it? To pay high salaries in such cases simply because the officials are Europeans is sheer humbug and amounts to nothing but looting the poor people of India.

Yours Faithfully,
A RATE-PAYER.

The Oil-Problem.

III

(D. V. TAMHANKAR, Poona.)

The foregoing discussion will convince the reader of the rapid and tremendous development the oil industry is undergoing for the present. So far, we have concentrated our attention on the production of Petroleum in various countries. Now we must say something about its distillation and distribution. Unlike the distribution-means of other commodities, oil requires tankers and wagons suitable to its own purpose. In the modern business world, economy has become the watchword of every industry and oil industry cannot be an exception to this. Special kinds of vessels and railway carriages are built. Also long pipe lines are laid so that oil can be pumped to the very harbour whence it may be transported to the four quarters of the globe.

Now the point of distillation or refining the crude oil. For, some days ago the process of refining had serious defects, which resulted in very great waste of oil. By adopting the most up-to-date plants, the most efficient labour-and the result of valuable research, the great oil-companies are trying to secure as little waste as possible. It is their ambition to utilise every particle of oil in not a very distant future.

In point of refinery a new development is being observed. And in this connection the refinery of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Llandarcy in England may be cited as a striking example. As the company's name indicates, her oil fields are situated in Persia. But the process of refining is to be conducted in Great Britain. It was the old practice to build refineries near the production fields. But it has been found out that if refining is done in the consuming market, it is done more cheaply and efficiently. Again the by-products such as special qualities of spirit, lubricating oils, liquid petroleum, mineral wax candles etc. are manufactured then and there. Thereby you eliminate a sub-oil-manufacturer or the middleman. Again the native labour is employed and some help is rendered to the solution of the thorny problem of unemployment.

Before we turn to its political and social aspects we must say a few words about the nature of the industry itself. Our journey so far in the land of oil must have convinced us that the industry is a very costly one. Any individual or a small group of individuals cannot cope with the multifarious demands of expenditure. A layman's mind can not comprehend all the points of heavy cost that is required to bear before you begin business in the oil industry. First you must find out pretoliferous area, having some indication of oil and see if you can have abundant supply of petroleum there. Experimental wells are struck and fields are located as oil-fields. This part of industry is technically called "the prospecting." Very able, daring and intelligent geologists and chemists are required to be employed for the prospecting work. Hence we call the modern business as the child of science. And who will show sufficient fool-hardiness to deny this? Then comes the ponderous and costly machinery of pipes, pumps, cranes etc. Then the refinery. The establishment of transport and distribution. The enumeration of the parts of this gigantic system will give us some idea of the vastness and costliness of the oil-concern. Again you must be ready to waste money as if wilfully, because the first experiments on oil-bore promise tremendous supply but within a very short time your pump brings out salt water instead of oil. Even some of the assured oil-fields of Mexico-where not less than £500,000,000 have been invested have run short, and the exploitation of as much as two thirds of the estimated producing area has now been abandoned.

This uncertain nature of the industry coupled with its expensive operations, has made it a monopoly of big concerns. There is no room for small enterprise.

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Now let us turn to its political aspect. Our industry got its first political stamp since oil-fuel became an established fact in the world of marine transport. In 1898 some war vessels were supplied with gasolene instead of coal and to the astonishment of the naval authorities, oil fuel proved successful beyond their expectation. They found that the weight of coal, the large body of crew that was required to keep to handle and shovel it, the removal of ash and all bother and worry accompanying coal would be eliminated if oil-fuel is used. Now oil-fuel has become a necessity in naval operations. In the first place oil-fuel makes a warship independent of coaling stations. If there be fog it becomes very difficult for a ship to approach a coaling station which hinders its movements. Speed is the one essential thing in naval operations in days of war. And this is best secured by oil fuel having more heating power than that of coal as our chemical investigation has proved us. In this way oil became one of the chief weapons of defence in modern times. And hence its political significance.

Free Library Movement.

—:o:—

To—The Editor of the *Mahratta*, Poona.

It is now admitted on all hands that Free Libraries play a very great part in educating the people thus raising them to a high standard of citizenship. In India small beginnings have been made in this direction by the introduction of Free Public Libraries in various provinces; and almost all of them have had to depend upon the public support. But these are too few to supply the need of the poor classes; and hence it is high time now for the Government of this country to make the establishment and maintainence of Free Libraries in every small and great town obligatory, along with the proposed introduction of free and compulsory primary education.

A little more than two years ago a conference of Free Reading Rooms and Libraries in Maharashtra was held at Poona under the able presidentship of M. R Jaykar, Esq. (Bar-at-Law) and a central organisation of Free Libraries and Reading Rooms has been instituted for promoting the cause of the Free Library movement. To this Association more than a hundred Free Libraries and Reading Rooms have been affiliated and among other things it has been doing especially good work by approaching the different municipal local bodies to secure grants-in-aid for the Local Free Reading Rooms and Libraries.

The free Libraries Association has already moved the Bombay municipal corporation in this respect; and within a couple of weeks the efforts of the Association will most likely fructify. It has requested to take up for consideration (I) the question of establishment by co-operation of Free Reading Rooms and Libraries in the city, (II) the payment of grants-in-aid to Free Public Libraries; and (III) the provision of readers for reading out useful information and knowledge amongst the working classes.

The Bombay Muncipal Schools Committee and the newly constituted Primary Education Committee state in their report that they are of opinion that the proposals of the Free Libraries Association are one deserving cordial support and approval. The Schools Committee recommends the establishment of six Free Libraries in localities mainly populated by working classes. It is estimated that the initial non-recurring cost of each Library will be nearly 1750/- Rs. and recurring charges per year will be about Rs. 800/- They also recommend that the grant-in-aid from one third to one half the expenditure may be given to the private Libraries.

This is indeed a very small beginning to start with for the present requirements. However, it is hoped the Municipal Corporators will be alive to their sense of duty towards the poor and middle classes in this respect and solve the problem of Free Libraries and Reading Rooms in a manner befitting the traditions of the City of Bombay.

Yours etc.,

Poona. D. W. Joshi.

Madras Letter.

By

Tilak-Shishya.

—:o:—

PERSONAL.

Tilak-Shishya had been very ill for nearly a year. He is now better and God willing, he will continue to chronicle Madras events with an eye to truth.

THE ELECTIONS.

This time the rivalry is not so much between Brahman and Non-Brahman, but between the Non-Brahmans themselves. Honest Non-Brahmans who were sick of the "Justice Party" and its achievements in the past have now formed a new party saying they always stand up for the principles of the late Dr T. M. Nair. Sir P. Theagaraya, the accredited leader of the justice clique, comes in the city elections as a bad third, while Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, the friend of the poor and the oppressed, tops the list with seven thousand and odd votes. In the new Council the "Justice Party" men number about thirty one. The progressive Non-Brahmans are now arranging to move "a vote of No-confidence Resolution" on the 27th inst., when the Council meets. This leads me to the question of the new Ministry.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

Lord Willingdon wantonly committed a political blunder last time by asking the advice of Sir Pitty in forming the Ministry. Lord Willingdon perversely and wilfully took for granted that every Councillor who was not a Brahman was a "Justice Party" candidate. In order to give the "Justice Party" another lease of life Lord Willingdon has re-appointed the Raja of Panagal and Mr. A. P. Patro as Ministers. To satisfy the Tamilian "Justice Party" men one Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai of Tinnevelly becomes the third Minister. The Rajah of Panagal and his Party have been notorious for their cult of incompetence in the past and now they are allowed to play at governing the country.

THE OPPOSITION.

Dr. Natesa Mudaliar is now out crying "Down with Panagalism. Down with autocracy. Down with feudal nobility. Back to Dr. Nair's Democracy." In this he is supported by Mr. C. R. Reddy, M. A. (Cantab.) who was some time ago in Mysore Government service. Mr. Sami V. Chetty of Madras who is a member of the Vaisha Community is expected to join Dr. Mudliar and Mr. Reddy is leading the opposition. The Swarajya Party candidates will join the progressive Non-Brahmans on the want of confidence resolution. If 31 is all that the "Justice Party" could muster by all the arts of *suppresso veri and suggestio falsi* that were practised, and with the gravitation that official power exerts, the future before a genuinely democratic Non-Brahman party must be regarded as bright beyond the shadow of a doubt.

THE MUSLIMS.

The Muslims, I understand, are going to stand apart and not violently rush to throw in their lots with the "Justice-Party" men. Janab Abdul Hakim Sahab warns them and asks them to beware of false friends. Even Sir A. Maracair advises them to act like honest men having the welfare of the country at heart. The vacancy in the Executive Council caused by Sir Habi Bullah's going on other duty has been filled up by the appointment of a gilt-edged person, to wit the Rajah of Kollengode. The Muslims have not been offered a place in the ministry. They have been asked to wait and hence they are a little restless.

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LORD WILLINGDON.

Our Satrap will be leaving the shores of India next April. This gentleman was said to have had the unifying power and that is why he was sent to Madras. It is now well known how His Excellency has unified Madras. His Excellency will leave a legacy of hatred in communal matters and then depart The most comic thing is that a movement is now on foot in Madras (according to the Swarajya) to erect a memorial o Lord Willingdon and Lady Willingdon. Let me ask, "is not the Death Waggon Tragedy a very fitting memorial ?"

Number of candidates and Recorded votes.

There are fifty-four constituencies in the presidency of Bombay Out of them five constituencies returned their representatives unopposed Out of the forty-nine constituencies there are eight special constituencies. We give below the number of candidates and votes recorded Every voter has as many votes as there are seats and one can know at once how many went to the polls by a simple division

Non-Mohamedan Constituencies

	Name of Constituency	Number of seats	Candidates.	Votes recorded.
1	Bombay City (North)—3		12	24686
2	(South)—3		13	32270
3	Karachi City	1	3	
4	Ahmedabad	1	3	9625
5	Poona City	1	4	5106
6	Sholapur City	1	5	4778
7	Surat City	1	3	314
8	Ahmedabad District	2	6	15718
9	Broach	1	4	10016
10	Kheda	2	8	1670
11	Panch Mahal District	1	3	4648
12	Surat	2	10	19293
13	Thana	1	3	6349
14	Ahmednagar District	2	6	11247
15	E Khandesh District	3	7	16118
16	W Khandesh District	1		6326
17	Nasik	1		7306
18	Poona	2		10755
19	Satara	3	6	31477
20	Sholapur	1	2	5880
21	Belgaum	2	4	17411
22	Bijapur	1	3	8880
23	Dharwar	2	4	41322
24	Karwar	1		4802
25	Kulaba	1	2	4305
26	Ratnagiri	2	4	13374
27	E Sindh	1	4	7384
28	W Sindh,	1	3	

Mohamedan Constituencies

	Name	Seats	Candidates.	Votes recorded.
1	Bombay City	2	8	8654
2	Karachi	1	3	
3	Ahamedabad-Surat	1	2	
4	Poona-Sholapur	1	4	2104
5	Northern Division	3	7	
6	Central „	3	6	9074
7	Southern „	3	6	10875
8	Hyderabad	2	4	8405
9	Karachi	2	4	
10	Larkhana „	3	5	12853
11	Sakkar „	2	8	9071
12	Thur-Parker „	2	4	.....
13	Nabab-Shaha „	1	2	2896
14	Sind Frontier	1	1	

The votes recorded in many places are not as yet published. It can be seen however that nearly three hundred thousand voters went to the polls in the presidency.

Back To Nagpur.

The *Rangoon Mail* writes —

This is the burden of Maulana Muhamad Ali's latest statement. The cry is ethically right, the desire is normal. The question is, is it possible? Will the country follow the leaders of opinion, not simply the passive theorisers but the heroic activists if they formulate a campain on all fours with the campaign of '21? We have our reasoned doubts on this score.

And let us clear our mind of cant and beware of catch-phrases.

With regard to the main objective, the paralysing of the unresponsive and die-hard administration, the making of Dyarchy impossible, truth must record that the movement failed to make headway—for the simple reason that taxes could be gathered into the treasuries and the rank and file of the Army and Police continued to remain loyal to the *Sirkar*

The truth of the matter is that Mahatma Gandhi, saintliest of men and shrewdest of active politicians, has never been an ultra revolutionary his politics is that of Revolution, his ethics is that of Evolution—and the inevitable Bardoli decision which put Revolution on the side-track was the honest logical sequel of a life devoted to pacific self-assertion to graded evolution of the national destiny Gandhi the peace promoter, has swamped in these last eventful days Gandhi the trouble-maker on set purpose His objective was to demonstrate by massed sacrifice and suffering how self-conscious energising India looked at her helotry at home and abroad to demonstrate to our non-Indian brothers and sisters now theirs was a life of false security trading on the ignorance and weakness of millions of fellow humans to demonstrate to Britain and the world a large the tremendous force of Indian public opinion whence once organised and active his objective has never been to upset the present administration by forcing anarchy on the country his objective was never to hurt a single Englishman or Englishwoman his sole desire was to put European and Indian here and abroad on a footing of normal easy relations in a plane of human brotherhood

The boycott of schools of law-courts—we shall even concede—of Councils—may to-day be practically more or less abated more or less inoperative And therefore to-day, we do not see the logic of a reversion to 21 We call it reversion

Re-action Mustering at Coconada

In an interview Maulana Mohomed Ali declared 'If the Hindus want to kill Gandhism let them do so I shall not be a party to it. At Coconada we begin the programme over again Back to Nagpur and begin with an absolutely clean slate" To the Maulana a change in programme of tactics, is killing Gandhism. And he wants to fasten the blame (?) by a juggling with words, on the Hindus Was there not a single Mahomedan who favoured change? Is Hakim Ajmal Khan a Hindu wishing to kill Gandhism? And what after all does the Maulana mean by Gandhism? Charka, untouchability Non-violence Fasting, Hindu-Muslim Unity Love or what? Which out of these do the Hindus wish to kill? In fact the Maulana is behaving like an irritated boy He at the instance of Gandhiji,

apologised, and when the Anglo-Indians laughed and cheered, he got irritated and began "with a clean state," denying all apology. In Delhi, with a wireless message from the Mahatma, he helped the Council Resolution and when he now sees the Swarajists dominating, he is again irritated and now wishes to Muster Reaction strong and to begin again with "a clean slate," just as he did with Government. Such irritability, that degenerates into abusing the Chitpavans of Poona for nothing and purposely perverting the aims of the Sangathanists can do nothing but spell ruin to the man, as well as the cause, he represents.

The sinister spirit of Hindu-Hatred of 1906 again seems to be casting its shades on the Maulana. Shall we appeal to him to bury the Devil in time?

—*The Socialist*,

Mr. Harry Thuku, the great African leader, is being treated in a vindictive fashion in Kismagu where he is deported He has to maintain himself on 6 d. a day.

Shri Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Gaikwar, Sena-Khaskhel Samasher-bahadur, arrived in Bombay, on the 23rd by S S. Maloja. He will reach Baroda on the 25th.

The rape case against four accused in Sholapur criminal courts ended in a conviction of two accused being sentenced to seven and four years respectively. Two were acquitted. The case was an interesting one. Some non-Brahman Satyasamajists of Yedashi in Karhi Taluka asked a servant of a Brahman to leave his service in pursuance of their policy to boycott the Brahmans. The servant refused and in order to punish him, they raped his daughter.

It has been provisionally decided by the Punjab P. C. C that Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru, and Dr. Kitchlew should stay in Amritsar to represent the Congress there. Mr Gidwani will also stay there and will be in charge of publicity.

We regretfully record the death of Babu Panchcowri Banerjee. In the partition agitation, he was the soul of the new movement of young Bengal He was a co-adjutor of Swami Brahma Bandhava Upadhyaya and was the inspiror of the famous 'Sandhya.' In him, Bengal has lost a great writer and author.

Sirdar Rawelsingh, the president of the S. G. P. C. has been arrested

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Pandit V. Iyer organising secretary of Temperence Association P. B. No 1 Delhi, writes to us protesting strongly against the total prohibition campaign and advocating temperance only. Mr Iyer deserves well at the hands of the Indian and European alcohol manufacturers!

Mr. K. S Jassawala, the indefatigable worker in the cause of cow protection has sent us an interesting history of his efforts for the last 37 years for the prevention of cow-slaughter in India and England. We wish Mr Jassawala every success in his endeavour.

Mr Samiulla khan and Seth Govindas have been returned to the Assembly unopposed on behalf of C. P.

The annual meeting of the Maharashtra Boy Scouts will be held to-day at Shivji Mandir at 5-3 P. M.

Dr. Chowhitram has been elected President of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee.

The first meeting of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State will be held on the last day of January.

The new Parliament meets on January 8th. It is formally prorouged to December 26th.

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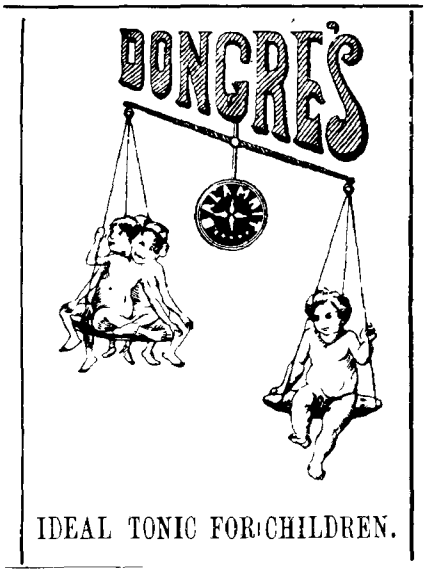

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ELECTION RESULTS.

SWARAJYA PARTY'S TRIUMPH.

Bombay Provincial Council.

UNIVERSITY SEAT (one seat).

(1)	Mr. M. R. Jayakar	(Swarajist)	1561
(2)	Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	(Liberal)	1186
(3)	Dr. G. M. Deshmukh	(Independent)	71

The Mahomedan constituencis have returned the following gentleman to the Provincial Council:—

Bombay City—Mr. Jafferbhai Lalaji and Mr. Husenbhai Rahimtulla; Poona and Sholapur—Mr. Abdul Latif; Ahmedabad and Surat—Khansahib Alibhai Mansuri; Karaqhi—Haji Abdula Haroon. Southern Division—(1) Mr. Abdul Kadar, (2) Khanbahadur Ismail Sahib, and (3) Syed Shahajada Hyder Sahib. Central Division:—(1) Moulvi Rafindin Ahmad, (2) Mr. Gyasudin Khatib, (3) Kazi Inayatulla. Northern Division—(1) Mr. Alibhai Isabhai, (2) Mr. Ali Mahamad Khan, (3) Sirdar Naharsinghji. Sakkar District—(1) Mr. Rasulbaksha Shaha (2) Mr. K. C. Janmahamad Khan; Karachi District—(1) Mr. Hazi Fazal Mahamad, (2) Mr. Hazi Khomiso Menon; Nababsha District—Khan Sahib Haji Imambaksha; Hyderabad District—(1) Khan bahadar Hidayatulla, (3) Mr. Nur Mahamad; Larakhana—(1) Khanbahadur Shaha Nawaja Khan, (2) Khansahib Karimbaksha, (3) Mr. Mahamad Ayubshaha.

The Gujerath Sirdars have returned Sirdar Bhasahib Ranasinha; Sindh Jahagirdars returned Syed Mahamad Kamal Shaha; Bombay Indian Merchants returned Mr. Lalji Narayanji and Ahmedabad Mill-owners returned Mr. Govardhandas Patel.

Legislative Assembly.

Bombay City (two seats).

1	Mr. V. J. Patel	(Swarajist)	6465
2	„ N. M. Dumasia	(Independent)	3370
3	Sir C. H. Setalvad	(Liberal)	1494
4	Mr. J. B. Petit	(Independent)	1020
5	„ Jamnadas Dwarkada	(Conventionist)	954

Central Division (two seats).

1	Mr. N. C. Kelkar	(Swarajist)	9446
2	Dr. K. G. Lohokare	(„)	1637
3	Mr. Nimbalkar	(Non-Brahmin)	1564
4	„ Bagade	(„)	1440
5	„ Kamat	(Liberal)	1285
6	„ H. K. Patwardhan	(Conventionist)	1266

Southern Diviston (one seat)

1	Mr. D. V. Belvi	(Swarajist)	5625
2	„ Karvirappa Kulkarni	(Non-Brahmin)	3085

Northern Division (one seat)

1	Mr. Jamnadas Mehta	(Swarajist)	9631
2	„ Hiralal Nanavati	(Independent)	2871
3	„ Jivanlal Desai	(„)	1018

Gujerath-Deccan Sirdars (one seat)

1	Mr. V. N. Mutalik	249
2	Sirdar Vakil	91

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai has been elected to the Assembly on behalf of Ahmedabad Mill-owner Association. Mr. Mahamad Ibrahim Makan and Mr. Harchandrai Vishnudas have been returned to the Assembly by Mahomedan Rural constituency of Northern Division and Sind Non-Mahomedan rural constituency.

Elections in C. P. and Berars.

SWARAJYA PARTY CANDIDATES.

The C. P. and Berar elections to the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils from the various Constituencies will be held on the 1st, 6thand 11th respectively. The following are the names of candidates of the Swarajya Party.

BERAR.

Legislative Assembly—Mr. M. S. Aney.

Provincial Council—East Berar municipalities—Mr. S. B. Tambe; West Berar Municipalities—Mr. R. A. Kanitkar.

Land-holders' Constituency—Mr. B. G. Khaparde; Amraoti, Daryapur, Elichpur—Barrister Ramrao Deshmukh; Chandur-Morshi—Mr. Punjabrao Deshmukh; Amraoti Taluka—Mr. Vamanrao Moharir; Akola and Murtizapur—Mr. Chaware; Vasim and Manlur—Mr. Sane; Akot-Balapur—Mr. Umedsingh Narayan Singh; Chikali, Mehakar, Khamagaon—Mr. Y M. Kale; Malkapur, Jalgaum—Mr, P. D. Pundalik; Yeotmal, Kelapur, Vani—Mr. M. P. Kolhe; Darva-Pusad—Mr. D. K. Kane. The factory constituency—Mr. Shri-ram Surajmalji.

MARATHI C. P.

Legislative Assembly—Mr. M. B. Abhyankar.

Provincial Council—Nagpur, Kamthi—Dr. Moonje and Dr. Khare; Nagpur, Ramatake—Mr. K. P. Vaidya; Savaner, Katol—Mr. Halade; Chanda—Mr. D. M. Patil; Vardha—Dr. Dhopate; Hinganghat, Arvi—Mr. G. V. Deshmukh; Municipalities—Mr. B. R. Deshmukh.

HINDUSTHANI C. P.

Provincial Council:—Jabalpur urban—Mr. Varma; Chhatisgad urban—Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao; Narbada division—Mr. Chandra Gopal Misra; Jabalpur south—Mr. Deviprosad Shri Vatsava; Jabalpur North—Mr. Hemantrao, Damoh—Mr. Gokulchand Singhai. Siwani—Mr. P. D. Jathar; Rayapur North—Mr. Ravishankar Shukla; Bilaspur—Mr. Shivadulari Misra. Drug—Mr. Ghanashyamsingh Gupta; Chindwada—Mr. V. D. Salpekar; Balaghat—Mr. K. R Moharikar; Chattisgad (Mahomedan) Mr. Mahamad Masidkhan; Jabalpur and Narmada:—Mr. Shyamsundar Bhargava.

Shet Govindas has been elected to the Legislative Assembly unopposed on behalf of the Land-holders of C. P. Hindustani.

The Poona P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Open Foot-Ball Tournments for the year 1923, shall commence on 16th December, 1923. The last date of sending entries is 13th December. For particulars, the Hon. Secretary should be communicated with.

The nominations for candidates in the Egyptian elections on Jan. 12th next have closed. 35 have been elected unopposed of which 30 are Zaglouilists and five Independents. Zagloul Pasha has been elected for Cairo.

NOTES.

Thought for the week.

Liberty be the lot of him, who fights for others' liberty,
May the Supreme Lord give him the powers of strength and energy,
For the struggle to uphold the Liberty, I beseach,
These gifts from Thee, O Lord.

Barrister Jaykar's election.

We have often remarked in these columns that the competition for the University seat in the Provincial Council had attracted more than common interest and people were looking to this election as the key-election for the Moderate and the Nationalist Parties in Bombay. When the declaration of the result was postponed indefinitely owing to the non-arrival of ballot-boxes from Sind on the 16th of November, people grew exceedingly anxious. The election-result was however declared on the 20th and Mr. Jaykar, the the Swarajist candidate, was elected with a substantial majority, to the great chagrin of the Moderates. Mr. Jaykar got more than 1500 votes, Dr. Paranjpye 1100 and the third candidate only 71. The University constituency is admitted to be the most intelligent body of voters and an especial interest attaches to the election from that constituency. It has given its verdict in terms the meaning of which cannot be mistaken. Dr. Paranjpye has taken the trouble to explain away his defeat by assigning fantastic reasons such as provincial jealousy etc, but these efforts can be of no avail as the issue before the electors was quite clear. The constituency knew its own mind and they decided in favour of the Swarajya Party in spite of Dr. Paranjpye's strenuous efforts. His defeat has however thrown his apologists, especially the *Times of India*, into despair and it has showered undignified and unrelieved abuse on the electors. The electors are described as discontented graduates and failures in career. The fact is quite the reverse. Many, if not all, of those who voted for Dr. Paranjpye voted because of their official relations with him while almost all of those who voted for Mr. Jayakar cast their votes because of the principles for which he stood. In the prejudiced eyes of the *Times of India*, Mr. Jayakar is not of 'equal and superior calibre' to Dr. Paranjpye but the voters, who knew both much better have given their clear verdict. Our Bombay contemporary, however, can lay this solace to its heart that Mr. Jayakar to quote its own words, 'is not in the same street with Dr. Paranjpye.' Mr. Jayakar is a Nationalist while Dr. Paranjpye is a Moderate. We felicitate Mr. Jayakar on his well-deserved victory.

Legislative Assembly Elections.

The Swarajya Party has succeeded in the elections to the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council and the Liberal Party has been completely routed. But more sweeping is the victory of the Swarajya Party in this Presidency at the Assembly polls. Mr. V. J. Patel tops the poll with 6465 votes in Bombay city and Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas are given the go-bye by being relegated to the bottom of the poll. If Mr. Patel's success was assured in the city, that of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Northern Division was doubtful, especially because he was rather late in the field to compete with his two rivals, Messrs. H. D. Nanavati and Desai. In fact, when Mr. Jamnadas's nomination paper for the Thana district was objected to by one of his frightened competitors for the same seat and was officially rejected, his friends and supporters were thrown into great difficulty. A seat had to be found for him and it was decided that he should stand for the N. D. in spite of great disadvantages. Mr. Jamnadas, however, made strenuous efforts and with the co-operation of the Swarajyist leaders and workers in Gujerath he has headed the poll with above 9000 votes, while his two rivals, one of whom vilified him in the most undignified manner, have been thrown overboard. His success is due to his personal merits and the confidence of the electorate in the efficacy of the Swarajya Party programme. We congratulate him heartily on his brilliant success.

* * *

We heartily Congratulate Mr. Vithalbhai Patel also on his spendid victory at the polls with 6465 votes, 3000 more than those of Mr. Dumasia who is declared elected for the second seat and 5000 more than those of Sir C. H. Setalwad, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party who is defeated. The success of the Swarajya Party in general, is stinking in many a tender nostril of the apologists of the bureaucracy and the victory of Mr. Patel, one of the foremost leaders of the Swarajya Party at the head of the poll, has created an acute headache and complete break-down and prostration of nerves. The future prospect to these people seems dismal. All the castles they built for the future have vanished into the air by the shock of last elections and the Anglo-Indian papers are going into hysterics in their attacks on the Swarajya Party. The *Times of India* has lost its equilibrium of mind and taking leave of its traditional serenity has descended down to mud-slinging of the worst type. Every morning it pours its vitriolic attack on the head of the Swarajyists in its infuriated wrath and throws to four winds its love of sportsmanship. It calmly designates the body of 6000 and odd intelligent voters as 'fools and fanatics.' To it Mr. Patel is nothing but a 'tub-thumper' and a 'buffoon!' Curses and anathema, only remained and the worthy Anglo-Indian journal heaps them on the devoted head of Mr. Patel! Hope springs eternal however and it finds a solace in the hope that when the next elections come round 'people will have learnt the difference between a good candidate and a worthless one!' We assure the *Times* that the people have learnt it already and have given a good account of their wisdom. It is good for the *Times* and its Liberal partisans to learn that they were living in a fool's paradise as false representatives of the people. They must descend down to realities. The idols of the Liberal party and Anglo-Indians have been made of clay and they have proved to be so in the hour of test and trial. The wrath of the *Times* only enhances the value of Mr. Patel's victory!

* * *

As in Bombay city and Gujerath, the success of the Party with respect to the Assembly is grand both in the Southern and the Central Divisions of the Presidency. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Swarajya Party candidate from C. D., secured nearly ten thousand votes, while Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Liberal candidate, was

swept away. It is also, in a way, creditable to the Swarajya Party that the second seat is also captured by Dr. K. G. Lohokare, a member of the Party. In electing Mr. Kelkar at the head of the polls with the tremendous number of votes, Maharashtra has convincingly and indisputably given proof of its abiding confidence in him as the leader of Maharashtra. The number of votes polled in his favour demonstrate that had there been only one seat, none would have dared to oppose him. He would have been elected unopposed. Thus in the Central Division, both the seats have been captured by Swarajyists. The Southern division, too, could not be an exception and it has sent up to the Assembly a veteran patriot and a lieutenant of the late Lok. Tilak in Mr. D. V. Belvi. In Sind which is a special division by itself Mr. Bhurgri and Mr. Harchandrai Vishnudas have been elected to the Assembly. They are not Swarajya Party candidates, but both of them are strong men and their presence in the Assembly and co-operation with the Swarajya Party will be a great source of strength to the Party. It may be said with confidence that in the composition of the L. Assembly Bombay Presidency has done its duty in electing the best of them as their representatives; it is hoped that other provinces also would do theirs and make the Assembly a body of giant Nationalists! We again offer our heartiest congratulations to all the elected members.

The C. P. and Berar elections.

Success has attended the efforts of Swarajists in Bombay and we are confident that the voters in C. P. and Berar with their strong inclinatons to the Swarajya Party will return Swarajists in full strength. C. P. and Berar council presents prospects of an interesting struggle between the people and the bureaucracy and other provinces are eagerly awaiting the results. Fortunately for the Swarajists they have less difficulties before them comparatively. It must be said to the credit of the orthodox non-co operators there that they are helping wholeheartedly the Swarajists in their efforts. The leaders of the orthodox N. C. O. Messrs. Tikekar, Tijare, Kanitkar, Satidas, Ghorapade and others who hold important Congress offices have issued a public request asking all voters to vote for the Swarajists. They maintain that tactics must be changed and obstruction in Council falls within the four corners of N. C. O. If the Swarajists are not returned the blame would be on the people and not on them. We are glad that Nagpur Congressmen have closed their ranks in face of the common opponents.

The Akali struggle.

The cases against the Akali leaders are being carried on in their usual course of examinations, cross-examinations and re-examinations. As some of the Sikhs are being defended by counsels, the prosecution is finding it difficult to sustain their charges. Some of the accused are eventually released this week. They had perhaps expected complete surrender to the sweet will of the trying judges but their expectations have not been realised. The S. G. P. C. resolved to defend some of the leaders and their resolution is being availed of by some of them. With a view to expose the Punjab bureaucracy and to vindicate the righteousness of the Akali cause, an influential Committee with Lala Lajpat Rai as president and Pandits Malaviya and Nehru as members has been formed with a view to help the Akali leaders in their defence. The Committee is working independently of the Congress as this sort of defence does not fall in the four corners of the present day interpretation of non-violence and Non-co-operation. The Committee has appealed for funds. Even the *Young India* appreciates the value of evidence as it puts it that "a good deal would depend upon it." Akali Jathas are courting arrest every day but the Government refuses to arrest them. It is suggested that 'publicity and direction' should be taken in their hands by the Congress. Let the Congress leaders cooperate with the Sikhs. Let them not fall a prey to the temptation of being their 'leaders.'

The Nagpur Hindu-Moslem tension.

The mischief-mongers among the Mohamedan community of Nagpur have not naturally approved of the compromise accepted by their leaders. There was some trouble created by them and an attack on the Hindus was broken up after a few heads were broken. The Hindus of Nagpur are showing strength and resourcefulness and energy which compels admiration. Thousands of them are armed with lathies for self-defence and the mischief-mongers will have to rue the day if they make any attempts to molest the Hindus. We wish, however, that the differences should be amicably settled. Will not the Moslem leaders exert their influence and compel obedience of their masses to their behests? The Hindus obeyed their leaders inspite of their convictions to the contrary in the matter of compromise. They have done well in developing strength. It is strength and strength alone that will save them in the long run.

The Boycott of British goods.

Free from the ardous labours of elections Mr. Patel has now taken up the question of Boycott of British goods. He has appealed for workers and volunteers. The Boycott Committee has also thrown off its lethargy and is meeting in Bombay. Let every one help its deliberations by sending suggestions to the Committee immediately. India must vindicate her honour by bringing about a successful boycott of British goods. Who will forget the insults in Kenya, and elsewhere? Let there be a terrific propaganda in the country regarding the question upon which there are no two opinions in the country. We hope the Committee will soon finish its labours and publish its report forthwith.

Mr. C. R. and the 'damp sticks.'

The Karnatak P. Conference finished its deliberations last week. Mr. Koujalgi indulged in cheap jibes and sneers at Council-entry and responsive co-operation and repeated parrot-like some of the exploded arguments and shibboleths of orthodox N. C. O. He had to stick to the pet formula religiously and he himself must have felt the burden of it. His attacks will evoke only laughter and amusement. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, however was there as president of the Conference and he tried to 'light a fire with damp sticks.' He spoke fervently and described how old orthodox principles have given place to new ones. He laid stress again and again on Ahimsa and love. To quote his own words "Suffering maximum not minimum, love of enemy, true and genuine." are

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the soul of Non-co-operation. He, however, knew that the reiteration of all these blessed virtues had lost their magic and the country wanted something more enlivening. So he raised the cry of 'Back to Nagpur.' As a symbol of that cry, he spun a glowing web of argument round the 'Charaka' and told the people that it was non-violence, Hindu-Moslem unity and what not. He conjured up visions of Swarajya with it. We have, however, no quarrel with him for his advocacy of 'charaka.' We only are at a loss to know whether it will light the 'damp sticks.' He complained of the breaches made in the wall of N. C. O. and we do not know what he intends to do in future. His programme and policy have played out their trumps and there is nothing to be hear. ed on that score. It is an exploded shell. It will lead men only to unmeaning slavery of words. We hoped that the big leaders assembled at Bijapur will enunciate a policy which will harness the energy of all people but we are sorry that they did not avail themselves of the opportunity. Blind belief dies hard.

The Lee Commission.

Indians have now learned by bitter experience to distrust profoundly, the appointments of Committees and Commissions which always come handy and which are requisitioned as devices to secure fresh support for some of the schemes of white bureaucracy, especially in regard to the pay, promotions and pensions of the 'steel-frame' Civil Services. The guardian angels of this 'steel-frame' had some scheme up in their sleeves and the Public Services Commission was brought into being to bolster it up. Whatever the Chairman of the Commission may say of the independence of the Commission, the facts speak more eloquently. People have not forgotten the discussion in the Assembly regarding its composition and its scope of work. It was actually proposed not to vote a single pie for its expenses. The *questionnaire* also, does not dispel this distrust. It is framed obviously with a view to 'improve' the conditions of the services and to guarantee the future emoluments. The only dignified course left to self-respecting Indians in the matter was to organise an active boycott of it. Mr. Samarth had waxed eloquent in protest against the necessity of this Commission and the self-same Mr. Samarth works upon it as a member! The boycott could not materialise. Those however who would like to give evidence before the Commission ought to make it clear once for all that India is not in need of any foreigners for administrative purposes. If she needs services of experts in technical branches, she will employ these experts on her own conditions. India is not in a financial position to support these white elephants nor continue to maintain the costly system that feeds them.

Mr. K. C. Roy's evidence.

Mr. K. C. Roy advocated provincialisation of the professional and technical services and delegation of control of the Indian Civil Service and the Police Service from the Secretary of State to the Government of India. Questioned as to the guarantees, he said that the best guarantee would eventually be 'the trusting the good will and fair play of the Indian people who would not repudiate their moral obligations.' Regarding the question of keeping peace in case of communal riots he said that Indians should be left to solve the problem themselves rather than through the agency of foreigners. Mr. Roy drew attention to the anomaly that the Ministers were responsible to the Legislatures while their agents were responsible to the outside authorities, thus preventing any improvements in their departments. Mr. Roy stood to his guns in the severe cross-examination. He had several passages at arms with Mr. Samarth who ever has the chronic unsportsmanlike habit of giving hits to parties who, not being present, could neither hit in return nor defend themselves. Mr. Samarth suggested that those who advocated wrecking of the Councils had not even read the Government of India Act! Bravo, Mr. Samarth, your countrymen know your heroics much better! Mr. Roy ably exposed the wirepullings and secret manœuvrings of those interested in getting this Commission appointed. His greatest achievement was that he hit the nail right over the head by asserting that the Commission could not proceed to business unless it determines to discuss the question of constitution too. He said that 'the Constitution and the Services are inseparable.' Lord Lee could not touch the constitution obviously and the only conclusion left is that the Commission is appointed to improve the emoluments of the British civil service men and to guard their interests behind the trenches of the findings of this Commission against the future onsloughts in 1929 or even earlier!

The Boycott of Associated chambers.

Prominent industrialists in Bombay including men like Sir D. E. Wachha, Sir Fazalbhoy, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Messers. Mammohandas Ramji, Lalubhai Samaldas, J. B. Petit, Lalaji Narayanji and others have intimated their refusal to attend the forth-coming meeting of the Associated chambers. It was all along suspected that the Associated Chambers had some deep sinister design behind their efforts. As such, the association of H. E. Sir George Lloyd with its opening and the presence of three Executive Councillors of the Government of India were deeply resented. It is well-known that the Chambers have been dead against both the infant industries of India, the Indian Marine and the Steel Industry. The Bengal Chambers avoided to give evidence before the Tariff Board in spite of invitations but had thought it right to get a resolution surreptitously passed against the protective tariff in regard to steel industry in the coming Conference The industrialists exposed this trick and have refused to associate themselves with the Conference. They have boycotted it wholesale and their stout refusal to associate with the Conference is appreciated throughout the land. The Marwadi Association of Calcutta has also boycotted it.

All-India Volunteer Conference.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar is doing excellent propaganda work in connection with the All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Coconada in December. In the bulletins issued he has given useful information to the volunteers and we specially commend the recommendations of the Provisional Board in connection with the training of the volunteers. This training as the Bulletin No. 2 states, is to include (a) Physical exercises (b) Hindi drill (c) First aid (d) knowledge of Congress constitution and activities and (e) laws of government. Dr. Hardikar has also issued an appeal to the Indian Leaders to cooperate with him. All this is as it ought to be and we wish Dr. Hardikar every succ-

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NOTES.

Thought for the week.

To seek to overthrow a foreign government which does not act by consent of the people and which they have judged unworthy to govern them, is a legitimate claim. A people have only one object of loyalty, and that is the revelation of their National spirit.

H. M. HOWSIN.

The victory of the Swarajyists.

In Bengal, in the Punjab and in the C. P. and Berar, Swarajya Party has come out successful. The Moderates at one end and the extreme no-changers at the other seem to be dissatisfied with it. The defeat at the polls is taken by them, and rightly so, to be the defeat of their principles. Paradox of views is the result. The Moderates assign the victory to the extremism of views of the Swarajya Party while the No-changers in their turn, curiously attribute it to the Swarajyist being new Moderates. We are glad at the co-operation of the orthodox Moderates and the no-change moderates in this condemnation. The old Moderates with their respectful fears of the bureaucracy and the no-Change moderates with their slogans of non-violence and non-resistance have at last found their common level. The Swarajyists can face them both, march forward towards freedom leaving them both to stew in their juice.

Civilians first, Civilians last !

The interests of the white civilians loomed large in proceedings of the Conference of the Associated Chambers and in the evidence recorded before the 'Lee Commission' which is in this connection rightly dubbed 'Black mail Commission.' H E Sir George Lloyd in opening the Conference extolled them to the skies and they in turn gave him their meed of praise and like Oliver Twist demanded more and more in their pays, promotions and pensions to appease their insatiable thirst. The demands of the Civilians fill the air. They have the first and last claim on the consideration of the Commission irrespective of India's good ! They are afraid of the advent of Swarajya which is a sign of success.

Social Reforms Conference.

It was a learned, lucid and thought-provoking address that Dr. Besant delivered to the All-India Social Reforms Conference held recently at Bombay. She began by observing that the gathering although representing different societies had only one common object of Service to our Brethren. She remarked as to the highest ideal of life thus: The Hero who sacrifices his life to serve his country, the Martyr who sacrifices his life to serve his religion, to obey the Highest Law which has yet been revealed to man, the Law of Service, the Law of Sacrifice. Then she dealt with penology as a science and pleaded for the theory of prisons being recast. She said that our prisons were half-way houses to the lunatic asylums and we must make them half-way houses to good citizenship. She also referred to the other subjects of Social Reform such as Labour Villages, Salvation Army, marriage and motherhood, baby-welfare and factory labour, untouchability and had some very important words to say about education. "The principles of Educational Reform should be carefully discussed among the thoughtful, so that the child may have the best education the Nation is able to give. The child—all your children—will be free citizens in a free State. Then they must learn the responsibilities of Freedom, its austere demands, its immense claims, the duty of the citizen to render to the State his best, his most loyal service. Should not Education be spiritual, that we may realise our Unity ? Intellectual, that all our faculties may be trained, and ready for use ? Moral, that we may know our duties as civilised men and women, fit to live in a human society, mutually helpful and seeking the common good ? Physical, because bodily health is necessary for our discharge of our duties, and the body must be disciplined to swift and alert obedience, the instrument of the Will enlightened by the intellect and guided by Morals." Social Reform is a colossal task in India. And it was for this purpose that Mahatma Gandhi placed before his country a programme, which though by courtesy may be called political, was meant solely for the social regeneration of India. Behind the programme is working the spirit of Social Service, the idea of being useful to our brothers in every way. Unfortunately that spirit has been allowed to be drowned in political squabbles. It is the duty of all those who are the real followers of Mahatma Gandhi to re-awaken that spirit of self-less Social service in the programme and endeavour thus to work it among the people, without meddling with politics. There was a world of meaning in the advice given in the *Young India* some months ago by a truthful devotee of Mahatmaji to separate from the Congress which was a political body and carry on the work of social reform independently.

Dr. Sapru's conviction.

On his return from England Dr. Sapru delivered his first speech at Bombay in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Sir Dinshaw Petit. Dr. Sapru laid before his audience a full and frank summary, as he himself said, of his doings in England. His first great achievement (?) was to get the Kenya Indian question included in the agenda of the Imperial Conference. Thus his way being paved for the reconsideration of the Kenya question, he undertook the work of seeing Dominion Ministers and other notable members of the Conference with a view to create sympathy with the Indians abroad and

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to explain to them the real Indian mind. With all these mighty efforts he said, he succeeded in getting a committee of the Conference to receive a committee of Indians to represent the case to them in a proper manner. Dr Sapru has no doubt that when these Committees approach the whole problem in a courageous, wise and tactful manner, it will be found that most of the problems which seem to defy solution in 1923 admit of solution in 1924 This is Dr Sapru's first conviction. And his second conviction is that the Government of India is in dead earnest as to the satisfactory solution of the question. This dead earnestness of the Indian Government was proved by the telegram sent by the Viceroy to the Doctor not to proceed to Allahabad direct but to Mysore to see him on his tour over there What dead earnestness this! Now, the Viceroy's pangs of anxiety for the question will be over when Dr Sapru would place his estimate before him and surely would his Excellency enjoy without any anxious feelings the sepulchral scene in Madras which observes complete Hartal in honour of his visit.

East African Congress.

We are really delighted to know that Mrs Sarojini Naidu has accepted the presidentship of the East African Indian National Congress to be held at Mombasa during the coming Christmas week Messrs M A Desai, George Joseph and Benarasi Das Chaturvedi also are accompanying the President who leaves India on the 12th inst The East African Congress is yet in its infancy and the task before it is immensely difficult In Mrs Sarojini Devi the Congress has secured a safe guide in its paramount work of solving the thorny problem of Indians abroad As days pass on that problem is being more and more complicated in spite of the Imperial Conferences and also in spite of the Shastris and Saprus of the Indian Government It is now for the Congress to chalk out a definite policy and programme of work and do its best to bring the Indian question to a crisis where it must take another course or be over once for all It must demand what help it wants from the Indian National Congress which is in duty bound to lend its assistance to Indians abroad It is only the residents of Africa and other places outside India who are the best judges of the measures they should adopt in solution of their problems The Congress under the able guidance of a reasonable president like Mrs Sarojini Naidu must make up its mind as to the way in which the residents themselves and their brethren here in India must proceed

Natal Provincial Council again.

The Natal Provincial Council seems to be specially possessed with the spirit of racial arrogance The Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance passed by the Council has already been with the public Its provisions clearly aim at all Indian traders who are an eye sore to the white colonists of Natal and in fact to those of all Africa. The salient portion of this extra-ordinary Ordinance has been published in the *African Chronicle* of Nov 3, 1923 and a perusal of the same at once brings to the reader the real, inner meaning and intent of the law. The paper remarks in this connection ; 'We are not aware of any tyrannical monarch who exercising absolute despotism over his subjects, has ever issued a decree of this kind in any part of the world, and it must be evident to all right-thinking men who have any regard for fair dealing and upright conduct in human affairs that such a monstrous piece of legislation is obviously a greater disgrace to the authors even though unfortunately it goes by the name of Legislature, than to those whom it is intended to injure. There is not a shred of exaggeration in this. But now a pimple is growing upon the boil. To add to Ordinance sufficiently mischievous in itself, another Ordinance named the Motor Bus Ordinance is on the anvil. This proposal too is intended to destroy the Indian trader. The paper has remarked in conclusion that, on the whole the out look for the Indians in that country is really becoming serious. Indeed, the time has come to cry halt to the mischiefs of the Natal Council. What is the Imperial Government doing? Does Dr. Sapru know of this brewing mischief? When one reads such incessant doings of the white colonials actuated by racial supremacy and arrogance, one feels that the prophecy of Romain Rolland is nearer realisation. "I believe that we are but at the beginning of a great catastrophic era in which shall disappear a great part of our old 'white' civilisation Another again shall flourish, a new order shall take birth I am not anxious for the destinies of life. They are infinite But those of our Europe are not so." May we not hope for the sooner realisation of this prophecy! Times indeed are driving fast towards it

'The close of an old song.'

In a speech delivered by H E Sir George Lloyd at Bombay at a farwell banquet given in his honour by the Princes and Chiefs, he observed that the die is cast The old order is changed, and to night we listen to the close of an old song' Thus he referred to the new policy of the Government of India in establishing direct relation with the Native States and asking the Government of Bombay to quit their charge Sir George Lloyd seems to feel sorry for the new change We do not know whether the new order has in store something better than the old one but we know one thing that the Native States in the Bombay Presidency will have in future to obey only one master and not two Besides, the Government of India being situated at a distance their representatives will have fewer opportunities to visit these states and the poor people will be spared the huge waste of money on occasions of their visit Secondly the Government of India will have to formulate a general policy for all the states and the states will thus greatly benefit not being left by themselves alone to the tender mercies of voracious provincial governments merely. The subjects of the Native States must, however, endeavour to assert their own rights. The old order of benevolent despotism has been left far behind They must take their due place in the new order of this democratic age The close of an old song has this lesson for all Native State subjects and they must take time by the forelock

Ignorance or mischievous perversity?

H E Sir George Lloyd made a feeble attempt to show off his knowledge of Maratha and Rajput history in the speech above referred to We know that there can be no bond of sympathy between Sir George Lloyd and the Brahman Peshawas from whom the British won their Kingdom. But we never expected Sir George Lloyd to try to have a fling at the Peshawas in the exuberance of his flattery of the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

The Mahratta.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1923.

FORWARD TO SWARAJYA.

THE Coconada Congress is nearing and as it approaches closer the anxiety of Congress-men becomes the more carking, especially in view of the slogan of "Back to Nagpur" raised by Mr. C. R. and other no-change leaders to all intents and purposes, with the deliberate object of countervailing, like the excise duty the brilliant success won by the Swarajya Party at the polls which must have shot a thrill of irritation in their minds. That new battle-cry has been taken up even by some influential Congress-men and resolutions of dissociation from legislatures are being passed by a few Congress-Committees. And it is very likely that the same gathering song might have its echoes at the Congress which is due to meet at Coconada in the Christmas week. Is the Delhi compromise brought about by M. Mahomed Ali between the two parties within the Congress to be destroyed so soon and a fresh stimulus given to the internecine wrangling once again? Is the old, old story to begin again as soon as the first load of cement has been dumped? These are the questions which sincere Congress-men are asking themselves. Indeed, there are a few robust optimists in the ranks of Congress-men who care a halfpenny for such hollow bugle-calls raised with an energy which only deep despair of one's own self or cantankerous chagrin at others inspires and who choose to disregard them as either blank cartridges, or spent bullets or exhausted rockets. But here we are reminded of a saying of Havelock Ellis, of course *apropos* of something very different. "It is certainly strange to observe how many people seem to feel vain of their own ungratified optimism when the place where optimism must flourish is the lunatic asylum. They never seem to pause to reflect on the goal that lies ahead of them, though there must be few who on looking back cannot perceive what terrible accidents they might have foreseen and avoided by the aid of a little pessimism." It is no good simple disdaining the cry of "Back to Nagpur;" all must endeavour to the best of their abilities either to drown it in some more vigorous and inspiriting shouts or to squeeze out of it the poisonous element altogether.

Even when the Delhi compromise was in the making there was, and still is, a small section of no-changers with whom the N. C. O programme had become a mass of vested interests or a point for personal honour. It was expected that that class of persons would take the first opportunity to spite the Swarajya Party with their pent-up vengeance and they have now found the way. The Delhi compromise was a great achievement and that must be maintained, allowed to solidify and also to fructify in more beautiful blossoms. In fact, the issue of Councils ought not to be allowed at all to be raised in the Coconada Congress, as the elections are over and as the Congress-organisation has in no way been entangled with the Councils. Under such circumstances, what reason has the no-changers to rake up old ashes and only besmear their own faces with handfuls of that valuable substance? We are told that even M. Mahomed Ali considers the Council question as a dead horse now and so far as he was concerned he would not like it to figure at Coconada. But Diogenes cannot be Alexander and M. Mahomed Ali cannot be Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. So far as the Council-issue goes, we think the advice humorously given by Cervantes is sound and wholesome. "They had best not stir the rice, though it stick to the pot." Thrust a spoon into it and the beauty and flavour of the dish is destroyed. The Delhi compromise undoubtedly has put pebbles in the boots both of the change and the no-change parties and even those pinchings of the footwear must be borne by the two parties to achieve some higher purpose.

Nor is the Council-issue the only sole question which demands the attention of the Congress. Hindu-Muslim unity, status of Indians abroad, Akali situation, all of them are open and festering sores which loudly call for remedies, blisters and bandages. Above all these, stands supreme the constructive programme on which there is unqualified agreement and which requires the tremendous efforts of all persons in the country for its satisfactory and solid execution. It scarcely needs to be said that the constructive programme must live and thrive in action and it cannot live, like soap, simply by advertising. The dangerous disease which ever threatens to corrode a national organisation is the fight for the spoils of that august body. And another symptom of the degeneration becomes evident when the end evaporates and the means assume monarchy. Yet the very above-mentioned malady has crept into the Congress and to boot, the means have become all-in-all. The whole programme of Mahatmaji was undeniably designed to emancipate the Indian people from the British thraldom and Swarajya was the breath of his life as of his programme. Everything that tends to that end is never inconsistent with his ideas or his policy. If any person posing to be his custodian, or *sans achates* or his most faithful follower begins to curse a policy obnoxious to him but clearly aiming at Swarajya and arrogates to himself the authority of breaking the Congress or at least paralysing it so far as effective action is concerned, he would surely be betraying the great Mahatmaji and the greater Motherland. Were it merely a trial of rival war cries, some body might put up the rallying cry of "Back to Lucknow" as the *Tribune* has done, or some other person might take it into his head to trumpet forth "Back to Amritsar." But it is not an examination of striking off one cry by a similar other cry, equally inspiring and forceful.

The country is above such cries. There must be no going back. Forward, March, this must be the motto of the Indian National Congress. Progress, incessant progress is the Law of Nature, the Law of Society, the Law of Nations. Not "Back to Nagpur" but "forward to Swarajya," that is the inmost thought of the people in India. M. Shoukat Ali touched the right chord when he observed the other day in Bombay, "May God help us, and instead of bickering and quarreling at little things, we at Coconada may succeed in evolving by our united efforts a programme of work

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that will carry out the spirit of the master-mind who led us and which programme will do work and satisfy all, big and small." Those who do not think Council-entry to be an evil need to be told nothing. To those who imagine it to be impious or injurious, we say in the words of Aurobindo Ghose, "Evil is good disintegrating to prepare for a higher good. ..... As with the individual, so with the race and the world, evil tends to good; it comes into existence in order that men may reject the lesser good and rise to the higher." Let us, one and all, rise to the higher good at Coconada !

THE CREATION OF A PARTY IN COUNCIL.

(L. B. BHOPATKAR.)

THE elections in the Bombay Presidency being now over, it is high time for such members of the Swarajya Party and Independents, as have been returned to the Bombay Legislative Council, to come together at some central place at an early date, and to map out definite lines of work in the Council, with a view to present a united front to the bureaucracy and to propose unitedly measures of administrative reform.

It is true that the Swarajyists and Independents have come out triumphantly in the recent elections; but it is equally true that their responsibilities towards their constituencies have proportionately increased. The different constituencies are eagerly looking forward to the times when the members, whom they have returned with such solid majorities, will acquit themselves, creditably and honourably, of the trust reposed in them and will correctly voice forth the nationalist opinion in the Presidency Especially, the Liberal party and orthodox Non-co-operators will be keenly watching the proceedings of the Council, and will not fail to magnify the Swarajyists' little flaws into terrible vices, and to minimise their many excellences into ordinary qualities. In fact, the Swarajyists and Independents will be placed in a peculiarly delicate position, and will have their career dogged at every step by unsympathetic critics and unreasoning detractors.

One cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that it will be a very strong panel of Government officials, nominees and sycophants that the Popular Party will have to face. There will also be a fluid mass of members, now siding with the Government, and at other times backing the Popular Party according to their whims or the exigencies of the situation. Under these circumstances it comes to be almost the pious duty of the Nationalists in the Council to organise themselves into a solid phalanx, moved as it were by one impulse, and determined to come to grips with the bureaucracy and its sympathisers at every turn and at any cost I am conscious of the divergence of opinion between the Swarajyists and Independents, so far as one part of the programme of Swarajya Party is concerned. It may be that the Independents may not have faith in the possibility of wrecking the Councils, or may even be looking upon such a procedure as highly undesirable from the stand-point of the furtherance of national cause. But that is after all the last step in the Swarajya Party's programme. The Independents should feel themselves at liberty to break loose from the Swarajyists, when the struggle in the Council would assume that phase. But till that stage is reached, there is absolutely nothing to deter the Swarajyists and Independents to bring about indissoluble unity among themselves, and to match their solid phalanx against the Government panel.

To my mind, there is also another duty cast upon the shoulders of the Popular Party, and it is to bring down the Council proceedings to the door of every elector. One of the main objects in capturing the Councils is to educate the electorate and to interest it in the affairs of the Presidency. Till now the Council is as it were a sealed book to the average elector, into the mysteries of which he feels that he is not entitled to peep. The sooner he is entitled enough to abandon this notion, the better will it be for all concerned. In my opinion, the popular representatives will not be justified in the least, if they fail to discharge this duty. The proper role of a popular representative is not only to struggle with one hand with the bureaucratic and reactionary elements in the Council, but also with the other to lift up the electorate out of the slough of indifference, and ultimately to bring the public opinion face to face with the bureaucracy. Or to put it in other words, the proper and rightful function of a popular representative in the Council is to supplement, according to his lights and so far as the conditions permit, the efforts of the Indian National Congress to attain national freedom. His work in the Council must not only be broad-based upon enlightened public opinion and the inspiring traditions of the Congress, but must also ever be regulated by these guiding principles.

With this end in view I make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Swarajyist and Independent members of the Council with the strong hope that they will bestow their best thought upon them, and suggest such additions or alterations, as they will deem to be proper and necessary, to effectuate the purpose.

(1) To meet together immediately at some central place (say at Bombay) and to constitute themselves into an organised Party with a President and two secretaries, one for Maharashtra and Karnatak, and the other for Bombay, Guzerath and Sindh. I think that the aforesaid three office-bearers will be quite sufficient to meet all the needs of the Party.

(2) To open two fairly large libraries, one at Bombay and the other at Poona, for the use and benefit of the members of the Party. I have suggested Bombay and Poona as the places where the libraries should be located, as they are the places where the Council-sittings are held. But I would not mind if Ahmedabad and Karachi are also selected as the fit places for the location of two additional libraries. The libraries should contain such literature as will be useful for the Council work.

(3) To introduce a convention amongst the members of the Party to the effect that a member should first send to one of the Secretaries of the Party or the President copies of all bills, resolutions and questions which he intends to move or ask, and that he should send to the President of the Council only such bills, resolutions and questions as the President of the Party will approve of. None should run with the idea that this convention is intended to take away the freedom of the members of the Party. Nothing is further from my mind. All that is meant by the introduction of this convention is to avoid repetition or overlapping of the self-same items, and to give a sort of unity, conti-

"The East bowed low before the storm
In silent deep disdain,
She heard the legions thunder past
And plunged in thought again."

The plain fact to be borne in mind by the Government is that India, present-day India, is not willing to leave any longer "the burden and regulation of her national life in the willing hands of those Western islanders who proclaim themselves so eminently fitted to deal with it." This is the inner meaning of this cataclysm in the North.

An Open Letter to H. E. H. the Nizam.

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YOUR EXALTED HIGHNESS,

In this progressive era you exchanged visits with H. E. Lord Reading last week at the capital of the state and while drinking the toast for the health of H. E. Lord Reading you carefully avoided mentioning the political progress of the State. As your highness has thrown sufficient light on its material progress, I beg your highness to enlighten the public on the following few questions.

1. Four years ago your highness created a Babe Hukumat (Executive Council) and held out liberal promises by means of a Firman of giving the subjects the right of the election. But why were all the political meetings suddenly prohibited by another Firman soon after?

2. Does your highness think that the democratic principles advocated in the Firman are impracticable in your state when they are worked out successfully in the neighbouring British Districts? If so who is responsible for this?

3. Two years ago you founded a Vernacular University of the least developed language of India and foreign to the people of the State at the expense of the State Vernaculars and also you have separated the Judicial and Executive functions, a thing unheard of in British India, to show to the world that your State is progressive. Do you not think that this will not make the glaring deficiency without the application of the most elementary democratic principles?

4. Does your highness wish to continue the same anti diluvian, wooden rule over the poor, meek and submissive subjects even to-day when the miseries and deplorable conditions have reached their climax?

5. Does your highness still believe your government to be efficient by shutting out Mr. St. Nihalsingh's articles, by prohibiting *Kesari* a newspaper of Poona and by issuing orders against the entry of Mr. Jinha into your state? Do not you think it is better for us to know our defects than that others should know them? May I remind you that there is world outside the state also. Do you wish to bring yourself into public ridicule by ruling the people like dumb driven cattle? If so do you think it is a skilful task? As the subjects of the state are not of the same feelings and thoughts as yourself, do you not think that this kind of prohibition cannot last for ever?

Please do not believe that this pompous show will hide the main question at issue i. e. the establishment of responsible government in the midst of the formal ceremonies of toast-drinking.

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

Madras Letter.

BY

Tilak-Shishya.

UNMASKED.

The 27th of November is a veritable red letter day in the annals of Madras constitutional History. Mr. C. R. Reddy moved his "No Confidence" resolution with great zeal, enthusiasm and learning. His debate was very calm and reasonable. He attacked the Ministerialists at every point and catalagued their sins of commission and omission. Mr. Reddy was supported by all the self respecting members of the Council, conspicuous among whom were Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Sami V. Chetty, Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetty, Dr. Rama Rao and others.

All the gentlemen who voted for the "No Confidence" resolution summarised the achievements of the previous ministry. The University Act is a still-born child, the Religious Endowments Bill a hydra-headed child and the State Aid to Industries Act a premature child. The ministry utterly disregarded public opinion *re* the separation of judicial and executive functions. The introduction of spinning and weaving was opposed, as also the introduction of a conscience clause. The ministry was opposed to give a better treatment to political prisoners, and they imposed a municipality on the unwilling people of Chirala who are now holding out with fortitude by living in camps outside the town. The ministry was opposed to the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

The motion of "No Confidence" was defeated by the wirepulling of tuft-hungers. The three ministers the Governor and his Executive Council members had not even a wink of sleep from the 24th to the 28th November, and in the end got a Pyhrric victory.

A MORAL DEFEAT.

The result of the poll on 28-11-23 on the "No Confidence" motion brought in by Mr. C. R. Reddy was as follows. 43 voted for the motion and 65 against, 10 remaining neutral. From an analysis of the Division list I find that out of the elected members of the Council 43 voted for the "No-confidence" motion and 44 against and 6 remained neutral. Among the "Nays" are 8 officials and 13 nominated Non-Officials.

The 43 elected members *for* the motion represent an aggregate of 2,57,144 votes while the 44 *against* the motion count between them a total of 1,92 855, omitting in both cases the figures for members who have been returned unopposed.

This event shows that the Ministers have been losing all along the line and the final coup, is only delayed. Lord Willingdon's "happy family" will not exist long and very soon the Justice Party ministry will come to an inglorious end, thanks to the self-respecting Non-Brahmans and the Mahomedans who without exception opposed the present ministry.

A SENILE EFFUSION.

The old Sir Pitty never keeps quiet. Even the Governor called him indiscreet. During the Council meeting when Mr. Satyamurthi, M. L C., in the course of a vehement indictment of the ministry reminded the Council that old Sir Pitty had likened respectable political prisoners to dacoits and robbers the leader, who is now with one foot in the grave, most adroitly replied, "I did say so, and I still say so." This unchivalrous and ultra-scandalous behaviour has offended many men of the Justice Party, notably Dr. Subbarayan.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

Lord Reading visits Madras on the 8th inst. and the local bureaucrats are leaving no stone unturned to give the Viceroy a fitting reception. The N. C. O.s are busy educating the public on the necessity of boycotting the visit. If we take part in the welcome it would mean acquiescing in the actions of the Viceroy who has forfeited the confidence which India placed in him. All his talk of Law and Justice has become nothing but moon-shine and in my opinion the present Viceroy appears to be a revised edition of Lord Chelmsford the sanctioner and the upholder of the Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre.

Mr. Mathuradas Purshottam Director Khadi production branch requests all workers to send their bills before the end of every month. Only 2% on Khaddar hawked is allowed.

A Lesson.

(By C. D. M.)

The strength in the Hindus is every day becoming weaker and weaker The question of its consolidation was never so important as at present. It has survived many storms, but the present one seems to be very trying. The poet says in his 'Gora'—'under British rule, however the same laws apply to all, so that the doors of the Samaj cannot be guarded by force and so it begins to be evident how the Hindus are dwindling and the Musalmans increasing. If this goes on, it will soon be a misnomer to call this land of ours, Hindusthan.' Therefore this is the proper opportunity for Hindus to understand where they stand and try to organise the community against every kind of revolting elements, without committing itself to any kind of aggressive actions.

The small episode at Nagpur is a striking example of the strength and the position of the community. It gives a lesson to Hindus in self-help. None can help them unless they help themselves. Neither the Government nor the sister communities will help them. This is the bitter experience we got in all these riots and squabbles. As the things are going on at present, one is not far from wrong if one says that both are trying to crush Hindus. Had not the Hindus given such a brave stand against the unjust and one-sided order of the D M, they would not have been given their rights. Of course it is a matter of pity that Hindus were obliged to take this course of Satyagraha—which is meant to fight the bureaucracy. The Muslims thought they could not yield 'a jot of their principle.' They could not come to any compromise with the Hindus. But when the same terms were imposed by the Governor (because they were not offered) the Muslims obeyed quietly. No doubt they are trying to undo what they were made to do by creating fresh troubles.

Our energy should be concentrated upon forming the Hindu Samaj, in which every Hindu should feel that he is one among many others. We should not care to mind what others would think of us. In past days some kind of objections and cries were raised when 'Goshalas' were being established. Even the Government attributed to this the causes of riots. Then it is no wonder that now the same is repeated. Ours is the duty to work for the Samaj.

In riots we see the masses taking leading part. Theirs is the substantial help in these disturbances. Nagpur, as other places, shows the utmost necessity of training these masses. The honour and prestige of the Hindus were protected by them. The religion and the deities were safe because of them. In short, it was they who fought for the rights. It gives a lesson that we cannot neglect these men of lower classes. If properly trained, they shall be the asset of our Samaj and a solid support to the Society.

Then how unfair it is on our part that we do not give them the credit they deserve. We must bring our less unfortunate brothers otherwise known as 'untouchables' nearer to us. These classes constitute the real strength of the Society. If they are neglected and not taken care of, the edifice is sure to crumble down. So our first and foremost appeal should be to our Hindu masses. They must feel at Home in our Samaj. Otherwise they would be claimed by the missionaries—either Christian or Muslim. We should fight these two rival forces and safeguard our rights. We should educate these masses Unless we awaken in them the religious zeal, we cannot hope to survive any longer.

In Nagpur, we hear how the Muslims were out, marching on the streets with lathis, with the intention of disturbing procession of the Hindus. But when they heard of one man they dared not approach the procession. Mind you, the man was not an All-India leader or any High Government official but a Paheiwan. The Muslims were routed when they tried to create trouble in Koshtipura. In spite of all these, we do not hear that Hindus have taken to any obnoxious means of boycotting the Musalmans. They wanted a clear fight. The Hindus never wish that Muslims should suffer. The Hindus are out for their rights. On the other hand we get news from Agra that the Muslims are boycotting the Hindus. Many Muslim land-lords have given notices to the Hindu tenants to vacate the houses. The Muslims began to sell sweatmeats because they are not to partake any such preparation from the Hindus. These examples clearly show the broad difference in the mentalities of the communities. If the Nagpur Hindus want to copy the Agra Muslims, the Muslims in Nagpur shall be no where. But that is not the way. Let the sober minds ponder over this.

Therefore let us take lesson from these riots and disturbances that we shall be given no help in spite of all tall talks of so many men, unless we organise ourselves. The Hindus, unlike Muslims, forget their duty to the Samaj in their eagerness to serve the Congress. They forget that the Muslims work for the Congress and the Khilafat side by side and in some cases they devote more time to the Khilafat. They always divide the booty between the two funds.' But what our Hindu leaders have done—either in collecting funds or in organising the Hindus. After the Maha Sabha, one hears practically nothing of its movements.

How regular are the meetings of Ulemas and the Muslim Leagues? This is the lesson we are to take from them. We should not hate them; but we must start similar institutions without meaning any harm to them. This kind of apathy on the part of Hindu leaders is very deplorable. They should take the situation more seriously. Unless proper solution is made, the country can make no progress in any way.

So many Conferences are going to meet in Coconada in December next, but we do not hear any meeting of the Hindu Sabha. No solid work is being done for the poor and depressed classes of the Society. Every body seems to be after the country and its good, but he forgets that the good of the country and the good of the Samaj are not separable. Therefore it behoves them to work for these two aspects side by side. The condition is very acute; it cannot suffer negligence We cannot protect our hearth and home unless we organise ourselves, much less to speak of our religion. This is the bitter lesson taught to us by the recent episode in Nagpur. The strength of our Samaj is decreasing everyday and a day will come (if this process continues) when there will be none to pride upon the oldest Hindu civilization. Let us begin our efforts in earnest. If we are honest in our aim the victory is ours. May God help us. Om, Om.

"Back to Nagpur"

Mr. Mahomed Ali is not the only leader who has during the last few days sounded the note of "Back to Nagpur" The same note was sounded by Mr. Rajagopalachrai in his Presidential address at the Karnatak Provincial Conference. Interviewed by a representative of the *Voice of India* Mr. Rajagopalachari thus explained his meaning:—

By "Back to Nagpur." I mean that we should keep the non-co-operation programme as settled at Nagpur, unaltered.

The triple-boycott should be the policy of the Congress, though parts of the programme may be in abeyance so far as the active propaganda is concerned.

My view is that constructive work should be concentrated upon and also that it should be done as part of, and in view of the fulfilment of the non-co-operation programme.

We confess the position taken up by Mr. Rajagopalachari is not quite intelligible to us. Can a programme be

We are all proud of the great and revered House of Kolhapur which is the descendant of Shivaji the great, the liberator of Maharashtra. But no Maharashtrian can forget the house of Satara which represented the lineal descendants of Shri Shivaji. The Peshawas were the servants of the house of Satara from whom alone as is well-known they received their authority. But let us look to the gross ignorance or rather the perversity of mind of H. E. Sir George Lloyd. In his speech he insinuated that it was the British Government which intervened with decisive action and and protected the Kolhapur State from falling into the hands of the Peshawa. He referred to the invasion of Kolhapur by Parasharambhau Patwardhan. We know that the Kolhapur Raja was victorious in the battle and Parasharambhau was killed. But where comes in the successful intervention of the British? Sir George Lloyd while alluding to the incident described the Peshawa as the usurping servant of His Highness of Kolhapur's ancestors and stated that the Peshawa strove to reduce the State of Kolhapur to the same condition as the other portion of the Empire of Shivaji. Those who know the present Brahman and non-Brahman spirit can understand the undertone of these remarks and stings they contain when they are addressed to the Maharaja of Kolhapur Sir George Lloyd however condemned himself when he observed that the British Government were the rightful successors of the Peshawas. What a hopeless confusion of thought and logic? Yes, the Peshawas at least kept the flag of freedom of Maharashtra—the Bhagawa Zenda—flying while these rightful successors of theirs have reduced the whole of Maharashtra to a state of bondage!! The Peshawas paid homage to the Satara Gadi and honoured it as fountain of authority while the British have destroyed the Satara Raj and reduced the Maharajas of Kolhapur to a state of vassalage of a humiliating type!!! Let H. E. Sir George Lloyd remember that the Princes assembled there have this much acquaintance with history to know the truth and this much consciousness as to realise their present position as compared with that of their great ancestors.

Murder by a Soldier.

One more case has been added to the long list of crimes against Indians. The revised story of a sad incident as given by the police is given by the *Times of India* as follows. "A party of four soldiers in charge of a Lance Corporal were out shooting near the village of Holgan (just near Poona) on the Ahmednagar Road. One of the men having shot a duck, a villager close by was asked to dive into the tank and get it, but because he could not swim and the tank had an ugly reputation on account of weeds, villager refused to fetch the bird out. Thereupon one of the soldiers is alleged to have struck him in the face with the butt of his rifle inflicting a small wound near the eye. The shout raised by the injured man fetched three other villagers from an adjacent field and a discussion followed. On the soldier's beginning to walk back to Poona villagers went after them asking for their names and addresses. The soldiers said they could not give these as they had no paper or pencil. Whilst one man went back to the village for writing material, it appears that a soldier in order to frighten the villagers fired a shot at the side, no damage being done. At this point one of the soldiers appears to have run away. Some minutes later as the villager was returning with paper and several companions the three soldiers again commenced their return to Poona and were followed by one man. Just here some how or other Private Walker's rifle went off and the villager dropped dead..... Lance Corporal was taken to Kirkee by villagers and handed over to the police. The military authorities are now holding an inquiry." No comment is necessary. The facts speak for themselves. We are glad at the pluck shown by the villagers and at doing boldly what little they could do in face of armed soldiers.

A new weapon.

The Punjab Government has by an executive order stopped the delivery of all mails and money-orders of *the Akali* and *Akali-Te-Paradeshi*. Mr. Sant Singh, High Court pleader of Amritsar, wrote to the postal authorities as to whether they interpreted the word 'postal articles' to include even money-orders and Mr. Sant Singh was in turn asked to explain his authority to state that the word did not cover even the 'Money-orders.' The postal authorities further pointed out the executive order of the Punjab Government in support of their action and asked Mr. Sant Singh to refer the matter to them. It is indeed a new weapon forged by the Punjab Government to kill a paper! The action of the Government means that they are refusing to allow the proprietors of the papers to exercise their ordinary rights as citizens to receive the benefits of the postal department for which they pay. Is not the postal department maintained out of the general revenues of India? If so why deny the manager of the paper right to use them? If the papers are considered to be objectionable the Government can stop them immediately by instituting legal proceedings as they did in the case of so many others. The Government allow the paper to exist, and yet put, in effect, the conductors of it under the ban of outlawry! These pin-pricks only irritate both sides. The danger is that this procedure places in the hands of the bureaucracy a new deadly weapon to starve out any journal without taking recourse to any judicial tribunal. The authorities have thus been armed with a power more arbitrary than the worst sections of the Press Act! It is more fatal than even Section 144 or 108 of Cr. P. Code. Indeed the initiation and continuance of such measures only tend to widen the gulf of exasperation between the rulers and the ruled and thus invariably lead to the formation of a mighty dynamic moral force against the Government. If you want to kill one tell him point blank to be ready to receive the mortal blow, there is heroism in it; but to do away even with an enemy by processes of slow starvation is not heroic.'

What America is doing.

Now that the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee is busy holding its sessions and taking down evidence of experts, it is well to draw the attention of the Committee to what the United States of America is doing with respect to the development of her merchant marine. The U. S. A. Post-master General's annual report strongly appeals to American public opinion to sustain his department's policy by encouraging the use of American ships and by assigning to them, whenever practicable, American mails going abroad. The report

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pointedly accuses foreign postal administrations of withholding mails from American vessels in favour of their own ships. It declares that American Post Office gives preference of twenty-four hours to American vessels and forty-eight hours if the postal organisation is carried. Again the annual report of the American Shipping Board, which has been presented to the Congress, advocates State-subsidies in order to ensure the maintenance of the American Merchant Marine. From these two reports two facts stand out prominently and the Indian Committee must consider them seriously. The Government of the U. S. A. which is by far the mightiest nation, is serious about its mercantile marine and is taking measures, to maintain its supremacy in sea-borne traffic. Secondly, it appeals to people to help the American marine inspite of certain disadvantages and induces the support of other foreign postal administrations by giving some concessions. And what is our bureaucratic Government doing in the matter? Even the contract of carrying Indian Mails to foreign countries is surreptitiously or openly given away to a foreign company! The system of Deferred Debates, too, persists in spite of India's agitation against it. These are only samples of how the Indian government is helping the Indian mercantile marine, in contrast with the measures being taken by the U. S. A. government. But the fact only typifies the difference between a free country and a subject country.

Mr. Kelkar's Tour.

On Sunday the 2nd, Mr. N. C Kelkar presided over an interesting function at Kalyan. He declared the Sanatorium of Dr Nene open and in doing so he said that with all its ugly havoc, the plague taught people to appreciate the advantages of open air and treatment given in hospitals. In England and other European countries even rich people go to hospitals and nursing homes to reap the benefit of the well-managed institutions and expert knowledge. He congratulated Dr. Nene on his splendid work and hoped that the institution will be of greater use to the poor than to the rich.

In the evening of the same day he was entertained at a pan-supari by the Deccan Volunteer Corps at Bombay. He then visited the offices of the Deccan Merchant's Association where a large number of Deccan merchants were assembled to greet him. Speeches were made congratulating Mr. Kelkar on his victory at the polls. Mr. Kelkar in reply, thanked the merchants of Bombay and Poona for giving their steadfast support to Council entry and helping the election of Swarajya Party candidates.

At night on the same day he addressed a very largely attended meeting at Thana under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Pradhan on the subject of 'the future work in the Councils.' Mr. Jamnadas Metha also addressed the meeting on the same subject.

On Monday the 3rd, he presided over a lecture delivered by Prof. Velankar on 'Poetry' at the Wilson College Literary Society in Bombay. Mr. Kelkar in his address dealt fully with the subject stating his views on the inspiration of poets.

At night on the same day, the Kalyan Municipality presented an address to him and to Mr. V. J. Patel. At night, Mr Kelkar, and Messrs. Patel, Jamnadas Metha, Pradhan spoke on the subject of the work of the Swarajya Party.

On Wednesday the 5th, under the auspices of the Swarajya Party Mr. Kelkar delivered an address to a crowded meeting at Bassein under the presidentship of Mr. Divekar. Mr. Kelkar expressed a hope that unity brought about at Delhi would not be marred at Cocanada but would expand if Congressmen worked hand in hand in and out of the Councils.

The same night Mr Kelkar addressed a huge gathering at Nirmal on 'Religion and politics.' Mr. Metha addressed the people on 'Swadeshi and Boycott.'

The Akali News.

The case against Bh. Premsingh Clerk was withdrawn with permission of the court, but he was immediately after his discharge put in the witness box as prosecution witness.

Giani Gurumukh Singh 'Musafar' has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month and a half of further imprisonment.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hazara district while on his way to Haripur reached a village. When he was there and saw some Akalis with black turbans and kirpans he was enraged and he ordered the Lambardar there to drive them away as they were very mischievous people.

S. Randhirsingh and S. Ramsingh of Ludhiana have been sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each. Their crime was that they had posted the posters of S. G. P. C.

S. Darshansingh and S Indersingh of Pheraman and Verka respectively were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each.

The anniversary of the martyrdom of Shri Guru Tej Bahadur comes off on the 12th December when Sikhs are asked to offer prayers.

Divan Chamanlal in his evidence remarked that the allegation of a monthly subsidy to the *Nation* was entirely false and baseless.

The Akali Jathas of 25 each leave Amritsar for Jaton via Muktasar.

"The Drink Evil in India."

Many people are under the impression that there is no urgent need for temperance reform in India They think that the drink evil is not a serious menace in this country. They compare the best conditions in India with the worse conditions in Western lands and settle into complacent repos- congratulating India on her comparative freedom from drink's destruction.

We would direct the attention of all such persons to the following startling comparisons:—Before the war the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom stood at 33 6 drams L P. per head. In Bombay city a steady increase has continued until the consumption per head as recorded in the Excise Report of the Bombay Presidency for the financial year 1920-21 reached 34 2 drams while at Bassein the figure reached the astonishing level of 87.7 drams per head. In Great Britain since the war there has been a considerable decrease in per capita consumption, while in the industrial centres of India there has been a startling increase, except when Non-co-operation or similar special campaigns against drink have been in progress. Whither is India bound? Is the situation serious? Think over this.

Dr. B. V Rayakar, Medical Officer in charge the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 30th November 1923, 1860 patients attended the dispensary. Rao Bahadur A. K Pai, B. A., Municipal Corporator of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Dr. Sethna visited the Dispensary during the quarter under report.

The Second Convocation of the Gujerath Vidyapith has been fixed for the 11th instant at 8 A. M. at the premises of the Gujerath Mahavidyalaya.

unity and set-purpose to the Party's work in the Council.

(4) To meet together some time before each session of the Council in order to discuss and decide upon the various items before the Council, and to stick to the decision arrived at in the Party's meeting.

(5) And last but not least, to hold fast to the principle that a decision arrived at in the Party's meeting by a majority of votes is to be always considered as one arrived at unanimously and as absolutely binding on all. Without some such wholesome principle it will be extremely difficult to make any the least impression upon the Government attitude and policy; nay, the tendency will be on the increase on the part of the members to fly at a tangent, resulting ultimately in the complete break-down of the Party and its programme.

In a word, the keynote of the suggestions made above is the urgent need of the creation of a Party in the Council composed of the Swarajyist and Independent members, absolute submission on their part to its jurisdiction and discipline, and an intensive and extensive propaganda regarding the proposed Council work. I hope and trust that my friends will rise to the occasion, and will not belie the expectations formed of them.

Dr. Meghnath Banerji of Ajmer sends to us some very good poems on 'Rajas' of the present day. Dr. Banerji who styles himself a 'Rajabhakta' is full of humour and sarcasm. He advocates that only those who are Naresha with powers of sovereignty or who are Dandadhar should be called Rajas. At present the word has been degraded by the rush of every Thakur, Bava, Bhai, Munshi and Moulavi to assume the title. As the word Raja is misused the word 'Praja' also correspondingly and naturally suffers. Even tenants of land-lords are called Prajajanas. The writer has done good service in drawing the attention of the people to a very interesting subject. The abuse of such words can be stopped only thus.

Two deaths were the outcome of a scuffle that ensued between the Police Constables and some pilgrims at Alandi at the time of the annual Alandi fair on Tuesday last. A pilgrim from Poona, Mr. Tupe was asked to take a full ticket of four annas,—which is the pilgrim tax, instead of two for his young boy-companion. He did not mind the advice. The police intervened and soon the small episode developed into serious affray resulting in the death of Mr. Tupe then and there and one another pilgrim in the hospital. Police investigations are going on.

Full publicity has been given in recent issues of Afghan papers to the formation of two state-aided trading companies, Amania Brothers Co. and Fruit Company. The former is engaging in all forms of general trading and will deal specially in fur and carpets, while the latter is specially formed to handle extensive dried and fresh fruit trade between Kabul and India.

A public meeting will be held to-day in Shri Shivaji Mandir at 6 P. M. when the successful Swarajya Party and Independent members will be entertained at Pan-supari, by the Swarajya Party. Mr. Jayakar will deliver an address under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas has enrolled himself as a Congress member.

Mr. J. M. Sen Guptia, the prominent Swarajyist leader, has been elected to the Bengal Council on behalf of Chittagong district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Volunteer Organisation.

TO—THE EDITOR OF THE *Mahratta*, POONA CITY.

DEAR SIR,

At the very outset please allow us to say that it is not for us to answer your questions which you have so kindly asked in the issue of the *Mahratta*, November 25, 1923, but it is for the ensuing Conference of the Volunteers to lay down plans for the future and speak definitely in the matter. Let us hasten to say that ours is only a Provisional Board.

However, let us explain :—

The Provisional Board of the All-India Volunteer Conference had primarily in its mind the training and disciplining of Volunteers who offered themselves for Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience, because some of the members of that Board had seen "a lack of organisation" amongst the Satyagrahis.

We are sure that you will agree with us if we say that there ought to be some restriction of some sort for the volunteers who use the weapon of Satyagraha. Knowing full well that this weapon, sharp as it is, had been and was to be used by the Congress it adopted the Ahmedabad pledge for all those who took part in the District and Provincial Conferences or who are going to take part in the All-India Conference at Coconada. Change in or modification of the Ahmedabad pledge is not the duty of either the volunteers or their Conferences. It is the Congress pledge and Congress alone can change and modify it. The volunteers or the Volunteer Conferences can only suggest such a change and do nothing else.

In addition to the training of the Civil Disobedience Volunteers the Provisional Board has in its mind the training of volunteers along the lines of social, relief and other propaganda work. They thought that the Civil Disobedience Volunteers should be trained along this line also and used for that purpose when they were not on Satyagraha duty. Taking into consideration the way in which crowds at time of fires and faires, floods and famines, platforms and pulpits, have been handled, the Board decided to insist upon a training of volunteers along the line of social and relief work as well and therefore, it made provision for the same by adding a clause in Resolution No. 1. which we quote below :

"Whereas for the carrying out of non-violent Non-co-operation and the constructive program together with all social and relief work more effectively with the object of serving the country and humanity a disciplined and systematic organisation of all volunteers in India is necessary, this meeting resolves that an organisation be started which may be called "Rashtra Seva Mandal" and that as a step towards such organisation an All-India Volunteer Conference be held at Coconada on or about the 27th December, 1923."

Whether the Congress, in addition to its civil disobedience idea, means to take up this kind of social and relief work or not, we are not in a position to say. But this much is true that the All-India Volunteer Conference will take it up, and discuss it fully with a view to lay out a considered plan of work.

The volunteers and the Board resolved to do this work themselves because they thought—and rightly thought—that the Congress was not doing its duty towards the training and disciplining of volunteers. They wanted and still want that august Body to undertake this job also side by side with the training for Civil Disobedience to which first importance ought, in the opinion of this Board, be given. When the Congress shall have taken it up they would obey its mandate loyally. The step that the volunteers and their Board have taken is practically analogous, we may respectfully point out to you, with the step that were

taken by Lokamanya Tilak in organising the Home Rule League.

So, you will see, that there is scope in this new organisation for all those who wish to serve their mother country. The Board does really want every one to come and take part in this new movement and serve the people in a disciplined and systematic manner without any waste of their time and energy as has been done heretofore. We wish that the energy of the volunteers should be conserved for a better and united action in order to reach their goal.

In your note you have clearly said "there would be no quarrel as to the objects detailed out by Dr. Hardikar in his Bulletin Nos. 1 and 2" That is enough for us to know that you have understood our object in starting this movement. We sincerely thank you for that.

Allow us, at the same time, to say that we are not responsible for "the propaganda actually carried on and interpretations given of the objects of the Conference" by persons who have no connection with the Provisional Board or by those who are not their appointed representatives. We are sorry that such propaganda has given "grounds for grave doubts" as you have pointed out. But at this stage of evolution that cannot be avoided. We will have to wait and see until the Conference is over. We are honest in our intentions and we are not trying to dodge the issue. We do not, in the least, intend to "sail under false colours." Our path is straight And without entering into any party politics, we will, God willing, follow it to the last.

We hope, we have, on our part, made sufficiently clear our views on the matter. We believe that you will, whichsoever party you may belong to (as we do not recognise any parties) make this Conference a success by making constructive and concrete suggestions, by financing the movement and by writing an encouraging word in your columns about this new movement.

We would have written this out and sent it to you last week but as we were on a trip in the North we could not see your note. Hence the delay for which we sincerely hope to be excused.

Hubli, (Karnatak), December 6, 1923.

N. S. HARDIKAR,
General Secretary,
Provisional Board, All-India
Volunteer Conference.

The Akali Struggle.

(BY E. GOVINDAN.)

Various are the causes that are being advanced, both by the Government and the Indian Press, to account for this sudden outburst of popular storm, against the Indian Government, in general, and the Punjab Government, in particular, which, it is needless to point out, is growing in volume, day by day, and which is, slowly but surely, assuming an all-India importance. The *Swarajya* of Oct. 17, remarks that "the Sikhs are fighting for their religious independence, for their communal existence and for the just rights of their premier prince." On the other hand the Punjab Police, while framing their charges against the arrested and under-trial Sikh leaders, go to the very root of the Indian struggle for freedom, trace the awakening of the Sikhs to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and connect "the activities of the S. G. P. C. with the advent of political agitation and Non-co-operation in the Punjab." But to one, who looks at the struggle, in a dispassionate manner, the real cause is found embedded in the following observations made by Terence Macswiney—the Irish martyr They are, "when one country holds another in subjection, that other suffers materially and morally. It suffers materially, being a prey to plunder. It suffers morally because of the corrupt influences the bigger nation sets at work to maintain its ascendency. Because of this moral corruption national subjection should be resisted as a vice; and, as in case of vice, when we understand it we have no option but to fight. With it we can make no terms."

The point, to be noted, is, that the Sikhs, on behalf of India, have taken up arms-arms of non-violence-against the Government, and it is but the duty of India, to stand by them, through thick and thin. The decision of the Leaders' Conference, that met at Amritsar on Nov. 14, to render all necessary help to the Sikh cause, is, therefore really welcome.

It may be said with a certain amount of truth that the Akali struggle is to all intents and purposes, an open struggle between the Government and the people. At the same time it may be difficult to say, with the same degree of fairness and truth, the motives of the Government that has just now thrown down the gauntlet to the nation itself. Perhaps the Government, taking advantage of the lack of India's will to strike swift, the Imperial Government for the Kenya decision, is making a great effort to break the bone of the Sikh community, for its splendid organising and fighting capacity as shown in its Guru-Ka-bagh struggle. Or it may be an attempt, to divert the attention of the public from the Kenya problem, which, though, for all practical purposes, settled once for all, was raised recently by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in the Imperial Conference. Whatever may be the ulterior motive of the Government, the Sikhs are to a man, determined to fight. So is the Government.

But the Government has one defect, which is common to all Governments, whether ancient or modern. It has a blurred vision. Rabindranath Tagore remarks that "politicians calculate upon the number of mailed hands that are on the sword-hilts; they do not possess the third eye to see the great invisible hand, that claps in silence the hand of the helpless and waits its time."

While this is a great liability on the side of the Government, the popular side, as represented by the Sikhs, has two noble assets to sustain them through the struggle. First there is their holy league with God The Akalis, whenever they form themselves into Jathas of 25 each, "come forward and take the oath of non-violence before Guru Granth Sahib of the Akal Takhat. They are, thereupon, garlanded by the officer in charge of the Akal Takhat and are given Pershad and sacred gift. Once more, they pray to God to give them the strength to enable them to sacrifice their lives for the cause of their Panth and to be able to stick to the principle of non-violence under most trying circumstances."

Secondly, in the words of Terence Macswiney, which apply with great force to the condition of All-India, "we fight for freedom—not for the vanity of the world, not to have a fine conceit of ourselves, not to be as bad—or if you prefer it so, as big as our neighbours. The inspiration is drawn from a deeper element of our being. We strive for self-development individually and as a nation"

The result of the struggle is, therefore, a foregone conclusion. We need no prophet to assure us of victory; for our cause is just and our weapons are clean. Perhaps there may be a lull in the fight, but it is a lull before the storm Will the Government stand against it? There is another reason, which, our Poet Rabindranath Tagore, puts in a nutshell. It is this: "The people who grow accustomed to wield absolute power over others are apt to forget that by doing it they generate an unseen disruptive force, which some day rends that power in pieces, the dumb fury of the down-trodden finds its awful support from the universal law of moral balance."

Irrespective of the result, which of course, is bound to have far-reaching consequences on Indian nationalism, in future the Akali struggle is important as giving the lie direct to the theory of "contemplative inertia," which obtained a wide recognition in the West, expressed in the following lines of Matthew Arnold:

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said to remain *unaltered*, when its most important and aggressive parts are either kept in abeyance or relegated to the back-ground? It is impossible for Mr. Rajagopalachari or any one else to persuade the country to believe that the three boycotts were not the one thing that gave to the non-co-operation programme as settled at Nagpur its distinctive colour and discriminating effect. To-day all three have been suspended We have not heard any non-co-operation leader proclaiming an active boycott either of the official educational institutions or the courts of law during these many months, and the Council-boycott has now been added to the same list. To say in these circumstances that the triple boycott is still policy of the Congress is to use very commonplace words in a pickwickian sense. Mr. Rajagopalachari's observations regarding the constructive programme undoubtedly stand on a different footing and if only he and his associates can once again impart to the national movement that driving force without which no constructive programme can be carried out, there is not the smallest doubt that the country will once again take up the several items of the Bardoli programme in right earnest. It is this driving power which represents the crying need of the day.

—*Tribune.*

No going back.

—: o :—

The cry of "Back to Nagpur" seems to us to be a repudiation of the spirit of the Delhi compromise and an attempt to kindle the embers of an all but dead controversy. Is such an action calculated to do the country any good? How has the Swarajya Party deserved it? It has never belittled the importance of the constructive programme. It has always declared its readiness to work for the success of this nation-building programme in close co-operation with the No-changers It has never pinned its faith in action through Councils alone. The Delhi compromise offers a large field for the two wings of the Congress to work shoulder to shoulder as comrades. What then is the significance of the cry, "Back to Nagpur?"

The scheme of triple boycott initiated in the Special Congress at Calcutta and adopted at Nagpur was given a fair trial. Its success in some directions and failure in others are matters of history. This scheme had to be modified by Mahatma Gandhi himself in view of the changed circumstances and the constructive programme was the result Shorn of any motive power the constructive programme could not be worked out as it ought to have been. Mr. Rajagopalachariar laments that "everyone wants something new and newer yet every day"—and is disgusted that "the old truths fail to impress men" And out of his own mouth his present intentions stand condemned for, he says that "the great expectations and hopes that buoyed up the the spirit of the people at first and created an unexampled energy have yielded to a sense of disappointment and failure." He and his party should thank themselves that "doubt and circumspection reign in the place of courage" and he can not complain that "knowledge and experience have made people wiser but also more apprehensive of failure and unwilling to act."

Back to Nagpur, indeed! But the world has moved since then and faster perhaps than many of us imagine. "Knowledge" and "experience" inspite of Mr. Rajagopal's lament "have made people wiser but also more apprehensive of failure" The Triple Boycott at Nagpur had done all it could do. We are the inheritors of the spirit it had created far and wide. We are thankful to Nagpur for it, as we are to all that is past, but the tribute to the past is to be paid not by seeking to oust the present but by applying the lessons of the former to fructify the latter.

The no-changers cannot make the country forget its past experience by anything they may say or do. The country has, in a manner quite unmistakable, declared its willingness to give the Swarajya Party a trial and we doubt not it will have the patience to see to the end of the game. It is disingenuous, to use no stronger language, on the part of Mr. Rajagopalachariar to say now, as he has said in his Karnatak address, that "for the sake of peace" (with the Swarajyists) he and his party "sacrificed a splendid opportunity to organise the most striking national answer to the salt tax, to Kenya and to Nabha." The "most striking national answer" has obviously remained all along in the dreams of Mr. Rajagopalachariar. The fact is that his party had absolutely no programme to organise any "answer", striking or otherwise, to the salt tax, to Kenya or to Nabha. On the other hand, prominent members of his Party had opposed any action whatever in regard to the Salt-Tax and Kenya. And as regards Nabha, the Akalis have not thought it worth while to wait for Mr. Rajagopalachariar and his friends to come to their rescue. Mr. Rajagopal knows it, as any body else, that the verdict of the country went against them mainly because they had no programme of action but would rest on what was almost universally described as a "programme of inaction." It does not lie in his mouth to say now that he could not bring out his grand schemes simply because the Swarajists were ready with a small one.

—*Forward.*

Penance
OR
Back to Nagpur.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, on his own admission, in one of his weak moments blurted out that he was in search of the Yerawada Jail key. Now his message to the country is "Back to Nagpur" We do not attempt to discuss the relevency or the irrelevency of these two statements. What we intend to impress upon our reader is this.

That no more can we return to the old boisterous days of political fervour: that we neglected to realise the programme of construction in practice; that we are carried away by false and mistaken notions of our own capacities; and that consequently we have to make atonement for this fault of ours; are beyond dispute. Are we, then to sink under this kind of despair and despondency. Gladly do we go back to Nagpur? Yet we must make fire out of 'the damp sticks.' For this, some kind of programme aiming at the economic solution of the worker's difficulties must have to be sought. Funds must be adequately found. No more will the public grant gratuitous amounts to the Congress Workers. Hence it becomes all the more necessary for our full growth to resort to reviving our industries. Industries can only be developed by a net work of banks. This requires a great deal of patience and energy. We hope that our leaders will devote some time during the next session of the Congress to this problem. Self-respect and appetite must go hand in hand. Appetite without self-respect is too common in the material plane; but self-respect without appetite is gifted to only few individuals. Unless and until these two are reconciled the vast number of workers will have nothing but starvation and private suffering.

—*Navayuga.*

Coconada Congress.

This makes it abundantly clear that the next Congress at Coconada will be confronted with questions of vital importance to the country. It is therefore imperatively necessary that there should be a strong muster of delegates at Coconada from all parts of the country and controversial problems should be thoroughly threshed out with a view to arrive at a definite and if possible,

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unanimous understanding. As for re-opening the question of Council-entry, we are of opinion that as the Delhi Special Session has given its decision on the point and as many of the prominent leaders in various parts of the country have accepted it, we should wait at least for one year to see the result of the work of the Swarajyist members in the Council, and then do the needful. The supremacy and usefulness of the Congress as the highest exponent of national views and as the greatest political institution in the country whose decision must be binding on all people professing allegiance to it, must be kept unimpaired We have every confidence in the patriotism of our countrymen and firmly believe that no extraneous consideration would be allowed to interfore with a wise and correct decision on the momentous question that would come up before the Congress.

At the same time we cannot too strongly impress on all Congressmen the vital necessity of closing up our ranks while engaged in a relentless fight with the bureaucracy for securing the valued privilege of "Swarajya" It is high time, therefore, that our countrymen all over India should proceed at once to elect a large number of delegates to the forthcoming Congress at Coconada and should not lose sight of the grave issues that would come up for decision at this important session of the Indian National Congress.

—*A. B. Patrika.*

Ayurvedic Conference.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Preparations for the coming All-India Ayurvedic Conference at Colombo are going on briskly here. The country at large has from ancient times adopted Ayurvedic system and people seem to be taking keen interest in the advancement of the system. Committees for special purposes have been appointed from all leading men of the city and the whole island seems to have united in the one purpose of making the Conference a huge success. Spacious and comfortable accommodation has been secured for the delegates. Particularly delegates from India seem to have an exceptionally warm acception. The number of delegates also is large. They are to come from all quaters and Ceylon expects to have one of the largest representative gatherings in Colombo. Mr. B. M. R. Jayaratne, the General secretary, is taking great pains to see things done in the best possible way.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th March 1923 Mr. R. G. Salgar, M. L. C., moved a Resolution to the effect that the Second Revision Settlement of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District should be suspended altogether till the Nira Right Bank Canal comes into actual use for the Agriculturists and the Barsi Light Railway actually begins to work in the Taluka. This Resolution was carried by the Council on 15th March 1923.

In conformity with the wishes of the Council, the Governor in Council directed, in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 507-B, dated 30th August 1923, that the introduction of enhanced rates of assessment sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1767, dated 5th July 1921 should be postponed until the opening of the Nira Right Bank Canal and extension of the Barsi Light Railway to Lonand.

The Secretry of the Akhil Bharat-vershiya Kusha Kshiriya Mahasabha will be held on 27th December 1923 at Devisarai.

During the week ending 1st of December there were 6 attacks from plague and 3 deaths in Poona City. The total number of inoculated persons up to the end of the week is 3598.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the well-known barrister of Bombay, died on Tuesday last at Bombay. He had a roaring practice and was considered an authority on law.

Rao Saheb D. Laxmi-Narayan has been elected for the C. P. and Berar Mining Association constituency securing 13 votes against 11 votes for Mr. L. H. Bartlett.

The Mahomedan constituency of Dacca has returned to the Assembly Mr. Chowdhary and Khajen Abdul Karim. The latter is a member of Swarajya Party.

The Secretary, Seva Samiti, Allahabad, makes an appeal for 500 Volunteers and Rs. 15000 for the ensuing Ardh Kumbhi Fair.

Major Finnis, Political Agent in Baluchistan, was shot dead by Waziris.

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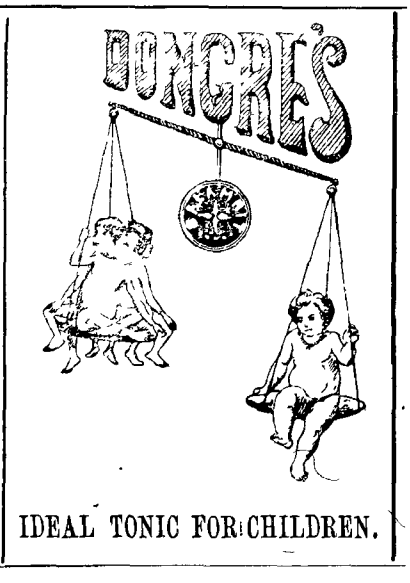

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FILE. No 61

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Indian National Congress — Volunteer Department

Hindustani Seva Dal

This is to certify that

_____

of _____ has undergone training and passed the test prescribed for the Sainiks of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date _____

Jawaharlal Nehru

Member-in-charge

personnel of the *Mandal* and its workings in detail. Representatives from all Provinces experienced in volunteer organisations will kindly make it a point to attend the same and help us to make it a success.

As a first step towards this work I am holding a Conference in my own Province (Karnatak) at the end of October. I wish to suggest to all Sister Provinces also to hold similar conferences in order

(1) To make suggestions to this All-India Conference,
(2) To elect delegates for the same, and
(3) To settle plans of future activities in their own Provinces.

All Provinces need must be serious on this important subject and carry on the nation's work in a more organised and disciplined manner.

Those who think that such a step ought to be taken will be kind enough to write to me making all necessary suggestions as well as giving full information about volunteer organisations in their own Provinces and localities. They will also be pleased to send the reports of Volunteer Conferences as they take place. The time at our command is short and if we are really serious we ought to be prompt.

DELHI
14th September 1923.

N. S. HARDIKER,
Director, Volunteer Board Karnatak

Address — HUBLI,
Dist. Dharwar

In the meanwhile I propose to hold a meeting of all the pledged and non-pledged volunteers now present in this city some time during the sittings of the Congress to form a Provisional Board to see that the said Conference comes off at Cocoanada. The time and the place of the meeting will be notified later.

N. S. HARDIKER

I M H P Delhi.

THE

Central Volunteer

Organisation

OF THE

Congress

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

RULES,

Grades & Ranks

FOR SALE

At the Dal Head Quarters, HUBLI (*Karnatak*)

Copies of :

(1) This leaflet

(2) Seva Dal Saptapadi (notations of 7 songs prescribed by the Dal) each ... ... As. 2

(3) RASTRADHWAJA giving the history of the Indian Tri-colour published in Hindi, Gujrathi, Marathi and Kanarese each. ... As. 2

as also

(4) H. S. Dal, Shoulder Badges, Pairs ... As. 4

(5) H. S. Dal, Belts, each... ... ... As. 14

(6) H. S. Dal, Whistles each... ... ... As. 4

can be had from us.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its meeting held on the 11th of July, 1931, at Bombay:

In view of the misapprehensions that have arisen in regard to the relation of the Hindustani Seva Dal with the Congress and in view of the fact that unauthorised volunteer organisations are working in various parts of the country in the name of the Congress the Working Committee resolves that:

Recognition of the Dal:

1. The Hindustani Seva Dal is hereby recognised as the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress, working

directly under the authority of the Working Committee or such person or persons as it may appoint in this behalf and with the following functions:—

Functions:

(*a*) It shall act as a duly authorised Institution for the training of Officers and Instructors.

(*b*) It shall enrol and train recruits in Karnatak, or such other place as may be determined by the Working Committee from time to time, and they will form a Permanent Central Corps for Officers training and will be liable to serve wherever necessary. It may also have training centres and camps for Officers and Instructors in other suitable places.

(*c*) It shall lend the services of Officers and Instructors for Provinces at the latter's expense.

(*d*) It shall have power to form volunteer corps in Provinces wherever so required by Provincial Congress Committees.

Directions to P. C. Cs :

2. All Provincial Congress Committees are hereby authorised and required to form duly recognised volunteer corps.

Conditions of Recognition :

3. No such corps shall be recognised unless all the members are members of of the Congress and conform to the Congress creed and whose officers are holders of certificates from the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Non-Congress Corps:

4. No Volunteer Boards or Corps not previously recognised by the Working Committee shall work in any Congress Province in the name or on behalf of the Congress.

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Authority:

5. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is appointed the Member-in-Charge on behalf of the Working Committee of the said Central Organisation of the Congress, and Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the Organising Secretary thereof, and they will serve during the pleasure of the Working Committee. The Member-in-Charge shall frame the rules of the said Organisation so as to bring it in conformity with the resolution of the Working Committee and shall define the duties and qualifications of Officers and members of Volunteer corps provided that such rules shall take effect after being first sanctioned by the Working Committee and on the acceptance by the All India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal of this resolution.

ACCEPTANCE

In response to the above resolution of the Congress Working Committee, the Special Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal convened for the purpose at Bombay passed the following resolution on August 9,1931:—

"This Special Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal accepts the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress constituting the Hindustani Seva Dal the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress and in order to transfer the entire Dal Volunteer Organisation through-out India to the Cangress so as to facilitate the immediate starting of the Congress Volunteer Organisations of the Hindustani Seva Dal by the Executive

of the Congress, this Conference resolves that the All India Volunteer, the Provincial and other Boards of the Dal including the Women's Central, Provincial and local Committees are hereby dissolved and all assets of the Hindustani Seva Dal throughout India shall stand hereby transferred to the Working Committee of the Congress subject to the existing liabilities; provided that pending the transfer of the Seva Dal Organisation to the Working Committee or to such Boards or individuals that may be appointed in this behalf by the Working Committee, the existing Boards of the Seva Dal shall continue to function.

RULES

The following rules were sanctioned by the Working Committee on the 12th of August, 1931, at its meeting held at Bombay.

Whereas the Working Committee has resolved that the Hindustani Seva Dal shall be the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress, and has defined its functions, and laid down the conditions under which Volunteer Corps may be recognised, the following further rules are framed and sanctioned by the Committee for the control of the Seva Dal and the proper organisation of Congress Volunteers:

Central Board:

1. The work of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall be done by a Central Board consisting of the Member-in-Charge, the Organising Secretary and three others to

be nominated by the Working Committee. The Member-in-Charge shall be the Chairman, and the Organising Secretary, the Secretary of this Board.

Teaching & Examining Board:

2. The Working Committee shall nominate, on the recommendation of the Central Volunteer Board, a Teaching and Examining Board of five persons. This Board, shall arrange for the training and instruction of Volunteers and Officers and for the issue of certificates.

Certificates:

3. There shall be four grades of certificates:

(i) For Volunteers.

(ii) For Instructors.

(iii) For Junior Officers.

(iv) For Senior Officers.

Examinations.

4. The Central Board shall arrange for the examination of and the issue of certificates to all persons qualified to receive them. The examination may take place at the head-quarters of the Provincial Committee or of the Volunteer Units in the province, the expenses either case being borne by the Provincial Congress Committee. For examination at the head quarters of the Dal there shall be paid a fee of Re. 1/- for each Officer or Instructor to be examined.

Officers:

5. No one can be appointed Officer who cannot produce a certificate of service for at least one year as a volunteer or worker in some province or in some Congress organisation, and has not passed the examinations prescribed by the Central Board.

Volunteer or Sainik :

6. A 'Volunteer' or 'Sainik' shall mean any one, male or female, of the age of 18 and over but not older than 45, who has signed the pledge given in rule 7 below and is a member of a primary Congress organisation and is capable of performing the following services:

(i) to work for the Congress programme,

(ii) to keep order at meetings,

(iii) to regulate processions,

(iv) to render first aid,

(v) to serve Congress delegates, guests etc.,

(vi) to keep watch by day or night.

(vii) and such other work as may be entrusted by the Officer-in-Charge.

The Pledge

7. The following shall be the pledge to be signed by every Volunteer:

"I....., a Congress Volunteer, solemnly pledge myself to strive for the attainment of Purna Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means,

I shall obey the orders of my superior officers faithfully and to the best of my ability.

I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to promote peace and good will among all classes and com-munities of India.

I shall not expect any payment or compensation for my service or for the consequences of such service.

I shall undergo such training as may be given to me by the Congress authorities."

Dismissals:

8. Any volunteer or Officer not conforming to the discipline of his or her organisation or not carrying out the policy and programme of the Congress shall be liable to dismissal by the organisation to which he or she belongs

Party Politics:

9. No Officer or member of a Congress Volunteer Organisation on the active list shall take part in the party politics of Congress organisations.

Limitations:

10. No Volunteer shall belong to any other communal organisation or to any other political organisation.

Bye-laws:

11. The Central Board shall have the power to frame bye-laws not inconsistent with the foregoing and for

matters not coverd hereby, provided that these bye-laws shall be submitted to the Working Committee at its first meeting after the passing of the bye-laws and be liable to be altered, amended or repealed.

Transitory Provision:

11. a. Till such time as the Working Committee appoints the additional members of the Central Board and the Teaching and Examintng Board, the Member-in-Charge and the Organising Secretary shall constitute the Central Board and shall arrange for the teaching and examination of volunteers, Instructors and Officers and for the issue of certificates.

Control of P. C. Cs:

12. Provincial Congress Committees shall exercise control over their volunteer corps, subject to the general supervision of the Central Board in regard to training and technique of organisation.

Groups below 18:

13. Provincial Congress Committee may train, wherever possible, boys and girls below 18 and organise them in groups as follows:—Between ages:

7 to 12—Balaks—Balikas,

12 to 18—Kumars—Kumarikas.

Sevaks:

14. The above rules shall not prevent Congress Committees from organising 'Sevaks' especially for the purpose of picketing or other Congress activities. Such sevaks shall sign the pledge given above and shall be given such training as is necessary for the performance of their duties.

Final authority:

15. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall effect the general powers of supervision and control of the Working Committee.

RULES

re.

Unit Formatio..

1. Organisation:

The organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of:—(1) Dasta, (2) Jatha, (3) Shatak (Company) (4) Pathak (Battalion) and (5) Dal.

(1) Dasta: A Dasta shall consist of a Nayak and ten Sainiks. Any eleven Sainiks shall form a Dasta

(2) Jatha: A Jatha shall consist of a Jathedar, his asistant styled the Nayab Jathedar and four Dastas.

(3) Shatak (Company): A Shatak shall consist of a Subedar, his assistant styled Nayab Subedar and four Jathas.

(4) Pathak (Battalion): A Pathak shall consist of a Sardar, his assi-

stant styled Nayab Sardar and four Shataks.

(5) Dal: A Dal shall consist of a Dalapati, his assistant styled Nayab Dalapati and four Pathaks.

2. Appointments:

(1) A Jathedar appoints the Nayaks under him.

(2) The Central Board shall make all the other appointments.

3. Designations:

(1) The Dastas should be numbered as a rule and should bear the names of their villages, mohallas, wards, etc.

(2) The Pathaks should be named after the Districts and when there are more than one Pathaks in a District they must also be numbered. *e.* g., 2nd Poona Pathak.

(3) Dals should be named after the Provinces; in case, however, there are more than one Dals in a cer-

tain Province, they should be numbered as in the case of Pathaks. *e. g.*, Bangeeya Dal No. I; or Kerala Dal No. II etc.

4. Quota.

No Dasta, Jatha, Shatak, Pathak, or Dal shall cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota.

Grades of Training and Ranks.

1. Sainiks are eligible to be appointed as (1) Sainiks, and (2) Nayaks.
2. Instructors are eligible to be appointed as (1) Nayab Jathedars, (2) Jathedars and (3) Nayab Subedars.
3. Junior Officers are eligible to be appointed as (1) Subedar, and (2) Nayab Sardars.
4. Senior Officers are eligible to be appointed as (1) Sardars, (2) Nayab Dalapatis and (3) Dalapatis.

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Published by

N. S. Hardiker

Organising Secretay

H. S. Dal -

Hubli

MAHATMA GANDHI ESTATE

Hindustani Seva Dal

Office:— **HUBLI, KARNATAK**

Telegrams.— **"Balmohan" Hubli**

1923

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

CONSTITUTION

1. **Name:-** Hindustani Seva Dal.

2. **Objects:-** (*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(*b*) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing Volunteer Organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

Note:- The First All-India Volunteer Conference held at Coconada urged the Congress to recognise this Volunteer Organisation. Accordingly the Congress passed the following resolution at its Coconada Sessions:-

"This Congress is of opinion that, in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

In turn the Conference passed the following resolution:—

" This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for its resolution relating to the Volunteer Organisation passed at its Coconada Sessions and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in the terms of the said resolution."

3, **Membership;-** Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the Organisation, provided he [or she] is approved of by some Officer or some Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the Dal and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) Officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the Schedule prescribed for the purpose. Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika.) At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member, provided he [or she] signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge, and is approved of by an Officer or a Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. All Sahayaks [or Sahayikas] who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the Dal.

4. **First Members** – Those who have signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (28th December 1923) shall be eligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members. The Members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office Bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered Members without any formal application.

5. **Board** -There shall be an All-India Board of nine Members elected by the Conference It shall be the duty of the Board :—

(i) To frame rules for the organisation, training and control of the Volunteers and for the affiliation of the existing Organisations of National workers as also for all other administrative purposes of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

(ii) The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

(iii) The Board shall be elected annually at a Conference of the representatives of the Dal.

6. **Co-option:-** The Board shall have power to co-opt provided that the number of such co-opted Members does not exceed three.

7. **Vacancies:-** In case of a vacancy on the Board, the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

Please tear it out here

SAHAYAK MEMBERSHIP FORM

The General Secretary,
Hindustani Seva Dal,
Hubli, Karnatak.

I, the undersigned, _____,

of _____, age _____, Religion _____, Education _____, have read the Constitution and the rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal. (The constitution and rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal have been read & explained to me). I intend to become a Sahayak of the Dal. I agree with the rules of the Dal and will abide by them and will carry out the orders given by the officers of the Dal under whom I may be placed from time to time for the purposes of training or for carrying out the national work.

Kindly enrol me as a Sahayak of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date _____ Signature _____

Place _____ Profession _____

Address _____

Printed by V. P. Chitgupi at the Hubli P. Works and Published by N. S. Hardikar at his Hindustani Seva Dal Office Hubli.

3c

Character Training

and

Discipline

DR. N. S. HARDIKER

HUBLI : KARNATAK

Price One Anna only

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Printed by M. K. Joshi at the Karnatak Printing Works, Dharwar and Published by N S. Hardiker, at the Hindustani Seva Dal Office, Hubli

A Foreword

I wish this pamphlet is read, studied and followed by all volunteers and other workers for whom it is meant. The canker of Indian public life has been a spirit of criticism without any action. Every worker feels himself to be, in embryo, a Tilak or a Gandhi. No doubt the ambition is extremely laudable; but even our Tilaks and Gandhis had to pass through an ordeal of self imposed discipline the history of which remains unwritten, and in modern times when we have to fight with democratic weapons too much stress can not be laid upon the value of discipline. We only hear of a Bismark or a Moltke and never of the lesser ones who made modern Germany possible. That is what we want now in India

BIJAPUR,
October 2, 1927

S. V. Kowjalgi,

Character Training
AND
Discipline

We are giving below a few suggestions about the conduct of workers and the manner of carrying out the work they undertake. Some of the suggestions can never be too strictly followed. The one guiding principle of a worker should be that he is an instrument of the Dal for carrying out national work and in its fulfilment he should abnegate "self" to the utmost extent he can. Then only can a sufficiently strong character be built up and strict discipline maintained.

Knowledge and Efficiency

It should be one of the main functions of the Organisers of the Dal to see that knowledge of the local conditions and acquaintance with Dal's helpers is gained through experience by a Dal's worker. Upon the amount

of experience of practical work in the areas concerned along with a fair knowledge of how to make use of it depends the scope for building up efficient local leadership which is one of the main requisites in our present struggle for Swaraj. With the experience, a worker gains on the above lines, he should be guided in a way as to carry out a certain item or programme in an efficient and vigourous manner in the least possible amount of time. For instance, a certain annual programme, say, the Congress Membership enrolment, when worked out by the same worker for a couple of years can be organised and arranged in such a manner as to make its completion by a fixed date almost a settled question. An experienced man can pick up his auxiliaries with greater ease and also know how to extract regular and punctual work from them with felicity.

Serve yourselves by serving the nation

Character

Another point that should never be lost sight of is the character of the worker which requires to be developed very carefully. Every worker should not only be honest, in the business sense of the word, but should hold himself answerable to the ideal of nationalism which should be his God. He should consider himself a servant of the nation and consequently of every individual comprising the nation and should thus demean himself that there shall not only be no complaint against his dealings with or behaviour amongst those with whom he comes in contact; but also his behaviour and the setting up of a high example by his personal character should be studiously cultivated. This should be kept in mind and acted upon not only when the worker is on duty but even when he is not exactly "on duty". The idea that one is doing

a certain duty and as soon as that duty is over one is free from all restrictions of and moral obligations to the code of Seva Dal's discipline should be got rid of. National Organisations like the Hindustani Seva Dal cannot be built on such meagre and sorry alligience to the sense of the Organisation's discipline. The worker, as long as he is in the Dal, should always take it for an established fact that his dealings whether in his private capacity or in his capacity as Dal's agent is the same to the public who will not hesitate to cry down the Dal in case the demeanour of the worker is not upto their expectations of a Dal worker. .It is this maintaining of high character which enables a worker to command respect from the public to the Organisation which he serves.

Subordinate Individual Interest

Individual interests should never come in the way of one's duties and obligations to the Dal. If a certain

amount of Dal's work has been voluntarily undertaken by an individual he should see that he carries out the appointed work within the appointed time. It should be remembered that the completion of the entire programme depends upon the proper working out of the parts thereof by individuals. If the individuals that compose the Dal do not carry out their parts properly, and in the appointed number of days, then the Dal cannot maintain a high standard of work. Hence whenever and wherever the Dal and its work is concerned all personal and individual interests should be subordinated to the duty we owe to the Dal and the work in hand should be executed with an unwavering persistence. Especially as the Dal is a voluntary Organisation and there cannot be compulsion in anything, except morally, this moral obligation should be materialised by giving

concrete results expected of the workers at the proper time without bringing forth any excuse, to minimise the blame that attaches to slackness of work or derilection of duty.

Spirit of Service

A spirit of service with a view to efficiency should be the guiding principle. A worker should never lose sight of the fact that he is out to serve the nation and is ready if occasion arises to serve in any capacity without considering the dignity of the job. In this it should be the studied object of a worker or unit of the Dal to give place to none else. Efficient and voluntary service whenever and wherever necessary always rebounds to the credit of the worker and of the Organisation to which he belongs.

Never Criticise Orders

No worker should ever try to criticise the orders given by his superiors. It

is always a bad, sometimes a very dangerous, habit and from the very beginning it should be guarded against. When he has once resolved upon carrying out a certain programme and has undertaken to carry it out all orders from superiors should be implicitly obeyed without questioning their propriety. The responsible officers of the Dal always give orders with a view to the completion of the work in hand. It is not the worker's business to question a certain order because it may not be convenient for him to carry it out. He is only concerned with the prompt execution of the order given to him. Those responsible for the entire programme will always be guided by the best interests of the Dal and he should never question their orders. It must be remembered that on prompt execution depends the success of a programme. Another point in this connection which

requires to be clearly understood is that whatever be the position of a person in life, when once he undertakes Dal's work he should never think it below his dignity to obey the orders of the Dal's Officers though the Officers may not be of the same social or economic standing as himself. For the time being he must forget that he is receiving orders from somebody inferior to him in everyday life. Then only can work be carried on with a sportsman-like freedom which is the corner-stone of real discipline. The workers must cultivate the spirit of taking a rebuke from a Dal's Officer in the proper spirit for improvement while in other walks of life they maintain their usual relations pertaining to their standings.

Will and Self-confidence

One must put one's whole will in the work allotted to one A kind of self-

confidence should be created in every worker. This can be achieved by the experience a worker gains. The Dal's officers also should make it a point to impress upon every worker that he can do a certain piece of work with a little guidance and co-operation of other helpers. A little encouragement and personal help at times from the Officers should be given to the worker. If this is not possible it should be arranged that the worker when working individually gets the help of some influential gentlemen in the locality. A studied effort should always be made in this way for developing self-confidence in a worker or a group of workers. This is a solid gain for the Organisation.

National Flag

The worker should try to create a sense of nationalism by conducting functions like the hoisting of the National Flag or the singing of national

Two requisites of a good organisation are efficiency and discipline

songs in chorus. The National Flag is the rallying pivot round which all our activities should revolve as other stars round the polar. It is with the avowed intention of asserting our national individuality among the commity of nations that we are fighting for freedom. We should therefore try to create on all possible occasions a sense of national spirit with which we are imbued amongst the people around us. With the assistance of a few local people, a worker can organise national song processions early in the morning or at evening times in the places he visits. The National Flag can be hoisted at a convenient place with a flag-salutation parade if possible. The spectacular and demonstrative effects sometimes last longer in the minds of the public than silent but useful work. Hence the demonstrative side should also be kept in mind.

Guard Yourself

No worker should give his opinion freely. He must remember that he is only an instrument in the hands of the Providence for service of the Nation and that it is not his business to air his personal views. Especially amongst uninformed and ill-informed persons the personal views of a worker whether right or wrong take deep impression. He should never forget the fact that *his* personal likes or dislikes of certain personalities or leaders—whether national provincial or local—cannot be so correct as to be beyond correction. Hence every worker should make it a point not to gossip about the merits or demerits of persons in public life. The same applies to policies of Congress also. A worker is only an agent and has nothing to do with policies. His concern ends with the carrying out of his duty and he has no business to call

into question the wisdom or the circumstances which helped the formation of policies. No amount of caution in this respect can be too much.

These are some of the hints which every worker can take advantage of. We do not mean to say that personal discretion should not be used in following these hints. But the discretion used by the worker should be after full deliberation as regards his actions and conduct; and with the interests o the Dal foremost in his mind.

THE END

CONSTITUTION

THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

I. NAME. The name of the Organisation shall be Hindustani Seva Dal.

II. OBJECTS:—

(a) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(b) To enrol and bring under uniform discipline all existing Volunteer Organisations and Youth Guards in the country and to establish new ones whenever necessary.

(c) To raise the standard of National Efficiency by systematic physical culture.

(The first all-India Volunteer conference held at Cocoanada in 1923, which organised the Hindustani Seva Dal urged the Congress to recognise this All-

India Volunteer Organisation. Accordingly in response, the Cocoanada Congress passed the following resolution:—

"This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the Movement and keep control and supervision over it while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

In turn the All-India Volunteer Conference passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for the resolution relating to the

Volunteer Organisation passed at its Cocoanada Session and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the working Committee in terms of the said resolution')

III. MEMBERSHIP:— There shall be four classes of Members

(a) Juniors, (b) Members, (c) Associates, (d) Honorary Members.

(a) JUNIORS;-Every Indian below 18 years of age may be admitted to this class. Juniors shall not be required to take the pledge but shall take the training prescribed by the dal. These shall serve as volunteers in all such work as the Dal Board may determine from time to time.

Juniors shall be divided into two groups, *viz.* Balaks-Balikas, and Kumars-Kumarikas, according to ages 7 to 12 and 12 to 18

(b) MEMBERS:- Every Indian above 18 years

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of age who signs the Pledge of the Dal and under-takes to undergo during the year, the course of training prescribed by the Dal and is prepared to take part in Dal's activities shall be eligible to Membership Admission shall be Subject to the veto of the Provincial Boards

(c) ASSOCIATES;— Every Indian above 18 years of age, who shall actively co-operate with the work of the Dal, may be admitted as an Associate. These shall not be required to take the Dal's training but shall sign the Pledge

(d) HONORARY MEMBERS These shall be Elected by tha All-India Volunteer Board from amongst the donors of the Dal.

IV. MEMBERSHIP FEE:—

(a) Every Junior shall pay an annual fee of Annas Four before being admitted in the

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Dal and shall produce a certificate from his or her parent or guardian permitting him or her to join the Dal

(b) EVERY MEMBER shall pay an annual fee of Annas Four when he or she signs the Pledge.

(c) EVERY ASSOCIATE shall pay an annual fee of Rupee One when he or she signs the Pledge.

The Pledge

I, a National Volunteer solemnly pledge to strive for the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

I shall endeavour to promote to the best of my ability peace and good-will among all classes and communities of India.

I shall abide by the Rules & Regulations of the Hindustani Seva Dal of which I shall be a MEMBER / ASSOCIATE and shall carry out the orders of my Superior Officers.

bers elected by the Annual Conference of the Dal.

(b) Functions and Powers—

1. The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

2. The Board shall frame new Rules and Regulatons and make changes whenever necessary in the already exsisting ones.

IX VACANCIES:-All Boards are empowered to fill up vacancies amongst their membership by co-option.

PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER BOARDS:—

(a) Formation:- Provincial Volunteer Board shall consist of five members appointed by the All-India Volunteer Board. The Provincial Congress Committees, however, have the right to

appoint three additional members on the Provincial Volunteer Board. The Board shall elect a President from among their number He shall be called Dalapati The Board shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer from amongst its own members.

(b) Functions and Powers:-

1. The Provincial Volunteer Board shall be the sole agent of the Dal and shall be responsible to the All-India Volunteer Board in all matters concerning the Dal in the Province

2. The Provincial Volunteer Board shall:—

(i) Organise subordinate Boards,

(ii) Form Dal's Units in its jurisdiction,

(iii) Frame Regulations not inconsistent with the Rules of the All-India Volunteer Board for carrying out its functions, and

(iv) Take such other necessary steps for carrying out the objects.

and programme of the Dal in its Province.

XI. AFFILIATION: The All-India Volunteer Board may affiliate such Volunteer or other Organisations in the country which are engaged in the service of the people provided that:—

(a) The members of their Executive Bodies shall be Members or Associates of the Hindustani Seva Dal

(b) The objects of their organisations shall be either the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

(c) The training and discipline of their organisation shall be the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(d) The methods and field of work of their organisation shall be the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

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XII. CENTRAL FUNDS:-
Hindustani Seva Dal Funds hall consist of:-

(a) Membership fees of all Jimiors Members and Associates of the Dal throughout India.

(b) Balance of the annual or specical Conference of the Dal.

(c) Grants or donations from friends and sympathisers of the dal

(d) Collections made by Volunteers at various plaecs in the name of the Da'

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GENERAL RULES
REGARDING
THE ORGANISATION
OF
THE HINDUSTAI SEVA DAL

1. ORGANISATION:—The Organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of:—(a) Dasta, (b) Company (c) Battalion (d) Regiment. and (e) Dal.

(a) Dasta:- A Dista shall consist of an officer styled a Nayak and 10 (ten) Members or Associates of the Dal. Any 11 (eleven) Members or Associates living as far as possible near each other shall form a Dasta and shall ordinarily elect one of their number as their Nayak

(b) Company:—A Company shall consist of an officer styled the Subedar, his Assistnnt styled the Nayab Subedar and ten Dastas. The ten Nayaks in the Company,

shall ordinarily elect their Subedar and Nayab Subedar.

(c) Battalion:-A Battalion shall consist of an officer styled the Sardar, his Assistant styled the Nayab Subedar and four Companies. The Subedars of the four Companies shall ordinarily elect their Sardar and Nayab Sardar, subject to the approval of the Provincial Board.

(d) Regimen:-A Regiment shall consist of an officer styled the Hazari, his Assistant styled the Nayab Hazary and three Battalions. The Provincial Volunteer Board shall appoint the Hazari and the Nayab Hazari.

(e) Dal:-A Dal shall consist of an Officer styled the Dalapati, his Assistant styled Nayab Dalapati. Both these shall be elected by the Provincial Volunteer Board according to the Constitution of the Dal-

Note:— The classification of various units, their numerical strength and the designations of officers are all shown in the following table.

The numerical strength of the various units need not necessarily be maximum as shown in the table. If, at any time for instance, there are only three Companies, instead of four, to form a Battalion, the Board can, by all means, form only three Companies into the Battalion and appoint Officers accordingly.

TABLE SHOWING.

Classification of units, their numercial strength, designation of officers etc, of the

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Name of Units	Equal to	Numerical Strength of the Units	Head Officer of the Units	Assistant Officer of the Units
Dasta		11	Nayak	
Company	10 Dastas	112	Subedar	Nayab Subedar
Battalion	4 Companies	450	Sardar	Nayab Sardar
Regiment	3 Battalions	1352	Hazari	Nayab Hazari
Dal	4 Regiments	5410	Dalapati	Nayab Dalapati

Dalapati is the Head of the Provincial Dal
Sarvadhikari is the Head of the National Dal

II. GROUPINGS:- separate Dastas formed in various Districts shall be grouped under the designation of that District alone. As far as Dastas are concerned. there shall be No Interdistrict formations.

III. DESIGNATIONS- Dastas should be numbered and as a rule should bear the names of their towns or villages.

IV. QUOTA:— No Dal, Regiment Battalion, Company or Dasta shall cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota

V. RECRUTING & TRAINNING The Provincial Voluuter Board shall authorise the Officers and Members in its jurisdiction to enrol Juniors Members or Associates of the Hindustani Seva Dal and if necessary shall appoint a special Recruiting Officer for that purpoee It shall also make suitable arangements for their training under directions of the All-India Volunteer Board.

VI. UNIFORM:— The Provincial Volunteer Board shall determine a suitable uniform for the Juniors, Members and Associates. The Uniform shall be of hand-spun and hand woven Indian cloth and should be simple, inexpensive and convenient for drill and other out-door work.

THE COURSE OF TRAINING

The following course of training is sugested as a complete course and attempts should be made to give as much of it as possible For this purpose, the Provincial Volunteer Boards of the Dal should at suitable places, start Training Camps and train a number of Juniors Members or Associates, from each district in the Province. These trained Juniors, Members or Associates, when they return to their localities, should in turn train others and thus solve the difficulty of getting instructors.

Preliminary Course

I. DRILL:-The elements of drill should be taught thoroughly For this purpose Prof Manikrao's (Jummadada Vyayamshala Baroda) pamphlet on ‚Sangha Vyayama' is recommended.

II. PHYSICAL TRAINING:-Hindi Physical exercises should be made compulsory. Attention should be paid to running, swimming riding, cycling, jumping, wrestling etc.

III. SIGNALLING & SIGNS: Flag and whistle signalling and as well as various signs and symbols should be taught. Bugling should not be ignored.

VI SPINNING:-An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Members or Associates may be able to spin yarn that can be woven. It is desirable that carding should also be taught whenever possible.

V. FIRST AID & SANITATION:—First Aid should be taught compulsorily. The First principles.

of sanitation should be impressed upon the minds of learners.

VI DUTIES OF VOLUNTEERS:— General instruction with practical demonstration whenever possible should be given in the duties of volunteers such as doing the work of Civic Guards, Social Service, Ambulance, Congress Constructive work, Propaganda, etc.

VII. VILLAGE ORGANISATION:— This should form a subject by itself. The Panchayet and its place in India's life-system should be explained Its disappearance, Special Judicial Panchayets under British Rule and their defects should be touched.

VIII HISTORY:—

(d) Indian:— 1. The Hindu Period, 2. The Moslem Period, 3. The British Period.

(b) Congress:—Elementary instruction in Congress History, Congress Construction, objects of the Congress and methods of its

work, etc. should be explained. Biographies of Congress leaders should also be dealt with.

(c) Economic:— A short narrative of the exact state of affairs in India from an economic standpoint will be of much help.

XI. HINDUSTANI - Hindi or Urdu should be taught compulsorily

X. NATIONAL SONGS:— Vande Mataram and other National and Provincial songs should be taught compulsorily.

XI NATIONAL Flag:— The necessity and importance of a National Flag for India should be impressed and respect for the same should be created in the minds of learners.

The All-India Volunteer Board of the Dal for 1929

Officers

1. Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose, President
2. „ V. R. Naik, Treasurer
3. Dr. N. S. Hardiker General Secretary

Members—

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Dr M A Ansari
3. Sjt Shiv Prasad Gupta
4. Dr U Ramarao
5. S. G Patwardhan
6. Satyapal
7. Mohammed Alam
8. Sjt. D. V Gokhale
9. „ G Harisarvottamrao
10. „ B Sambamoorti.
11. „ Pratul Chandra Ganguli
12. „ Hari Kumar Chakravarti
13. „ V. V Subhedar
14. „ J. B Sen
15. „ K. F Nariman
16. „ A. S. Wali
17. Dr. Chandula Desai.
18. Sardar Mangal Singh

Under Secretary

Sjt. B. G. Lokare

Head quarters

Hubli (Karnatak)

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HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Provincial Boards for 1929.

Names and Addresses of Members

1. Maharastra:—
   1. Sjt. J K. Mehta, M. A., Krishnakutir, Santacruz B. B. C. I.
   2. „ R. G. Soman, Pleader Satara
   3. „ D. V. Gokahle, Gaikwad Wada, Poona City
   4. „ V. V. Bochare, Congress Committee, Jamner, East Khandesh
   5. Dr. V. V. Athalye, Satara
   6. Sjt. Gulabchand Doshi, Merchant, Sholapur
   7. „ N. R. Gunjal M L C. Kasbapeth, Poona City
   8. „ M A Surve, M.L C. Talasni P. O. Devrukh, Dt. Ratnagiri.
2. Punjab—
   1. Dr. Satyapal, Niabet Road Lahore
   2. Lala Duni Chand Muzang Road, Lahore.
   3. Sjt. Kedar Nath Saigal, Paper mandi, Lahore.
   4. Sardar Mangal Singh, Siromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Amritsar.

5. Moulana Jafer Ali Khan, Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore.
6. Dr. Khan Chand Dev Wachowali Lahore,
7. Dr. Parashuram Sharma Bradlaugh Hall Lahore
8. Smt. Parvati Devi Kamalia Hindi Bhavan, Hospital Road, Lahore

3. Andhra—

1. Sjt. K. Nageshwarrao 7Tambuchetty St Madras
2. „ G V Punniah Shastry, Cuddappa
3. „ S. Sanjivarayanam, Tummapudi, Guntur Dt.
4. „ Shiv Swami, Tennali
5. „ M. Bala Subrahmanyn Gupta Congress office, Bezwada.
6. „ G V. Hari Sarvottam Rao, M L. C Nandyal.
7. „ G. Rangiah Naidu, care Andhra P C C. 7 Thambuchetty Street Madras.
8. „ D. Narayan Razu, M. L. C. Ellore. West Godavari Dt.

4 United Provjnces—

1. Sjt. N. K. Deo Vashistha Khadar Bhandar Aligarah
„ Shrikrishna Datt Paliwall, Sainik Agra.

3. Sjt. Jugal Kishore, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindavan
4. „ G S Chaubey, Shraddhanand Park Cawnpore.
5. „ Birbhadra Tiwari, Shraddhanand Park, Cawnpore
6. „ Babu Shri Prakash, Sevashram, Sigra, Benares
7. „ Thakur Todar Singh, Congress Committee, Aligarh
8. „ Chandra Dharji, Johari Baghmuzafferkhan, Agra

5 Behar—

1. Prof Badri Nath Varma, Sadaquat Ashram, Dighaghat, Patna
2. Sjt. Ganganand Sinha, Shrinagar. Dt. Purnia
3. Sjt. Kumar Kalika Prasad Sinha M. L. C. Didhaur P. O, Monghyr Dt.
4. Sjt Mathura Prasad, Sadaquat Ashram Dighaghat Patna
5. Prof Jnan Saha, Sadaquat Ashram Dighaghat Patna
6. Sjt. Bepin Behari Varma, Motihari, Champaran Dt.
7. „ J B Sen, Sen's Cottage, Purulia
8. Prof. Abdul Bari, Mansoorganj, Bhagalpur

6. Karnatak—

1. Sjt. R. K. Shevade, Hubli
2. „ K. Shivram Karant, „ Vasant, Mangalore
3. „ Narayanrao G. joshi, Pleader, Belgaum
5. Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Hubli
6. Sjt. Hoskoppa Krishnarao, „ Hoskoppa, Mysore state,
7. „ R. R. Diwakar, Editor, Karmaveer Dharwar.
8. „ S. V. Kowjalgi, Bijapur.

7. Bombay:—

1. Sjt Meher Ali, Bombay Forgett Road Bombay.
2. „ Dr D D Sathaye, Girgaum, Bombay
3. Sjt S R Sanzgiri B.P.C C. Congress House Girgaum Bombay
4. „ L P Patel, Congress House, Girguam Bombay
5. „ H. D. Bhatia Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay.
6. „ M. N. Talpade 31 33 Kolbhat Lane, Bombay 2
7. „ D. P. Pathak, above Barton Kalbadevi Bombay 2
8. „ S. I. Patel, Kanti Building, Mahim B B C I Ry.

8. C P. Hindi-

1. Sjt. Vishwesrao Bhave. Head-Master, National School, Sagor.
2. „ Karamat Hussain, Balaghat.
3. „ Beharilal Patel, Pattan Betul Dt.
4. „ Behor Rajendra Singh, M. L. C Jubbulpore.
5. „ Kedar Nath Rohan, M. L C. Sagor.

9. Bengal—

1. Sjt. N. C Bannerji, Bangabasi College Calcutta.
2. „ Ramesh Chandra Acharya Golachipa, Narhyangan] Dacca Dt. or 164 Bow Bazar Calcutta.
3. „ Manoranjan Gupta, care 164 Bow Bazar, Calcutta
4. „ Hemchandra Ghosh. care 164 Bow Bazar Calcutta
5. „ Robindra Mohan Sen Gupta, care 164 Bow Bazar, Calcutta.

to be appointed by Bengal P.C C.

6 Sjt. Bhupendra Nath Dutta 3 Gour Mohan Mukherji Street Calcutta
7. „ Nalini Kant Ghose, New Cheshara, Narayangan], Dacca Dt.
8. „ Puranchandra Das, 116, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta

Of the eight members against the name of each of the above nine Provinces, the first five are appointed by the A. I. V. Board while the last three are nominees of the respective Provincial Congress Committees.

"ವಂದೇ ಮಾತರಮ್"

ವಂದೇಮಾತರಮ್ ! ಸುಜಲಾಮ್ ಸುಫಲಾಮ್
ಮಲಯಜ ಶೀತಲಾಮ್
ಸಸ್ಯ ಶಾಮಲಾಮ್ ಮಾತರಮ್ ।
ಶುಭ್ರ ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸ್ನಾ ಪುಲಕಿತ ಯಾಮಿನೀಮ್
ಫುಲ್ಲ ಕುಸುಮಿತ ದ್ರುಮದಲ ಶೋಭಿನೀಮ್,
ಸುಹಾಸಿನೀಮ್ ಸುಮಧುರ ಭಾಷಿಣೀಮ್,
ಸುಖದಾಮ್, ವರದಾಮ್, ಮಾತರಮ್ ।
ತ್ರಿಂಶ ಕೋಟಿ ಕಂಠ ಕಲಕಲ ನಿನಾದ ಕರಾಲೆ,
ದ್ವಿತ್ರಿಂಶ ಕೋಟಿ ಭುಜೈರ್ಧೃತ ಖರಕರವಾಲೆ
ಕೇಬೋಲೆ ಮಾ ತುಮಿ ಅಬಲೆ!
ಬಹುಬಲ ಧಾರಿಣೀಮ್ ನಮಾಮಿ ತಾರಿಣೀಮ್,
ರಿಪುದಲ ವಾರಿಣೀಮ್, ಮಾತರಮ್ ॥

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಧ್ವಜ ಗೀತೆ

ವಿಜಯೀ-ವಿಶ್ವತಿರಂಗಾ ಪ್ಯಾರಾ ।
ಝಂಡಾ ಊಂಚಾ ರಹೇ ಹಮಾರಾ ॥
ಸದಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬರಸಾನೇ ವಾಲಾ ।
ಪ್ರೇಮ ಸುಧಾ ಸರಸಾನೇ ವಾಲಾ ।
ವೀರೋಂಕೋ ಹರಷಾನೆ ವಾಲಾ ॥
ಮಾತೃಭೂಮಿಕಾ ತೆನ ಮನ ಸಾರಾ ।
ಝಂಡಾ ಊಂ ಚಾ ರಹೇ ಹಮಾರಾ ॥ ೧ ॥
ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತಾ ಕೇ ಭೀಷಣ ರಣ ಮೇಂ ।
ಲಖಕರ ಬಢೆ ಜೋಶ ಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷಣ ಮೇಂ ।
ಕಾಷೇ ಶತ್ರು ದೇಖ ಕರ ಮನ ಮೇಂ ।
ಮಿಟ ಜಾನೇ ಭಯ ಸಂಶಯ ಸಾರಾ ।
ಝಂಡಾ ಊಂ ಚಾ ರಹೇ ಹಮಾರಾ ॥ ೨ ॥
ಇಸ ಝಂಡೇಕೇ ನೀಚೆ ನಿರ್ಭಯ ।
ಹೋ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಯಹ ಅವಿಚಲ ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ।
ಬೋಲೋ ಭಾರತ ಮಾತಾ ಕೀ ಜಯ ।
ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತಾ ಹೋ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಹಮಾರಾ ।
ಝಂಡಾ ಊಂಚಾ ರಹೇ ಹಮಾರಾ ॥ ೩ ॥
ಆವೋ ಪ್ಯಾರೇ ವೀರೋಂ ಆವೋ ।
ದೇಶ ಧರ್ಮ ಪರ ಬಲಿ ಬಲಿ ಜಾವೊ ।
ಏಕಸಾಥ ಸಬ ಮಿಲಕರ ಗಾವೋ ।
ಪ್ಯಾರಾ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶ ಹಮಾರಾ
ಝಂಡಾ ಊಂ ಚಾ ರಹೇ ಹಮಾರಾ ॥ ೪ ॥
ಇಸ ಕೀ ಶಾಸನ ಜಾನೇ ಪಾಯೆ ।
ಚಾಹೇ ಜಾನ ಭಲೇ ಹೀ ಜಾಯೆ ।
ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿಜಯಕರ ಯೇ ದಿಖಲಾಯೇ ।
ಶಬ ಹೋವೋ ಪ್ರಣ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಮಾರಾ ।
ಝಂಡಾ ಊಂ ಚಾ ರಹೇ ಹಮಾರಾ ॥ ೫ ॥

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗೆ

ONSTITUTION,

RULES

AND

COURSE OF TRAINING

OF THE

Hindustani Seva Dal

(As amended at Lahore, 1930)

PUBLISHED BY

Secretary-General

Hubli, Karnatak

Flag Salutation Ceremony

Every Junior, Member and Associate of the Hindustani Seva Dal should loyally work out the following resolution passed by the Dal's Conference at Calcutta on December 30, 1928. It runs :—

> "Resolved that every branch of the Dal shall hoist the Swaraj flag in a convenient place and every Member and Associate of the Dal within reach shall attend a rally at that place once every month at 8 A.M. on the last Sunday of every month, sing VANDE MATARAM, salute the flag & disperse.
> "Resolved further that a report of every such rally be sent to the Provincial Board regularly."

How inspiring will this programme be if it is carried out by a large number of members of the Dal and youths at large in the country *at the same hour and on the same day once a month throughout the length and breadth of the land?* It is bound to bring results by accelerating the work of the Dal, and making it a compact, consolidated and real BODY with an almost religious discipline of its own—INDIAN NATIONALISM.

N. S. HARDIKER.

CONSTITUTION
OF
THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

I. NAME:—The name of the Organisation shall be **Hindustani Seva Dal.**

II. OBJECTS:—

(*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

Note:—Swaraj in the above means Complete Independence.

(*b*) To enrol and bring under uniform discipline all existing Volunteer Organisations and Civic Guards in the country and to establish new ones whenever necessary and wherever possible.

(*c*) To raise the standard of National Efficiency by systematic physical culture.

[The first All India Volunteer Conference held at Coconada in 1923

(which organised the Hindustani Seva Dal) urged the Congress to recognise this All India Volunteer Organisation. Accordingly in response, the Coconada Congress passed the following resolution :—

"*This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the Movement and keep control and supervision over it while giving it freedom of internal management and administration.*"

In turn, the All India Volunteer Conference passed the following resolution :—

"*This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for the resolution*

relating to the Volunteer Organisation passed at its Coconada Session and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in terms of the said resolution."

III. MEMBERSHIP:—There shall be four classes of members:—

(*a*) Juniors, (*b*) Members, (*c*) Associates, and (*d*) Honorary Members.

(*a*) JUNIORS:—Persons below 18 years of age may be admitted to this class. Juniors shall not be required to take the Pledge but shall take the training prescribed by the Dal. These shall serve as volunteers in all such work as the Dal Boards may determine from time to time.

Juniors shall be divided into two groups, *viz.*, Balaks-Balikas, and Kumars-Kumarikas according to ages 7 to 12 and 12 to 18.

(*b*) MEMBERS:—Persons of 18 years of age and above who sign the Pledge of the Dal and undertake to undergo, during

the year, the course training prescribed by the Dal and are prepared to take part in Dal's activities shall be eligible to Membership. Admission shall be subject to the veto of the Provincial Boards.

(*c*) ASSOCIATES:—Persons of 18 years of age and above who shall actively co-operate with the work of the Dal, may be admitted as Associates. These shall not be required to take the Dal's training but shall sign the Pledge.

(*d*) HONORARY MEMBERS:—These shall be elected by the All India Volunteer Board from amongst the donors of the Dal.

IV. MEMBERSHIP FEE:—

(*a*) Every JUNIOR shall pay an annual fee of Annas Four before being admitted in the Dal and shall produce a certificate from his or her parent or guardian permitting him or her to join Dal.

(*b*) Every MEMBER shall pay an annual fee of Annas Four when he or she signs the Pledge.

(*c*) Every ASSOCIATE shall pay an annual fee of Rupee One when he or she signs the Pledge.

The Pledge.

I, a National Volunteer, solemnly pledge to strive for the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means,

I shall endeavour to promote to the best of my ability peace and good-will among all classes and communities of India,

I shall abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Hindustani Seva Dal of which

Member

I shall be a ——— and shall carry

Associate

out the orders of my Superior Officers

Notes:—1. Membership fees of all Juniors, Members and Associates in the country shall be treated as Central Funds.

2. The word Swaraj in the above means complete independence.

V. MEMBERSHIP YEAR:-

The membership year shall run from January 1 to December 31 of the same year.

VI. CONSTITUENT PARTS:—

The Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of: —

(*a*) The Units,

(*b*) The Provincial Volunteer Boards,

(*c*) The All India Volunteer Board.

(*d*) The Annual or Special Conference,

(*e*) The Reception Committee of the Annual or Special Conference,

(*f*) The Headquarters Company consisting of experts in different items of Dal's training.

Note:—The ranks of these experts shall be decided upon and conferred by the all India Volunteer Board.

VII. ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS:—

(*a*) The election of the President of the Annual Conference shall be made by the All India Volunteer Board in consultation

with the Provincial Boards of the Dal. The President of the Conference shall be the President of the Hindustani Seva Dal for that year. He shall be called SENAPATI and shall be the President of the All India Volunteer Board for the ensuing year.

(*b*) The Secretary General and the Treasurer of the Dal shall be elected at the Annual Conference.

(*c*) All Office Bearers and Members of all Boards and Committee's of the Dal shall be either Members or Associates.

VIII. ALL INDIA VOLUNTEER BOARD:—

(*a*) **Formation**:—There shall be an All India Volunteer Board of twentyone members consisting of the three Office Bearers and eighteen other members elected by the Annual Conference of the Dal.

(*b*) **Functions and powers:—**

1. The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take such steps as

may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

2. The Board shall frame new Rules and Regulations and make changes whenever necessary in the already existing ones, as well as in this Constitution.

IX. VACANCIES: All Boards are empowered to fill up vacancies amongst their membership by co-option.

X. PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER BOARDS:

(a) **Formation**: Provincial Volunteer Boards shall consist of five members appointed by the All India Volunteer Board. The Provincial Congress Committees, however, have the right to appoint three additional members on the Provincial Volunteer Board. The Board shall elect a President from among their number. The Board shall elect a Secretary and a Treasurer from amongst its own members.

(b) **Function and Powers:—**

1. The Provincial Volunteer Board shall be the sole agent of the Dal and shall be responsible to the All India Volunteer Board in all matters concerning the Dal in the Province.

2. The Provincial Volunteer Board shall:—

I. Form Dal's Units in its jurisdiction,

II. Frame Regulations not inconsistent with the Rules of the All India Volunteer Board for carrying out its functions,

III. Take such other necessary steps for carrying out the objects and programme of the Dal in its province, and

IV. Constitute the Reception Committee of the Hindustani Seva Dal Conferences in their areas; but where no such Provincial Boards exist the All India Volunteer Board of the Dal shall exercise this power.

XI. AFFILIATION:—The All India Volunteer Board may affiliate such volunteer or other organisations in the country which are engaged in the service of the people provided that:—

(a) The members of their Executive Bodies shall be Members or Associates of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(b) The objects of their organisation shall be either the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(c) The training and discipline of their organisation shall be the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(d) The methods and field of work of their organisation shall be the same as or akin to those of the Hindustani Seva Dal,

(e) Every such organisation desiring affiliation shall pay a minimum fee of Rupees five annually.

XII. CENTRAL FUNDS:—

Hindustani Seva Dal Funds shall consist of:—

(a) Membership fees of all Juniors, Members and Associates of the Dal throughout India,

(b) Balance of the annual or special Conference of the Dal,

(c) Grants, donations or collections.

General Rules

Re: The Organisation of the

Hindustani Seva Dal

1. **Organisation**:—The organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of:—(a) Dasta, (b) Jatha, (c) Company, (d) Battalion, & (e) Dal.

(a) **Dasta**:—A Dasta shall consist of an officer styled the Nayak and ten (10) Juniors or Members or Associates of the Dal. Any eleven (11) Juniors or Members or Associates living near each other shall form a Dasta. Nayaks shall be appointed by Jathedars.

(b) **Jatha**:—A Jatha shall consist of an officer styled the Jathedar, his Assistant styled the Nayab Jathedar and four Dastas. Jathedar and Nayab Jathedar shall be appointed by the Provincial Board in consultation with the Sardar.

(c) **Company**:—A Company shall consist of an officer styled the Subedar, his Assistant styled the Nayab Subedar and four Jathas. The Provincial Board shall appoint Subedar and Nayab Subedar.

(d) **Battalion**:—A Battalion shall consist of an officer styled the Sardar, his Assistant styled the Nayab Sardar and four Companies. The Provincial Board shall appoint Sardar and Nayab Sardar.

(e) **Dal**:—A Dal shall consist of an officer styled the Dalpati, his Assistant styled the Nayab Dalapati. Both these shall be appointed by the Provincial Volunteer Board. These appointments shall be subject to the approval of the All India Volunteer Board.

II **Grouping**—Separate Dastas formed in various Districts shall be grouped under the designation of the District alone. As far as Dastas are concerned there shall be no interdistrict formations.

III **Designations**—Dastas should be numbered and as a rule should bear the names of their towns or villages.

IV **Quota**:—No Dal, Battalion, Company, Jatha or Dasta shall cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota.

V. **Recruiting & Training:**—The Provincial Volunteer Board shall authorise its Officers Trainers and selected Members in its jurisdiction to enrol Juniors, Members or Associates of the Hindustani Seva Dal; and if necessary shall appoint a special Recruiting Officer for that purpose. It shall also make suitable arrangements for their training under the directions of the All India Volunteer Board.

VI. **Uniforms**:—The following uniforms are prescribed for 1. Privates (volunteers—Juniors, Members and Associates) and 2. The Officers and Trainers:

1. **For Privates (Volunteers)**:—

(1) Shorts or half-pants,

(2) Full shirts,

(3) Gandhi cap of 3½ inches width, two lines of stitches half an inch from top and bottom of wall of cap running all round (except in cases of Sikhs who may be allowed to wear Pugrees or Turbans).

(4) Putties, 9 feet long and four inches wide.

All these to be of deep Khaki of handspun and handwoven Khaddar.

2. **For Officers & Trainers :—**

(1) Military Closed Collar Coat.

(2) Breeches—for parade,

(3) Shorts or half-pants for ordinary duties,

(4) Putties 9 feet long and four inches wide,

(5) Soldiers fatigue cap, and

(6) Brown shoes.

The above to be of dark brown handspun and handwoven Khaddar.

The Course

OF

Training

The following course of training is suggested as a preliminary course and attempts should be made to give as much of it as possible. For this purpose, the Provincial Volunteer Boards of the Dal should, at suitable places, start Training Camps and train a number of Juniors, Members or Associates from each District in the Provinces. The trained Juniors, Members or Associates, when they return to their localities, should, in turn, train others and thus solve the difficulty of getting instructors.

1. **Drill**:—Uptodate instructions in Military drill with Hindi commands should be given. More stress should be laid on this particular subject. Route marches should be made compulsory to all campers and volunteers.

2. **Physical Training**:—Indian Physical exercises should be made compulsory. Inexpensive Occidental games may be selected and taught side by side with Oriental ones.

Attention should be paid to running,

swimming, riding, cycling, jumping, wrestling, rope climbing etc.

3. **Signalling & Signs :**—Flag and whistles signalling as well as various signs and symbols should be taught. Bugling should also be taught.

4. **Spinning :**—An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Juniors, Members or Associates may be able to spin yarn that can be woven. It is desirable that carding should also be taught whenever possible.

5. **First aid & Sanitation :**—First aid should be taught compulsorily. The first principles of sanitation should be impressed upon the minds of learners. Practical lessons in residential, camp and general sanitation should be given with demonstration whenever possible.

6. **Duties of Volunteers :**—General instruction with practical demonstration whenever possible should be given in the duties of volunteers. Carrying on the work of Civic Guards, Social Service, Ambulance, Congress Constructive work, Propaganda, etc., should be taken in hand one by one and taught to the volunteer.

7. **Village Organisation :** The Panchayat and its place in India's

lifesystem should be explained. Encouragement should be given to study the various aspects of the economic condition of villages.

8. **History & politics**:—A brief out line of the following should be taught:

a. World History.
b. Indian History.
c. World's—especially India's Geography, Natural Physical and Political.
d. History of the Nationalist Movement in India.
e. Indian Defence.
f. Civics.
g. Indian Administration.

9. **Lingua Indica**.—Hindustani should be taught compulsorily.

10. **National Songs**: "Vande Mataram," "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and other National and Provincial songs must be taught in classes and camps.

11. **National Flag**:—The necessity and importance of a Flag for India should be impressed and respect for the same should be created in the minds of learners.

Methods of hoisting, lowering and guarding the Flag should be taught on camp grounds and in classes with demonstrations.

swimming, riding, cycling, jumping, wrestling, rope climbing etc.

3. **Signalling & Signs** :—Flag and whistles signalling as well as various signs and symbols should be taught. Bugling should also be taught.

4. **Spinning** :—An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Juniors, Members or Associates may be able to spin yarn that can be woven. It is desirable that carding should also be taught whenever possible.

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11. **National Flag**:—The necessity and importance of a Flag for India should be impressed and respect for the same should be created in the minds of learners.

Methods of hoisting, lowering and guarding the Flag should be taught on camp grounds and in classes with demonstrations.

TABLE SHOWING

Classification of Units, their Numerical Strength, designations of Officers etc. of the

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Names of Units	Equal to	Head officer to the Units	Assistant officer to the Units	Numerical Strength of the Units
Dasta	10 Volunteers	Nayak	Nil	11
Jatha	4 Dastas	Jathedar	Nayab Jathedar	46
Company	4 Jathas	Subedar	Nayab Subedar	186
Battalion	4 Companies	Sardar	Nayab Sardar	746
Dal	4 Battalions	Dalpati	Nayab Dalpati	2,986

Senapati is the head of the All India Volunteer Board.

National Song

The following portion of the "VANDEMATARAM" song has been accepted by the all India Volunteer Board of the H. S. Dal as the National Anthem to be sung at all Flag-Salutation functions connected with the Congress and the Dal:

राष्ट्र-गीत

वंदे मातरं ॥ पद ॥
सुजलां सुफलां मलयजशीतलां
सस्यशामलां मातरं ॥
शुभ्रज्योत्स्ना फुलकितयामिनीं
फुल्लकुसुमितद्रुमदलशोभिनीं
सुहासिनीं सुमधुरभाषिणीं
सुखदां वरदां मातरं ॥ वंदे ॥

त्रिंशत्कोटिकण्ठकलकलनिनादकराले
द्वित्रिंशत्कोटिभुजैर्धृतखरकरवाले
के बले मा तुमि अबले
बहुबलधारिणीं नमामि तारिणीं
रिपुदलवारिणीं मातरं ॥ वंदे ॥

Flag Song

The following Flag Song is prescribed by the All India Volunteer Board of the H. S. Dal for all Flag Salutation functions of the Congress and the Dal—

ध्वजगान

विजयी विश्वतिरङ्गा प्यारा
झण्डा ऊंचा रहे हमारा ॥ पद ॥

सदाशक्ति बरसानेवाला
प्रेमसुधा सरसानेवाला
वीरोंको हरषानेवाला
मातृभूमिका तनमनसारा ॥ झण्डा ॥१॥

स्वतन्त्रताके भीषण रणमें
लखकर बढ़े जोश क्षणक्षणमें
कांपे शत्रु देखकर मनमें
मिटजावें भय सङ्कट सारा ॥ झण्डा ॥२॥

इस झंडेके नीचे निर्भय
ले स्वराज्य यह अविचल निश्चय
बोलो भारतमाताकी जय
स्वतन्त्रता ही ध्येय हमारा ॥झण्डा ॥३॥

आवो प्यारे वीरों आवो
देशधर्मपर बलिबलि जावो
एकसाथ सब मिलकर गावो
प्यारा भारतदेश हमारा ॥ झण्डा ॥४॥

इसकी शानन जाने पाये
चाहे जान भलेही जाये
विश्वविजय करके दिखलाये
तब होवे प्रण पूर्ण हमारा ॥ झण्डा ॥५॥

All India Board

Members and Officers

For 1930

Their Names & Addresses

1. Mr. S. Sreenivas Iyengar, President, Mylapore, Madras,

2. Mr. Vamanrao Naik, Treasurer, "Muktashram," Begumpat, N. G. S. Ry.

3. Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Secretary General, Hubli (Karnatak),

4. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta,

5. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Anand Bhuvan, Allahabad,

6. Dr. M. A. Ansari, 1, Daryaganj, Delhi,

7. Babu Shri Prakash, Sevashram, Benares Cantt,

8. Dr. S. Satyapal, 42 Nisbet Road, Lahore,

9. Mr. G. V. Harisarvottamrao, Nandyal, M. S. M. Ry.,

10. Mr. Sambamurty, Coconada,

(Dr. B. Subramanya of Seetanagaram acting.)

11. Mr. Pratul Chandra Ganguli, 36 Sultanpur Road, Dacca,

12. Mr. V. V. Subedar, Laxmipura, Saugor, C. P.

13. Mr. Manilal Kothari, Udyoga Mandir, Sabarmati,

14. Sardar Mangal Singh, Mozang Road, Lahore,

15. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Deccan Gymkhana, Near Poona,

16. Kumari Lajjavati, 8 Ratanchand Road, Lahore,

17. Prof. Jnan Saha, Sadakat, Ashram, Dighaghat, (Patna),

18. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sadakat Ashram, Dighaghat (Patna),

19. Mr. K. Bhasyam, Mylapore, Madras,

20. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Machitta, Lahore,

21. Dr. V. V. Athalye, Satara (Maharastra,)

All India Board Members should

wear the undermentioned uniform:—

(1) Closed collar military coat with one bronze star on the right side of the collar,

(2) Trousers, (3) Socks, (4) Gandhi cap, 3½ inches wide with two lines of stiches at top and bottom of wall of cap,

(4) Shoes--half-boots (Brown).

All the uniform to be of white hand spun and hand woven Khaddar.

Provincial Boards

OF THE

Hindustani Seva Dal

1930.

The first three of the following eight members on the Provincial Boards are representatives of the respective Provincial Congress Committees; while the last five are the nominees of the All India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

1. Andhra.

1. Deshodharak K. Nageshwarrao Pantalu, Proprietor, *Andhra Patrika*. 7, Thambuchetty Street, MADRAS.

2. Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, SITANAGARAM, Via KOVVUR. East Godavari Dt.

3. Mr. Mantena Venkataraju MANTENAVARIPALEM, Guntu Dt.

4. Mr. Vallari Ramrao, MASULIPATNAM, Krishna Dt.

5. Mr. K. N. Narsimharao RAJHAMUNDRY.

6. Mr. Tenneti Vishvanathan,

Secretary, District Congress Committee, VIZAGAPATAM.

7. Mr. Katragadd Madhusudhan Rao, BEZWADA, Dt. Krishna.

8. Mr. Kalluri Chandramouli C/o. Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, BEZWADA.

2. Behar.

1. Babu Rajendra Prasad, *President*, Sadakat Ashram, DIGHAGHAT. Patna.

2. Babu Bepin Behari Varma, MOTIHARI, Dt. Champaran.

3. Kumar Kalika Prasad Sinha, MAHULIGARA, P. O. Monghyr, Dt. Gidhaur.

4. Kumar Ganganand Sinha, SHRINAGAR, Dt. Purnea.

5. Prof. Jnan Saha, *Secretary*, Sadakat Ashram, DIGHAGHAT, Patna.

6. Babu Badrinath Varma, Sadakat Ashram, DIGHAGHAT, Patna.

7. Babu Mathura Prasad, Sadakat Ashram, DIGHAGHAT, Patna.

8. Mr. Ramayan Prasad, Congress Committee, ARRAH, Dt. Shahabad.

3. Bombay.

1.
2.
3. } These are yet to be appointed.

4. Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Bombay View, Forgett St. Bombay.

5. Mr. Abid Ali, Secy. B. P. C. C. Girgaon.

6. Mr. G. G. Sharma, Bhuleshwar.

7. Mr. B. G. Jogalekar, care of *Navakal*, Girgaon.

8. G. B. Mahashabde, Wadekar Bldg. Girgaon.

4. C. P. (Hindi)

1. Mr. Behore Rajendra Singh, B. A., JUBBULPORE.

2. Mr. Shamboo Prasad Misra, Malguzar, MANDLA.

3. Mr. Pandurangrao Dongaonker, Malguzar, DRUG.

4. Mr. Biharilal Patel, Malgüzar, PATTAN, Dt. Betul.

5. Mahant Laxmi Narayan Das, RAIPUR.

6. Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Editor, *Karmaveer*, KHANDWA.

7. Pt. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Civil Lines, JUBBULPORE.

8. Mr. Vasudeorao V. Subedar, Laxmipura, SAUGOR.

5. Karnatak.

1. Mr. R. K. Shevade. *Treasurer*, HUBLI.

2. Mr. B. V. Burli, Desai Galli,, DHARWAR.

3. Mr. T. Subrahmanyam, Advocate, TUMKUR.

4. Mr. Hoskoppa Krishnarao, HOSKOPPA, Dt. Koppa-Kadur, Mysore State.

5. Mr. N. B. Malgi, *Secretary*, Hindustani Seva Dal Office, HUBLI.

6. Mr. C. N. Venkappayya, Advocate, MERCARA, Coorg.

7. Mr. Hanmantrao Naik, NANDGAD, Dt. Belgaum.

8. Mr. Vamanrao Naik, *President* "Muktashram" BEGUMPET N. G. S. Ry.

6. Maharastra.

1. Mr. R. G. Soman, *President*, SATARA.

2. Dr. V. V. Athalye, *Secretary*, SATARA.

3. Mr. Marathe Shastri, WAI, Dt. Satara.

4. Mr. S. D. Deo, care of *Swaraj*, POONA CITY.

5. Mr. G. N. Kanitkar, 341 Sadashivpeth, POONA CITY.

6. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, care of *Kesari* Gaikwadwada, POONA CITY.

7. Mr. Sathe, National School, AHMEDNAGAR.

8. Mr. Lalchand Hirachand Doshi, SHOLAPUR.

7. Punjab.

1. Dr. Mahomed Alam, Bar-at-Law, LAHORE.

2. Dr. Khan Chandra Dev, Milkhiram Road, LAHORE.

3. Dr. Parashuram Sharma, Bradlaugh Hall, LAHORE.

4. Sardar Mangal Singh, Mozang Road, LAHORE.

5. Lala Ferozechand. People's Society, LAHORE.

6. Dr. Gurbax Rai, Bradlaugh Hall, LAHORE.

7. Mr. Trilokchand Kapur Macleod Road, LAHORE.

8. Kumari Lajjavati 8 Ratanchand Road, LAHORE.

8. Tamil Nadu.

1. } Yet to be appointed by the
2. } P. C. C.
3. }

4. Sriman S. Srinivas Iyenger, Mylapore, MADRAS.

5. Mr. K. Bhashyam, Advocate Mylapore, MADRAS.

6. Mr. K. S. Gopal Krishnan, *Secretary*, 41 Broadway, MADRAS.

7. Mr. Pantalu Iyer, KUMBHAKONAM.

8. Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai, VEDARANYAM.

9. United Provinces.

1. Babu Shri Prakash, *President*, Sevashram, BENARES Cantt.

2. Mr. Sri Krishna Datt Paliwal, Editor *Saimik*, AGRA.

3. Mr. Chandradhar Johri. Bagh Muzaffer Khan, AGRA.

4. Pt. Jugal Kishore Agarval, Principal, Prem Mahavidyalaya BRINDAVAN.

5. Mr. N. K. Deo, Vasistha, *Secretary*, Kashi Vidyapith, BENARES Cantt.

6. Mr. G. S. Chaubey, Shradhanand Park, CAWNPORE.

7. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Anandbhuvan, ALLAHABAD.

8. Mr. Swaraj Bhikshu. care of Kashi Vidyapith, BENARES Cantt.

(1) Delhi, and (2) Bengal are forming their respective Boards and the names of these members will be announced through papers later.

Training
OF
Indian Women

Dal undertakes a new venture

The Hindustani Seva Dal now dares to undertake the training of Indian womanhood along the lines of physical culture and expects them to take part in national work. For this purpose it has at its Conference held at Lahore in December, 1929, passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference hereby appoints a Committee composed as follows to suggest ways and means to promote the aims of the Hindustani Seva Dal amongst women and to report what changes if any are necessary in the course of training to suit it to women.

Committee Members:—

(1) Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, Secretary
(2) Mrs. Rukmini Laxmipati,
(3) Kumari Lajjavati,
(4) Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
(5) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and
(6) Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Ex-Officio."

Those desirous of helping the Dal in this new venture should correspond with Mrs. Umabai Kundapur, Secretary, Women's Committee of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli.

DAL'S OWN STORE

The Hindustani Seva Dal Headquarters at Hubli, (Karnatak) now conducts a store of its own and offers to the public articles that are necessary for the volunteers.

Here is a list:

1. NATIONAL FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.
   a. 1" × 1½" 0-3-0
   b. 2" × 3" 0-8-0
   c. 3" × 4½" 1-0-0
   d. 4" × 6" 2-2-0

   Bigger sizes also may be supplied if ordered.
2. "SWATANTRA BHARAT" FLAG LOCKETS .. .. One anna each.
3. SEVA DAL'S BRONZE BADGES, ... Eight annas a pair.
4. SEVA DAL'S WHISTLES (SCOUT TYPE) .. .. Eight annas each.
5. CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE DAL .. One anna each.
6. BOUND VOLUMES OF THE VOLUNTEER MONTHLY for 1925 and 1928 only; would be sold to libraries and public institutions. (Volumes for 1926 and 1927 are all exhausted. Only a few for 1925 and 1928 are remaining)—Rs. 3 each.

Postage and V. P. Charges extra.

Write to————The Manager.

Printed by S. V. Kamat at the Kamat Printing Press, Goverdhan Building Parekh Street, Bombay 4. & Published by Dr. N. S. Hardiker, S. Dal, H. Hubli.

हिंदुस्तानी सेवा दल।

Dal's Series No. 4

Hindustani Seva Dal

CONSTITUTION

Rules and Regulations

AND

The Prescribed Course of Training.

Published by Dr, N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary,
Hubli, Karnatak.

at its Coconada Sessions and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in the terms of the said resolution."

3. **Membership** :— Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the Organisation, provided he (or she) is approved of by some Officer or some Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the Dal and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) Officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the Schedule prescribed for the purpose. Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika) At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member, provided he (or she) signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge, and is approved of by an Officer or a Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. All Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the Dal.

4. **First Members** :— Those who have signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) Pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (28th December 1923) shall be eligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members. The Members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office Bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered Members without any formal application.

5. **Board** :— There shall be an All-India Board of nine Members elected by the Conference. It shall be the duty of the Board :

(i) To frame rules for the organisation, training and control of the Volunteers and for the affiliation of the existing

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Constitution.

The following was passed at the All-India Conference at Coconada on January 1, 1924.

1. **Name** :— Hindustani Seva Dal.

2. **Objects** :— (*a*) To train and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

(*b*) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing Volunteer Organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

NOTE :— **The First All-India Volunteer Conference held at Coconada urged the Congress to recognise this Vofunteer Organisation. Aecordingly the Congress passed the following resolution at its Coconada Sessions** :—

"This Congress is of opinion that, in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

In turn the Conference passed the following resolution :—

"This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for its resolution relating to the Volunteer Organisation passed

Organisations of National workers as also for all other administrative purposes of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

(ii) The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shal take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

(iii) The Board shall be elected annually at a Conference of the representatives of the Dal.

6. **Co-option** :— The Board shall have power to co-opt provided that the number of such co-opted Members does not exceed three.

7. **Vacancies** :— In case of a vacancy on the Board, the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

Circulatory letter.

The Second Meeting of the All-India Board of the *Hindustan Seva Dal* was held in Bombay on January 31, and February 1, 1924. The following Members were present.

1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, *President.*
2. Mr. Babasaheb Deshmukh
3. ,, Harisarvottamarao
4. ,, Shankarrao Deo
5. Babu Rajendra Prasad
6. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
7. ,, N. S. Hardikar, *General Secretay.*

The most important of the resolutions passed at this Meeting was the acceptance of the Rules and Regulations and the course of training drafted by a Sub-Committee appointed at the 1st Meeting of the Board held at Coconada on January 1, 1924.

The rules and regulations were submitted to the Working Committee of the Congress of February 1, 1924 at Bombay, and it resolved "that these (rules and regulations and the course of training) be sent to all Provincial Congress Committees and their opinions and suggestions invited on them and that these be put up before the Working Committee for consideration. Further that in order to avoid delay, Provincial Congress Committees might meanwhile start work on the lines indicated in the proposed rules."

As per order of the Working Committee these are now being sent to all the Provincial Congress Committees for suggestions. We shall be glad to receive suggestions to our address from the Congress Organisations as well as from individuals in the various Provinces.

It is requested that the suggestions and opinions be sent so as to reach this office before the 1st of March 1924.

HUBLI (Karnatak),
February 1, 1924.

N. S. HARDIKAR,
General Secretary.

Rules.

1. **Constituent parts :—** The Hindustani Seva Dal shall consist of :—

   (i) The Annual Conference
   (ii) The All-India Board
   (iii) Provincial Board
   (iv) *Dals*, Regiments, Battalions, Companies and *Dastas*.

2. **Dasta :—** A Dasta will consist of an officer styled the *Nayak* and ten Members or *Sahayaks* of the *Dal*. Any eleven Members or *Sahayaks* of the *Dal*, living as far as possible near each other, will form a *Dasta* and will ordinarily elect one of their members as the *Nayak*. Recruits undergoing

elementary course of training will not be members of *Dastas* so long as the training prescribed in this behalf is not completed.

3. **Company** :— A company will consist of an Officer styled the *Subedar*, his assistant styled the *Nayab Subedar* and ten *Dastas*. The ten *Nayaks* in the Company will ordinarily elect the *Subedar* and the *Nayab Subedar*.

4. **Battalion** :—A Battalion will consist of an Officer styled the *Sardar*, a *Nayab Sardar* and four Companies. The *Subedars* of the four Companies in the Battalion will ordinarily elect the *Sardar* and the *Nayab Sardar*.

5. **Regiment** :— A Regiment will consist of an Officer styled *Hazari*, a *Nayab Hazari* and three Battalions. The Provincial Board will nominate the *Hazari* and the *Nayab Hazari*.

6. **Dal** :— The *Dal* will usually consist of an Officer styled the *Panch Hazari*, the *Nayab Panch Hazari* and four regiments. But a *Dal* may be formed even if there are only two regiments. The Officers of the Dal will be nominated by the Provincial Board.

7. **Chief Officer** :— The Chief Officer of the *Hindustani Seva Dal* in the Province will be styled the *Senapati*. He will be nominated by the Provincial Board.

8. **Provincial Board** : – The Provincial Board will consist of persons nominated by the Provincial Congress Committee and the High Officers of the *Dal*, in the Province. The number of persons nominated and the designations of the Officers who will be ex-officio members of the Board will be determined later on. In the meantime the Board will consist of persons nominated by the Provincial Congress Committee not exceeding five in number.

9. **Existing Organisations** :— Provincial Volunteer Boards in Provinces may continue to act as Provincial Boards till such time as the Provincial Congress Committee reorganises them in accordance with these rules.

10. **Qualification of Officers** :— All Officers must be full Members of the Dal, the Nayak and the Nayab Subedar, however, may be chosen from the ranks of the Sahayaks of the Dal.

11. **Formation** :— As far as possible Members and Sahayaks should be formed into separate Dastas and Territorial grouping should be encouraged, to facilitate training and subsequent work.

12. **Designations** :— Dastas should bear the name of their town or village and should be numbered. Companies, regiments and battalions should also have territorial designations.

13. **Vacancies** :— Vacancies caused by the promotion or removal of an Officer, or otherwise, will be filled in the usual way.

14. **Powers of Provincial Boards** :— The Provincial Board shall have full powers, subject to the rules and to the control of the All-India Board, to take all necessary steps to organise and strengthen the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province. The Board may remove any Officer from his command, or transfer him or strike off his name from the rolls; provided that in every case when a name is struck off opportunity will be given to the person concerned to state his case.

15. **Quota** :—No Dal, Regiment, Battalion, Company or Desta will cease to function by reason of the fact that it does not consist of its full quota.

16. **Final Authority** :– The All-India Board will be the Final Authority in all matters concerning the Dal and in an emergency it may suspend any of the above rules. The Board will act in accordance with the general lines laid down by the All-India Congress Committee in terms of Resolution No. 4 of the Cocoanad Congress.

17. **Necessary arrangements** :— The Provincial Board will authorise Officers and members of the Dal to enrol members and Sahayaks, and whenever necessary, will make suitable arrangements for the training of Sahayaks and members so far as possible in accordance with the directions given in the appendix.

18 **Uniform** :—The Provincial Board will determine a suitable uniform for the members and Sahayaks. The Uniforms must be of handspun and hand-woven cloth and should simple, inexpensive and convenient for drill and other outdoor work.

Appendix A.

Course of training.

The following course of training is prescribed for Sahayaks and members of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

1. **Drill** :— The elements of Drill should be taught thoroughly. For this purpose Prof. Manikrao's pamphlet (Jummadada-vyayamshala, Baroda,) is recommended.

2. **Spinning** :— An effective knowledge of spinning is necessary so that the Sahayak or Members may be able to spin yarn which can be woven. It is desirable that carding should also be taught whenever possible.

3. **First Aid** :— This would be taught whenever possible and where the services of a capable man for teaching it are available.

4. **Instruction** :— Instrution in the duties of Volunteers in preserving order, doing the work of Civic Guards, Social Service, Constructive work etc. are to be given.

5. **Congress History etc.** :— Elementary Instruction in Congress History, objects and method of Congress work etc. is to be given.

6. **Hindustani** :— Hindi or Urdu should be taught.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Special stress should be laid on effecient drill and neatness and the proper bearing of the volunteer. Camp life for some days whenever it can be arranged will be of great help in the training.

Special attention should also be paid to the instruction for keeping order. Improtance of discipline and orderliness should be emphasised and instances should be given from every day life where our volunteers should endeavour to introduce order (e. g in purchasing tickets at Railway Booking Offices, in entering or leaving railway trains, people should wait their turn and stand in a line one behind the other; in public meetings there should be no pushing; at Railway stations when leaders arrive every one should remain in his place and not try to push and accompany the leaders, etc.) The necessity of courtesy and patience must also be impressed upon them.

The instruction in Congress History should be as simple as possible. Only the broad facts should be mentioned. A syllabus is given below to indicate the lines on which this instruction should be given, but much will depend on the degree of the intelligence of the learners. Care should be taken that an attempt is not made to overburden or bewilder the learners.

Arrangements for training should be so made as to clash as little as possible with the other occupation of the Volunteer. It will be probably convenient to have drill and other classes for an hour or so in the evening or the morning or on alternate days. Having fixed the times slackness or unpunctuality should be very much discouraged.

It is desirable to have an occasional rally or route march of the neighbourhood.

For Lady-Volunteers a course in Home Nursing is recommended.

SYLLABUS.

Syllabus of elementary instruction in Congress history, objects, and methods of the Congress etc. is given below.

1. Geography of Congress Provinces :—Rationale of division, Language as opposed to mere political accident as at present under British rule. Rivers and holy places.
2. History of India : — (*a*) Hindu period :— Special refernece to limited power of the king and the automony of the ancient village. (*b*) Moslim Period:— Hindu Moslim relations during Moghul Period. Moslem regard to Hindu feelings; economic self-sufficiency of country; (*c*) British Period :— Our quarrels with each other. British take adventage. Divide and rule policy. Indian Mutiny. Cruelty of Mutineers met by greater cruelty of the English. Utter lack of discipline. Spoilation of India's Industries. Disarmament of India and denial of army careers. Military expenditure. Heavy Salaries of Civil Servants etc.
3. Congress History :—Congress begins, 1886. 1897 Tilak trial. 1905 Partition of Bengal. Swadeshi. Boycott. National Education. Lala Lajpatrai's deportation in

1907 Surat Split. Home Rule Movement Montague Chelmsford Reforms. Rowlatt Act. Satyagraha. Martial Law in the Punjab. Jallianwala Bagh. Amritsar Congress. Non-copperation begins. Special Congress in Calcutta. Nagpur Congress. Swaraj. Volunteer Movement. Wholesale arrests. Civil Disobedience. Ahmedabad Congress. Chaurichaura and Bardoli. Mahatma Gandhi's Conviction and after.

4. Constructive Programme:— Non-violence. Hindu-Moslim Unity. Khaddar National Education. Untouchability. Temparance. Panchayat.

(*NOTE* :— This syllabus may be used for both very elemantary and advanced learners. In the latter case more details should be gone into.)

Appendix B.

SAHAYAK FORM.

To,

The General Secretary,
Hindustani Seva Dal,
Hubli, Karnatal

Sir :—

I, the undersigned, _____

of _____, age _____, Religion _____, Education _____ have read the Constitution and the Rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal. (The constitution and rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal have been read and explained to me). I intend to become a Sahayak of the Dal. I agree with the Rules of the Dal and will abide by them and will carry out the orders given by the officers of the Dal under whom I may be placed from time to time for the purposes of training or for carrying out the national work.

Kindly enrol me as a Sahayak of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Date _____ *Signature* _____

Place _____ *Profession* _____

Address _____

Appendix C.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER (AHMADABAD) PLEDGE.

1. I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer Corps.
2. So long as I remain a member of the corps, I shall remain non-violent in word and deed and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe, that as India is circumstanced non-violence alone can help the Khilafat and the Punjab and result in the attainment of Swarajya, consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India, whether Hindu, Musalman, Shikh Parsi, Christain or Jew.
3. I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity.
4. I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's economic, political and moral salvation, and shall use hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth.
5. As a Hindu I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability and shall, on all possible occasions, seek personal contact with and endeavour to render service to the submerged classes.
6. I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officers and all the regulations, not inconsistant with the spirit of this pledge, prescribed by the Volunteer Board or the Working Committee or other agency established by the Congress.
7. I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assualt or even death for the sake of my religion and my country without resentment
8. In the event of my imprisonment I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependents.

Volunteer's Signature..... .....

Full Address..... .....*Date* .....

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